STANDARD MANUAL OF THE
KASHMIRI LANGUAGE
BY
GEORGE A.GRIERSON

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OF THE

KĀSHMĪRĪ LANGUAGE

COMPRISING

GRAMMAR, PHRASE-BOOK AND VOCABULARIES

BY

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VOL. II

KĀSHMĪRĪ-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

LIGHT & LIFE PUBLISHERS

ROHTAK JAMMU LUCKNOW

LIGHT & LIFE PUBLISHERS
RESIDENCY ROAD, JAMMU

FIRST EDITION 1973

PUBLISHED BY LIGHT & LIFE PUBLISHERS.
AND PRINTED BY OFFSET PROCESS AT
LAKSHMI PRINTING WORKS, DELHI-6

PART III

KĀSHMĪRĪ-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

THIS vocabulary contains every word occurring in Part II of the preceding volume, and every occurrence of each word is registered by means of a reference to the serial number of the sentence in which it is to be found. It is hoped that the student will be able to note the exact idiomatic uses of the words given by means of a judicious employment of these references. In order to save space, when there happen to be numerous references to the same word, hundreds and tens are not repeated. Thus, 430, 66, 74, 5, 91, 4, should be taken as meaning 430, 466, 474, 475, 491, 494; and 1720, 4, 8, 41, 56, 8, 62, means 1720, 1724, 1728, 1741, 1756, 1758, 1762.

Nouns substantive are quoted under their nominatives singular. The only exceptions are those of nouns ending in *k*, *p*, *t*, *ṭ*, and *ẗ*, which, according to §§ 7, 15 (*e*), and 18 (*a*) of the grammar, form their nominatives in *kh*, *ph*, *th*, *ṭh*, and *ẗh*, respectively. In such cases, to prevent confusion with nouns really ending in the aspirated letters, the nouns are quoted without the final *h*, the nominative form being shown immediately after the leading word. The particular declension to which each noun belongs is stated, and from this the gender can be inferred without hesitation, all nouns of the first and second declensions being masculine, while all those of the third and fourth declensions are feminine.

The pronouns are dealt with in great detail, and full examples are given of their idiomatic use. Those which vary for gender are given under the form of the nominative singular neuter. Thus *suh* will be found under *tih*, *yus* under *yih* (2), and *kũh*, *kũẗhāh*, *kãh*, *kaīsi*, &c., under *kĕ̃h*. The optional forms of the pronoun *huh* are given separately under *ath*, the dative singular neuter, as this pronominal form has no nominative.

Verbs are quoted under their root forms, which are printed in capital letters, thus, *AN*. The eight verbs whose roots end in vowels, viz. *khyon*ᵘ, to eat; *chyon*ᵘ, to drink; *hyon*ᵘ, to take; *pyon*ᵘ, to fall; *zyon*ᵘ, to be born;

dinᵘ, to give; *ninᵘ*, to take; and *yinᵘ*, to come, are given under *KHĔ*, *CHĔ*, *HĔ*, *PĔ*, *ZĔ*, *DI*, *NI*, and *YI*, respectively. The present tense of the Verb Substantive is shown under *CHHUH*. The rest of it will be found under *ĀS*. In the case of all verbs, the conjugation to which each belongs is stated, and at least one past participle is shown immediately after the leading word. In the case of irregular verbs, every form offering any difficulty is recorded.

The order of words is that of the English alphabet, but the letter *ṭ* is treated as a separate letter, after *t*.

EXPLANATION OF CONTRACTIONS.

abl. = ablative.
adj = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
ag. = agent.
an. = animate.
aux. = auxiliary.
card. = cardinal numeral.
com. gen. = common gender.
cond. = conditional.
conj. = conjugation.
conj. part. = conjunctive participle.
conjunct. = conjunction.
dat. = dative.
decl. = declension.
dem. = demonstrative.
dim. = diminutive.
dir. = direct.
dur. = durative.
emph. = emphatic.
fem. = feminine.
freq. = frequentative.
fut. = future.
fut. pass. part. = future passive participle.
(H.), at the end of an article = a word used mainly by Hindūs.
imperat. = imperative.
inan. = inanimate.
ind. = indeclinable.
inf. = infinitive.
interj. = interjection.
interrog. = interrogative.
irreg. = irregular.
masc. = masculine.
neg. = negative.
nom. = nominative.
num. = number.
obj. = object.
obl. = oblique.
ord. = ordinal numeral.
part. = participle.
perf. = perfect.
pers. = person, or personal.
pluperf. = pluperfect.
plur. = plural.
pol. = polite.
possn. = possession.
postpos. = postposition.
pr. = pronounced.
pres. = present.
pron. = pronoun.
rel. = relative.
sing. = singular.
subj. = subjunctive.
subst. = substantive.
suff. = suffix.
voc. = vocative.

A

a, ā, ay. Three forms of a suffix added to verbs, after the pronominal suffixes, if any, and giving an interrogative force. Before them the *kh* of a pronominal suffix does not become *h*, as it does before another pronominal suffix, but a final *h* when preceded by a vowel is dropped, *i*, ^{i}, or *ĕ* becomes *y*, and a final *u* (but not ^{u} or ^{ü}) becomes *w*, even when originally followed by such a dropped *h*. Thus *sapadi* + *ā* becomes *sapadyā*, will he become? *sapad*^{i} + *ā*, becomes *sapadyā*, did they (masc.) become? *bŏvĕ* + *ā* becomes *bŏvyā*, did they (fem.) become? *chhĕh* + *ā* becomes *chhyā*, is she? and *chhuh* + *ā* becomes *chhwā*, is he? but *kor*^{u} + *ā* becomes *kor*^{u}*ā*, pronounced *korā*, was he made? and *kür*^{ü} + *ā* becomes *kür*^{ü}*ā* (pr. *kürā*), was she made? After a final *a* the termination and the suffix together become *ā*: thus *kara* + *a* becomes *karā*, shall I make? Note that, according to the usual rule, when *a* follows *y* preceded by a vowel, *y* + *a* becomes *yĕ*. Thus *chhu* + *y* + *a* is *chhuyĕ*.

The rules for the use of these suffixes are somewhat complicated, and are not always strictly followed. The following is the most usual custom.

In the first person, or when immediately following a pronominal suffix of the first person, *a* is employed with the singular, and *ā* with the plural. Thus *chhus-a*, am I (masc.)? *chhĕs-a*, am I (fem.)? *chhu-m-a*, is there to me? *chhyā* (*chhih* + *ā*, or *chhĕh* + *ā*), are we (masc. and fem.)? Occasionally we find *a* used with the plural, as in *hĕkaw-a* below.

In the second person singular and plural, or when immediately following a pronominal suffix of the second person, the usual form employed is *a*. Thus *chhukh-a*, art thou (masc.)? *chhĕkh-a*, art thou (fem.)? *chhuyĕ* (for *chhu-y-a*), is there to thee? In the plural, contrary to the rule just stated about final *a*, the final *a* of the termination is elided, so that we have *chhiw-a* for *chhiwa* + *a*, are you (masc.)? *chhĕw-a*, are you (fem.)? The suffix *ā* can also be employed with the second person, but is not polite.

In the third person *ā* is alone employed. Thus *chhwā* (*chhuh* + *ā*), is he? *chhyā* (*chhĕh* + *ā*), is she? or (*chhih* + *ā*) are they (masc.)? or (*chhĕh* + *ā*) are they (fem.)? Occasionally we find *a* used with the feminine as in *sapüz*^{ü}*a* below.

In the feminine it is usual to substitute *ay* (or, after a vowel, *y*) for *a* or *ā*, if a woman is addressed. Thus *karān chhĕs-ay*, am I making (a woman is addressing a woman). If she were addressing a man she would say *karān chhĕs-a*. Similarly *karān chhĕ-y* (for *karān chhĕh* + *ay*), do we make (if a woman is addressed), but *karān chhyā*, if a man is addressed. In the second person *a* may be substituted for *ay*, so that we have *karān chhĕkh-ay* or *karān chhĕkh-a*, art thou making? (here a man or a woman

is addressing a woman). Similarly, in the second person plural, *karān chhĕwa-y* or *karān chhĕw-a*, are you (fem.) making? For the third person we have *karān chhĕ-y* (*karān chhĕh + ay*), is she making, or are they (fem.) making? (a man or a woman is addressing a woman).

Similar negative interrogatives are *nā* and *nay*, qq. v.

Examples of the use of these suffixes occurring in the sentences are:—

First person singular. *chhus-a*, am I (198)? *hĕkā*, can I (1055)? *karā*, shall I make (1678)? *thawa-n-a*, shall I put it (1152)?

First person plural. *hĕkaw-a* (for *hĕkaw-ā*), can we (1059)?

Second person singular, masculine. *chhukh-a*, art thou (147, 363, 91, 806, 1411, 41)? *chhukh-a bōlān*, dost thou speak (1033)? *chhukh-a bōzān*, dost thou consider (1408)? *chhukh-a gō-mot*[u], hast thou gone (636)? *chhukh-a karān*, dost thou make (95, 693)? *chhukh-a mānān*, dost thou accept (13, 435)? *chhukh-a sapadān*, dost thou become (80)? *chhukh-a thawān*, dost thou put (327)? *chhukh-a wuchhān*, dost thou see (485, 645)? *chhukh-a yiẗhān*, dost thou wish (407, 1882)? *chhukh-a zānān*, dost thou know (58, 81, 121, 457, 524, 837, 85, 1023, 93, 1258, 1323, 1633, 1844)? *gaẗhakh-a*, wilt thou go (1029)? *dikh-a*, wilt thou give (1313)? *hĕkakh-a*, art thou able (5, 82, 233, 801, 65, 920, 71, 1056, 70, 1104, 1499, 1530, 1657, 1753, 68)? *karakh-a*, wilt thou make (1412, 1739)? *tulakh-a*, wilt thou undertake (1838)? *zānakh-a*, wilt thou know (926)? *chhuh-an-a* (*chhukh + an + a*) *wuchhān*, dost thou see him (243)? *chhuh-an-a zānān*, dost thou know him (799)? *hĕkah-an-a*, canst thou (shorten) it (1635)?

Following a pronominal suffix of the second person:—*chhuyĕ* (for *chhu-y-a*), is there (a masculine thing) to thee (500, 852, 1746)? *chhuyĕ* (for *chhu-y-a*) *por*[u]*mot*[u], hast thou read (872, 1195)? *chhuyĕ prayān*, is it pleasing to thee (1380)? *chhuyĕ wuchh*[u]*-mot*[u], hast thou seen (282, 911, 1183, 1338, 48)? *chhĕyĕ* (for *chhĕ-y-a*), is there (a feminine thing) to thee (672, 795, 977, 1434, 80)? *chhĕ-yĕ hĕchh*[ü]*-müẗ*[ü], hast thou learnt (a fem. thing), (1199)? *chhĕ-yĕ püṛ*[ü]*-muẗ*[ü], hast thou read (a fem. thing) (1275)? *chhĕ-yĕ prayān*, is (a fem. thing) pleasing to thee (1456)? *chhĕ-yĕ wuchh*[ü]*-muẗ*[ü], hast thou seen (a fem. thing) (1208)? *ẗĕ gaẗhi-yĕ*, dost thou want (1784)? *sapod*[u]*-yĕ*, was there to thee (181)? *būz*[ü]*-th-a*, didst thou hear (a feminine thing) (104)? *gonḍ*[u]*-th-a*, didst thou tie (701)? *hĕẗ*[ü]*-th-a*, didst thou take (a fem. thing) (1675)? *karanāwa-th-a*, shall I cause thee to make (985)? *kor*[u]*-th-a*, didst thou make (264, 1475)? *lüb*[ü]*-th-a*, didst thou get (a fem. thing) (1284)? *wātanöw*[ü]*-th-a*, didst thou deliver (the feminine thing) (499)? *wuchh*[u]*-th-a*, didst thou see (346, 1064)?

Second person plural. *diyiw-a*, will you give (1094)?

Third person singular, masculine. *chhwā* (*chhuh + ā*), is he (143, 67,

79, 575, 641, 781, 842, 5, 931, 6, 9, 75, 95, 1071, 92, 1136, 1235, 1320, 89, 95, 1405, 1611, 26, 84, 1722, 1811, 76, 1917)? *chhwā lagān*, is it (i.e. duty) payable (597)? *hĕkyā*, can he (38, 46)? *kor^uā*, was it made (108)? *sapady-ā* (*sapadi* + *ā*), will it be (1310)?

Feminine *chhyā* (*chhĕh* + *ā*), is she (69, 294, 416, 810, 1473, 1516, 1730)? *sapüz^üa* (for *sapüz^üā*), did she become (386)?

Plural, masculine. *chhyā* (*chhih* + *ā*), are they (702)?

Plural, feminine. *chhyā* (*chhĕh* + *ā*), are they (1340)?

No examples occur in the sentences of the suffix *ay*.

These suffixes are not usually employed, if there is another interrogative word in the sentence. Sometimes, however, we do find them in such sentences, and then they are added to the interrogative word, and not to the verb, as in (135) *kaity-ā* (*küt^i* + *ā*, see *küt^u*) *samān chhih yiwān*, how many come on the average.

āb, decl. 1, water. This is the word used by Musalmāns. Hindūs use *pōñ^u*. Sing. nom. 1034, 1263, 1926; dat. *ābas*, 1314; abl. *āba*, 728; *āba-hanā*, decl. 4, a little water, 160, 883, 1447, 1705; *āba pĕṭh^i*, upon the water, 745, 1759. *āb-hawā*, decl. 1, water and air; *hence*, climate, 332; gen. *āba-hawāhuk^u*, 297.

abad, decl. 1, eternity; sing. dat. *abadas*, 650.

ābād, adj. ind., populous (of a city), masc. sing. nom., 1355.

ạb^ar, decl. 1, a cloud, a collection of clouds, 339, 1662.

abas, decl. 1, vanity, absurdity, trifling, 9.

abyās, decl. 1, practice, diligent practice, application, 526; a habitual practice, 830. (H.)

āchh^i, decl. 3, an eye, 528; *acch^i band karith*, having shut (your) eyes, 686; having blindfolded, 205.

achhur, decl. 1 [sing. dat. *achharas*; plur. nom. *achhar*; gen. (565) *achharan-hond^u*], a letter of the alphabet, 1830. (H. Cf. *har^af*.)

adab, decl. 1, politeness, courtesy; sing. abl. *adaba-sūty*, politely, 944, 1352. *bē-adab*, insolent, impertinent, 909.

adālat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *adālath*, dat. *adālüt^ü*, and so on), a court of law; sing. dat. *adālüt^ü-manz*, 59, 126, 486, 656, 1222, 1750.

adālat^i, decl. 1, the head of a court of justice, a judge; sing. ag. *adālat^i*, 1003.

ādar, decl. 1, honour, respect. *ādar karun*, to honour, respect (with dat. of obj.), 1050, 89; to pay respect (to), pay heed (to), 1524. (H.)

ādat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *ādath*), a habit, practice, custom; nom. sing., 830, 1367, 1561.

aḍij^ü, decl. 3, a bone, 217.

adikōrī, decl. 1, the person in charge of anything, 1751. (H.)

ạd°r^u, adj. (masc. sing. dat. *ạd^aris*, and so on; fem. *ạd^ür^ü*), wet, damp, 1904.

ādy, decl. 1, a beginning, commencement, 1606. (H.)

adyāy, decl. 4, the chapter of a book, 300; sing. gen. *adyāyĕ-hond*ᵘ, 378. (H.)

āfat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *āfath*), a calamity, misfortune, 1165. Cf. *āpat*.

afōī, decl. 4, a rumour, report, 1506.

afshān, decl. 4, tiny pieces of gold-leaf scattered over paper or the like, so as to ornament it, 803.

afsūs, decl. 1, a thing to be regretted; *yih chhuh bod*ᵘ *afsūs*, this is a great pity, 1333.

āga, decl. 1, a master, employer, 623; sing. ag. *āgan*, 166.

agan, *ag*ᶦ*nas*, &c., see *ogun*.

agar, conjunct., if, 982.

agarchi, conjunct., although, 829.

āgāz, decl. 1, beginning, commencement, 176.

agnas, *agun*, see *ogun*.

āgyā, decl. 4, an order, command, 1809; sing. abl. *āgyāyi-kin*ᶦ, by the order (of so-and-so), 1422; the decision of a jury (sing. nom.), 1003; *karanüch*ᵘ *āgyā*, permission to do, 1279; *yih tᵃh āgyā karān chhukh*, what you propose, 663. (H.)

āh, a suffix added to the nominative case singular of any noun, and giving the force of an indefinite article. When a nominative singular ends in an aspirated consonant the aspiration is retained before *āh*, even when not original. In the Persian character, and in works transliterated from the Persian character, this suffix is written *ā*, not *āh*. See Grammar, § 9. The following examples occur in the specimens:—*dāwāh* (*dāwā* + *āh*) (masc.), a claim, 500; *manāh* (*manā* + *āh*) (masc.), a prohibition, 761; *kalamāh* (*kalama* + *āh*) (masc.), an expression, 1237; *hīth-āh* (*hīt*, nom. *hīth*) (masc.), and *hīlāh* (*hīla* + *āh*) (masc.), a pretence, 1383; *jamāh* (*jamā* + *āh*) (masc.), a deposit, 1439; *alkāb-āh* (masc.), a title, 1798; *sadāh* (*sada* + *āh*), a sound, 1815; *jyāy-āh* (masc., although *jyāy* is fem.), a place, 353; *jamāth-āh* (*jamāt*, sing. nom. *jamāth*) (fem.), an assemblage, 379; *murath-āh* (*murat*, sing. nom. *murath*) (fem.), a picture, 582; *kath-āh* (fem.), a circumstance, 141, 1236; *lāchha-chhal-āh* (fem.), a wafer, 1877.

ahalkār, decl. 1, an official; plur. abl. *mulkī ahalkārau-manza*, (one) from among (i. e. one of) the civil servants, 324.

ahankār, decl. 1, pride, vanity, overweening or insolent behaviour, 964; sing. abl. *ahankāra-nishĕ*, (abstention) from pride, 1390; *ahankāra barith*, full of vanity, 1863. (H.)

ahankōrī, adj. ind., proud, conceited, vain; masc. sing. nom., 373; plur. nom., 1418. (H.)

aib or *ōb*, decl. 1, a fault, defect, blemish, 485, 1887; blame, disgrace, 199.

aina, decl. 1, a looking-glass, mirror, 1103.

ainak, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *ainakh*), glasses to assist the sight, spectacles, 1694.

aiṭh or *öṭh*, card., eight; *aiṭh bajĕ tām*, till eight o'clock, 1664; *aiṭhan ganṭan*, for (during) eight hours, 1465.

ak, card. [sing. nom. *akh* (com. gen.); dat. *akis* (com. gen.); ag. masc. *akⁱ*, fem. *aki*; abl. *aki* (com. gen.)], one; masc. sing. nom., 2, 577, 9, 832, 1026, 1876, 1929; fem. 187, 767, 802; dat. *akis-sūty*, together with one (i.e. the number one), 460; *akis brinzis-manz*, in one minute, 1159; *akis warihĕs*, for (during) one year, 994; fem. dat. *akis khās kathi*, to one matter, 663; masc. abl. *aki hapta pata*, after a week, 1897; *aki hata thodᵘ*, higher (in price) than one hundred, 1078; *aki rĕta pata*, after one month, 1178; *aki rĕtukᵘ*, of one month, 1295; *aki rupayĕ-hatüchᵘ hŏnḍᵘ*, a bill for one hundred rupees, 1254; *aki wakta*, at one time, once upon a time, 1244; *thav aki tarafa*, put to one side, put away, 856; fem. abl. *haftas-manz aki phiri*, once a week, 1601; *prath rĕta aki phiri*, once a month, 1773; *aki bajĕ*, at one o'clock, 529. Idiomatically following the word it qualifies, *wāwa-ṭanji aki-sūty*, (sunk) by a single puff of wind, 1427.

akh akh (distributively), one each, 718; *akh . . . akh*, one another, *akh akis-pĕṭh*, one upon the other, 1671, 1827; *akh akis madath karun*, to help one another, 116; *akh akis*, one (hates) another, 538; similarly, 667 (excite one a.). *biyĕ akh*, one more, 924.

Very frequently employed as an indefinite article. Thus, masc. nom., 39, 66, 353, 483, 588, 660, 712, 9, 38, 46, 804, 8, 71, 81, 97, 966, 87, 1017, 21, 45, 1103, 1244, 72, 1346, 97, 1450 (*bis*), 1560, 1612, 29, 37, 93, 1759, 64, 92, 1877, 1902, 6; fem. nom. 185, 310, 582, 614, 703, 800, 34, 924, 1035, 1143, 4, 1244, 68, 1324, 5, 9, 46, 1630, 78, 91; masc. dat. *akis kulis-pĕṭh*, on a tree, 333; *akis palas*, (on) a rock, 1548; *akis sᵃhas-pĕṭh*, on a leopard, 1171; fem. dat. *akis jāyĕ*, in a (certain) place, somewhere, 634; *akis ṭarĕ-hondᵘ*, of a sparrow, 617; masc. ag. *akⁱ shālan*, by a jackal, 196; fem. ag. *aki ringi*, by a gust (of wind), 1265; fem. abl. *aki kijĕ-sūty*, (scratched) with a nail, 1582.

akᵃl, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *aklas*), intelligence, wisdom, sense, understanding, 1604. Cf. *bē-akᵃl* and *bē-kᵃl*, under *bē*.

ākār, decl. 1, a confession, admission, agreement. *ākār karun*, to confess, 383, 769; *kirāyĕ-hondᵘ chhuh mĕ korᵘ-motᵘ ākār*, I have agreed to the rent, 780; *yimyukᵘ ākār karunᵘ*, to agree to this, 1854; *bōh chhus ākār karān zi*, pledge my word that, 1344.

ākāsh, decl. 1, the sky, 692, 1610; sing. dat. *ākāshĕs*, (clouds have risen) to (i.e. in) the sky, 1662. (H. Cf. *āsmān*.)

akathanī, adj., ind., unspeakable, untellable; fem. sing. nom., 1852. (H.)
akhbār, decl. 1, a newspaper; sing. gen. *akhbārukᵘ*, 613.
aksar, adj., ind., very many, a great many; adv., frequently, 783.
akyumᵘ, ord. (fem. *akimᵘ*), first, the first; sing. abl. *akimi mārchukᵘ*, (a letter) of the first March, i. e. of March first, 1471.
ala, decl. 1, a plough, 1346.
alāka, decl. 1, connexion, concern, relevance, 375.
ālakŏnḍul, decl. 1, a circle; sing. dat. *thawu-n ālakŏnḍalas manz-bāg*, put it in the centre of a circle, 289.
alānza, see *alôndᵘ*.
ẠLᴬRĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *ạlᵘrôwᵘ*; plur. *-röwⁱ*; fem. *-röwᵘ*; plur. *-rāwĕ*; II past part. *-rāvyōv*), to shake (transitive); imperat. sing. 2 *ạlᵃrāv*, 1622.
alāv, decl. 1, a fire in a pit in the open, a bonfire, 1014.
alif-bē, decl. 1, the alphabet (in the Kashmiro-Persian character), 70.
alkāb, decl. 1, a style, title of honour (Hindōstānī *k͟hiṭāb*); sing. nom. with indefinite suffix *alkāb-āh*, 1798.
almās, decl. 1, a diamond; plur. nom. *almās*, 996; sing. abl. *almāsa-dār wojᵘ* (fem. sing. nom.), a diamond ring, 1541.
alôndᵘ (fem. *alönzᵘ*), pendent; fem. plur. nom. *ṫhun kunza alānza*, hang the keys (on the nail), 838.
ālaṫhⁱ, adj. (fem. *ālüṫhᵘ*), lazy, idle; masc. plur. nom. *ālaṫhⁱ*, 893.
āloṫhᵘ, decl. 2, laziness, idleness; sing. dat. *ālaṫhis-manz*, in laziness, 892; abl. *ālaṫhi-nishĕ*, from laziness; 189.
ām, adj., ind., common, general; fem. sing. nom., 1321.
amal, decl. 1. work, action; *amal karun*, to act (upon); *chyönis wananas-pĕṭh kara bŏh amal*, I shall act upon (or comply with) what you say, 915.
ā-matⁱ, see *YI*.
amb, decl. 4, a mango; plur. nom. *amba*, 1211.
āmdanī, decl. 4, income, 926.
amⁱ, *ami*, *amis*, *amiy*, see *ath*.
ā-motᵘ, *ā-müṫᵘ*, see *YI*.
amyukᵘ, see *ath*.
AN (1), conj. 1 (inf. and fut. pass. part. *anun*, *anunᵘ*; conj. part. *anith*; pres. part. *anān*; I past part. *onᵘ*, plur. *anⁱ*; fem. *üñᵘ*, plur. *añĕ*; II past part. *añōv*), to bring; *gaṫhi anunᵘ*, please bring (a masc. thing) (see *GAṪH* (1)), 1103; *hĕkakh-a anith*, can you bring (i.e. get for me)? 801, 1753 (see *HĔK*); *chhuh anān*, he brings forward (arguments), 100; I past masc. plur. 438; fem. sing., 1790; imperat. 2 sing. *an*, 142, 92, 295, 348, 1312, polite, *an-ta*, 160, 721, 883, 999; with suff. of 3rd pers. *anu-n*, bring him (or it), 1558; *ānu-n nād dith*, send for him, summon him, 1602.

an (2), see *ann.*

anādar, decl. 1, disgrace, 549. (H. Cf. *bē-yizzatī.*)

anāj, decl. 1, grain, corn, 814; sing. gen. *anājuk*^{u}, 415, 698.

ānand, decl. 1, joy, happiness, 860. (H.)

anāth, decl. 1, lit. without a master, hence, a poor man, an orphan or fatherless person, 1043; plur. nom. *anāth*, 703, 1261. (H. See *bēkas*, *yĕtīm.*)

Anathnāg, decl. 1. Name of a pargana in Kāshmīr, also called Islāmābad, 1615. (*anath*, innumerable; *nāg*, fountains.)

and, decl. 1, the same as *ant*, q. v., an end, termination, 177; *dātagiyĕ chhuna and*, there is no limit to (his) generosity, 797.

andar, adv. and postpos., inside; governs the dat. case; *andar yih*, come in, 1772; *yith andar*, in this, 42.

ạnd^{a}*ra*, postpos. (abl. sing. of *andar*, q. v.), from within: governs the abl. case; *bāga ạnd*^{a}*ra*, from in the garden, 721; *khōn*^{u}*v ạnd*^{a}*ra*, (dug) from in (i.e. from) mines, 1158; *yimau dŏyau ạnd*^{a}*ra*, from among these two (things), (which is the better?), 1373; *mạchha-gana ạnd*^{a}*ra*, out of the honeycomb, 877.

ạnd^{a}*ryum*^{u}, adj. (fem. *ạnd*^{a}*rim*^{ü}), internal, interior, corner; hence (of affection) sincere; masc. sing. nom. *ạnd*^{a}*ryum*^{u} *mahabbath*, sincere affection, 1651; fem. sing. dat. *ạnd*^{a}*rimĕ dŏsi*, to (i. e. on) the inner wall, 1341.

andāza, decl. 1, calculation, estimate, sing. nom., 264.

añĕ, see *on*^{u}.

añĕgaṭilad, adj., ind., dark (of the night); fem. sing. nom., 466.

añĕgoṭ^{u}, decl. 2, darkness (whether physical or moral); sing. dat. *añĕgaṭis-manz*, in darkness, 467.

Angrīzī, adj., ind., English; fem. sing. nom. *angrīzī būl*^{i}, the English language, 524; fem. sing. dat. *angrīzī bōlĕ-manz*, in the English language, 347. Subst. masc., the English language, 176; sing. dat. *angrīzis-manz*, in English, 680.

anhuhor^{u}, decl. 2, an unmarried man, a bachelor, 143.

anis, see *on*^{u}.

anjām, decl. 1, end, termination, completion, accomplishment, 1781; *anjām sapadun*, to be completed, finished successfully, 690.

ann or *an*, decl. 1, food grain; sing. gen. *annuk*^{u}, 698.

anŏḍ^{i}, adj., ind., awkward, clumsy, 140.

anŏthī, decl, 4, the condition of one who is *anāth* (q. v.), distress, poverty; sing. gen. *anŏthī-handis hālatas-manz*, in a state of distress, 773. (H.)

ant or *and*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *anth*), an end, limit, 629 (there is no *end* to his talking), 681 (this is the *extent* of their learning), 1606 (the sentence has no beginning or end), *wāti anth*, it will come to an end, 1781; sing. gen. *antüch*^{u} *fikir*^{u}, thought of one's end, preparation for a

future life, 1068; abl. *anta-rost^u*, without end, infinite, fem. plur. nom. *-ratha*, 945; *bē-ant(h)*, endless, illimitable, 133, 1335. Cf. *and.* (H.)

anzyum^u-manzyum^u (fem. *anzim^ü-manzim^ü*), middling in quality, 1153.

āpadā, decl. 4, a calamity, misfortune, 822; sing. dat. *āpadāyĕ-manz*, in misfortune, 1290.

āpat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *āpath*, dat. *āpüt^ü*, and so on), a calamity, misfortune, 263, 822. The same as *āfat*, q. v.

apīl, decl. 4, an appeal in the law-courts (the English word), 87.

apōr, postpos., yonside; *wati apōr tarān*, while crossing the road, 1735.

apoz^u, adj. (fem. *apüz^ü*), incorrect, erroneous, untrue, false, 931; fem. sing. nom., 640, 696; masc. plur. nom. *apaz^i*, 644. Subst. (decl. 2), an untruth, a lie, 1066.

aprasan, adj., ind., dissatisfied, displeased, 806; *chhus ti-handis sangas aprasan*, I dislike their company, 551; *suh aprasan thawun^u*, to offend him, 1239; masc. plur. nom., 555. (H.)

Arabī, decl. 1, Arabic (the language), 96.

āradan, decl. 4, worship; *āradan karüñ^ü*, to worship, 1921. (H.)

ārām, decl. 1, rest, repose, 1526.

āramb, decl. 1, commencement, beginning; *āramb karun*, to begin, commence; *karun bolun^u āramb*, to commence to speak (English), 176; *wōñ karaw as^i kōm^ü āramb*, now we shall commence the work, 351. (H.)

ar^az, decl. 1, a petition, request, 90, 183, 816, 1319, 1511, 1678.

arĕr, decl. 1, health, healthiness; sing. dat. *arĕras*, 504.

ārōgy, decl. 1, good health, freedom from disease, health; sing. dat. *ārōgĕs-manz*, in health, 954. (H.)

arthāt, adv., that is to say, viz., 718. (H. Cf. *yānē*.)

ARZ, conj. 1 (I past part. *orz^u*; plur. *arz^i*; fem. *ürz^ü*; plur. *arza*; II past part. *arzōv*), to earn; conj. part. *hĕkun arzith*, to be able to earn, 603.

arzī, decl. 4, a respectful representation, a written petition; sing. dat. *arziyĕ-pĕṭh*, on the petition, 950.

AS, conj. 1 (I past part *os^u*; plur. *as^i*; fem. *üs^ü*; plur. *asa*; II past part. *asōv*; construed impersonally in the past tenses, *osu-m*, it was laughed by me); pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhukh asān*, you laugh, 604, 1037; plur. 3 *chhih salāhas-pĕṭh asān*, they laugh at advice, 1540. From the abl. inf. is formed *asana-hanā*, fem., a small laugh, a smile, with *karüñ^ü*, to smile, 1668.

ĀS (1), conj. 2 [I past part. *ōs^u*; plur. *ös^i*; fem. *ös^ü*; plur. *āsa*; II past part. (*āsōv*) not used], to be (75, 292, 418, 581, 98, 690, 906, 24, 1027, 52, 1360, 1475, 81, 6); to exist (410, 1521, 38). In the future it sometimes indicates probability, as in *āsi*, there will be, i.e. there probably is, 1245. The past tense is employed as the ordinary past tense of the verb substantive, and

means 'I was', &c. Similarly for all other tenses except the present. The present of the verb substantive is *chhus*, I am (see *CHHUH*). The present of *ās*, *chhus āsān*, which also means 'I am', does not connote mere existence but rather condition, as in *suh chhuh yithanwōlᵘ āsān* (600), he is eager, where it is implied that he is in a condition of eagerness, or that he is not only eager at the present instant, but is in a general state of eagerness.

This verb is also employed as an auxiliary verb. The past tense is employed exactly like the Hindōstānī *thā*, as in *suh ŏsᵘ karān* (*wŏh kartā thā*), he was doing: *tamⁱ ŏsᵘ korᵘmotᵘ* (*us-nē kiyā thā*), he had done. The other tenses are employed exactly like the Hindōstānī *hōnā*, as in *suh āsi zānān* (*wŏh jāntā hōgā*); *hargāh bŏh karān āsahö* (*agar maĩ kartā hōtā*); *yĕduwai mĕ āsihē korᵘmotᵘ* (*agar maĩ-nē kiyā hotā*), and so on. It is even employed in this way in the imperative, as in *ās wŏthān*, be rising, i. e. make a practice of rising, as compared with *wŏth*, rise (only once) (1544, 1881).

As a verb substantive it often governs a dative of possession, then meaning 'to have'. The dative may be a pronominal suffix or a full dative or both. But, if the possessor is in the second person, it must always be expressed by a suffix, whether the pronoun is also fully expressed or not. Thus, *mĕ āsi*, *āsĕ-m* (*āsi + am*) or *mĕ āsĕm*, there will be to me, I shall have; *tĕ āsi-y* or *āsi-y* (never *tĕ āsi*), there will be to thee, thou shalt have; *yĕmis āsi*, to whom there will be, he who will have (1538); or *yĕduwai mĕ-nishĕ* (Hindōstānī *mērē pās*) *rupayĕ āsahön*, if rupees had been to me, if I had had money (1432). The following examples of this verb used as a verb substantive occur in the sentences. A few slight variations of meaning will be noted as they occur.

Inf. and fut. pass. part. *āsun*, *āsunᵘ*, 1521; gen. sing. *rŏtᵘ āsanukᵘ*, (a certificate) of being good, of good character, 292; *dyār* (nom. plur. masc.) *āsanukᵘ fōida*, the profit of the existence of wealth, 1538; abl. sing. *na āsana-kinⁱ*, owing to there not being (a cook), 410; *longᵘ āsana-kinⁱ*, owing to being lame, 1027; *wongᵘ āsana-kinⁱ*, owing to (the hand) being injured, 1052; fem. sing. nom. *gaṭhi dūrᵘ yiṭh āsūnᵘ*, resolution is required (see *gaṭh* 1), 1521.

Pres. 3 sing. masc. *chhuh diwān āsān*, he makes a practice of giving, 365; *anāj chhuh āsān*, grain is produced (in this country), 814; *chhuh āsān*, 600, 993, 1162, 1314 (there occurs), 1458; fem. *chhĕh āsān*, 402, 753; masc. plur. *chhih āsān*, 825, 1224. In all these, as explained above, a habitual condition is expressed.

Past masc. sing. 1 *ŏsus*, I was, 940, 1075; 3 sing. masc., he *or* it was, *ŏsᵘ*, 266, 311, 415 (there was), 689 (there was), 98 (there was), 998, 1307, 87;

ôsu-y, there was to thee, 1226; *ôs^u-na*, it was not, 138, 1232; *nīzīkh-iiy*, *ôs^u*, it nearly happened (that), 1331; fem. *ös^ü*, 445 (there was), 66, 698, 1489; *ös^ü-na*, there was not, 891; masc. plur. 3 *ös^i*, 265 (here there are two sing. subjects, the nearer of which is masc., the other being fem.), 722, 1063, 1433, 46 (two sing. subjects, one masc., the other, the nearer, fem.), 1832.

Fut. and pres. subj. sing. 3 *āsi*, 75, 418, 581, 98, 906, 1360, 1475; *yĕmis āsi-na*, to whom there may not be, who has not, 1538; plur. 3 *āsan*, (if) they be, 1481; they will be, 1486; *āsĕ-m*, it will be (necessary) to me, 1011; *āsi-y*, it will be (necessary to be gone) by thee (suff. of ag.), 901.

Past. cond. sing. 3 *āsihē*, 690, 924; plur. 3 *mĕ-nishĕ āsahön*, (if) they had been to me, if I had had them, 1432.

We may quote the following examples of the use of this verb as an auxiliary :—

Past. A. forming an imperfect,—masc. sing. 1 *ôsu-s yiṭhān*, 1679; 3 *ôs^u khasān*, 333; *ôs^u nērān*, 102; *ôs^u rōzān*, 1272; plur. 3 *ös^i marān*, 1710; *ös^i wartāwān*, 224; *ös^i zāgān*, 1709.

B. forming a pluperfect,—masc. sing. 1 *ósu-s gō-mot^u*, 218, 1132; neg. *ôsu-s-na drā-mot^u*, 829; 3 *ôs^u nyū-mot^u*, 1527; *ôsu-y kor^u-mot^u*, thou hadst made, 62; plur. 3 *ös^i ṭal^i-mat^i*, 1; *ös^i ā-mat^i*, 1218; fem. sing. 3 *ös^ü wöṭ^ü-müṭ^ü*, 1350.

Future and pres. subj. A. forming durative present, sing. 2 neg. *yih ṭ^ah zānān āsakh-na*, (anything) which you may not understand, 677; 3 *yus rupayĕ dārān āsi*, he who may owe money, 476.

B. forming fut. perf. sing. 3 *āsi kĕh rūd^u-mot^u*, something has probably remained, 1245.

Imperative, forming durative imperative, sing. 2 *ās wōthān*, make a practice of rising, 1544, 1881 (see above).

Past conditional. A. forming, with pres. part., a durative conditional, sing. 1 *hargāh bŏh zānān āsahö* (Hindōstānī *agar maĩ jāntā hōtā*), if I had been knowing, 1240.

B. forming, with past part., periphrastic past conditional, sing. 3 and 1, *yĕduwai mĕ āsihē por^u-mot^u, ta āsahō bŏh ölim* (Hindōstānī *yadĩ maĩ-nē paṛhā hōtā, tō maĩ ālim huā hōtā*), if I had read, I should have become learned, 1357.

ās (2), see *YI*.

as^al, decl. 1, root, origin, 1258; adj. ind., real, *hence*, chief, main; masc. sing. nom. *as^al matlab*, the chief object or reason (for coming), 311; *as^al mölikh*, the real master, the principal owner in a business, 1391.

as^ali, adj. ind., real, original (not a copy); masc. sing. nom. *as^alī lēkhun^u*, the original writing, 1259.

asān, adj., ind., easy, not difficult, 842; *āsān-pöth*[i], easily, 1336.
asana-hanā, see *AS*.
asar, decl. 1, impression, impress, 917; the result, effect (of a medicine), 616.
asbāb, decl. 1, goods, chattels, articles, effects (in these senses used in sing.), property, 146, 474, 615, 1568, 1745; *yinuk*[u] *ta gaṭhanuk*[u] *asbāb*, the imports and exports, 911; sing. gen. *asbābuk*[u], 990; *asbābüch*[ü] *rahdār*[i], a pass for the goods, 1284; *asbābaki ninüch*[ü] *rahdör*[i], a pass (or permit) for carrying the goods, 1312; sing. dat. *asbābas-pēṭh*, on the property, 581; furniture, *prath tarahuk*[u] *asbāb*, all kinds of furniture, 792; luggage, 1116; a machine, sing. gen. *asbābuk*[u], 1118.
asĕ, see *bŏh*.
āsh, decl. 4, hope, expectation, 207, 672, 795, 879, 983, 1480. (H. Cf. *wummēd*.)
ashŏd, decl. 1, an error (in writing), 1219 (properly an adj.). (H.)
ashŏdī, decl. 4, an error, mistake (in writing), 645, 1303; *kaḍi suh ashŏdī*, he will criticize, 442; plur. nom. *ashŏdiyĕ*, 1481. (H. Cf. *galatī*.)
āshtar (1), decl. 1, astonishment, surprise, 77, 89, 1760; *āshtar karun*, to be surprised, 1761, 1919; sing. gen. *āshtarüch*[ü] *kath-āh*, a remarkable occurrence, 1236.
āshtar (2), adj., ind., wonderful, extraordinary, odd, unusual; masc. sing. nom., 1237; fem. sing., 323, 683; masc. plur. nom., 1654.
āshtarī, adj., ind. The same in meaning as *āshtar* (2), masc. sing. nom., 572; fem. 455.
as[i], see *bŏh*.
āsmān, decl. 1, the sky, 692, 1610; sing. dat. *āsmānas*, (clouds have risen) to (i.e. in) the sky, 1662.
asmön[i], adj., ind., sky-blue, 246.
asta, decl. 1, a cubit; plur. nom. *asta*, 450.
astar, decl. 1, the lining of a garment; sing. nom. 1079.
atawār (decl. 1, plur.), manners, conduct; plur. nom. 383, 1050; gen. *atawāran-hond*[u], 1874.
ath, pron. demonst., that (within sight), this, both substantive and adjective. It is commonly referred to the pronoun *huh*, and is defective. It has three genders, (1) masc. animate, (2) fem. animate, (3) inanimate (whether masc. or fem.). In most forms the masc. and fem. animate are the same. When this is the case, the form will be indicated simply by 'an'. The following forms have been noted:—dat. sing. an. *amis*, inan. *ath*; gen. sing. an. *am*[i]*-sond*[u] or *a-sond*[u], inan. *amyuk*[u]; ag. masc. an. *am*[i], fem. an. *ami*, inan. *am*[i]; abl. an. and inan. *ami* or *awa*. No plural forms have been noted, nor any for the nom. an. sing., but the grammars give forms for the plur., viz. nom. masc. *am*; fem. *ama*; dat. *aman*; ag. and abl.

aman; gen. *aman-hond*ᵘ or *ahond*ᵘ. The following examples occur in the sentences: dat. (for acc.) sing. inan. subst. 502; dat. sing. an. *amis chhih*, there are to her, she has, 1018; inan. subst. 1031, 1481; (for acc.) 502: *ath khar*ᵘ*ch*, expenditure for this, 1026; *ath-manz*, in this, in it, 554, 625, 979, 1250; adj. *ath aushĕdas*, to this medicine (dat. of possession), 1249; *ath bēmārĕ*, (how much time passed for thee) for (i.e. in) this disease? 896; *ath kāmĕ*, this work (dat. in sense of acc.), 1441; *ath kāmĕ lāyĕkh*, competent for this work, 363; *ath kamĕ lag*ⁱ*-mat*ⁱ, employed for this work, 1025; *ath kāmĕ-manz*, in this business, 45; *ath kathi-pĕṭh*, upon this subject, 99, 910; *ath kaparas*, this cloth (dat. for acc.), 966; *ath lēkhanas-manz*, in this writing, 645; *ath pachĕ*, this board (dat. for acc.), 1576; *ath kitābi*, to this book, 936; gen. sing. an. *am*ⁱ*-sond*ᵘ, his, 435; inan. *amikis karanas*, for the doing of this, 1521; *amich*ᵘ *gūj*ⁱ, its kernel, 1012; abl. sing. subst. *ami-sūty*, on account of this, by means of this, 80, 3, 924, 1402; adj. *ami kāmi-kāra-sūty*, 795; *ami kathi-hond*ᵘ, of this affair, 870; *ami khabari-sūty*, owing to this news, 1001; *ami kathi-sūty*, (will result) through this measure, 1529; *ami sababa*, for this reason, 536.

To emphasize this pronoun ⁱ or *y* is added. Thus, *ath*ⁱ*-manz*, in this very thing, 1416; *amiy sababa*, for this very reason, 483; *amiy-sūty*, owing to this very thing, 376.

atha, decl. 1, the forearm, hand, 833, 1052, 1727; *ṭhunun atha*, to throw the hand, to interfere, 980; *tam*ⁱ *nyūv mĕ atha mūrith*, he snatched from my hand, 1672; sing. gen. *athakis chhŏkas*, to the wound of my hand, 1665; ag. *tam*ⁱ *lēkhanāv*ᵘ *mĕ athi khath*, he made me write a note with my own hand, 1120; *khōwari atha*, (he writes) with the left hand, 1052; abl. *khōwari atha-sūty*, (he holds the pen) with his left hand, 874; plur. nom. *atha*, 193, 494, 1888; dat. *athan*, 1553; *atha-panja jōra*, a pair of gloves, 808; *atha-roṭ*ᵘ, hand-seizing, help, 55; patronizing, 1292.

āṭichĕ, *āṭik*ⁱ, see *ōṭ*ᵘ.

AṬ, conj. 3 (II past part. *ṭāv*, plur. *ṭāy*; fem. sing. and plur. *ṭāyĕ*; III past part. *ṭāyēv*, plur. *ṭāyēy*; fem. *ṭāyēyĕ*; IV past part. *ṭāyav*), to enter: conj. part. *hĕky-ā aṭith*, can he enter? 38; fut. sing. 3 *aṭi gophas-manz*, he will enter the cave, 639; *aṭi-na bihishtas*, it will not enter heaven, 941, II past masc. plur. 3 *ṭāy shaharas-manz*, they (masc.) entered the city, 1774.

auzār, decl. 1, an implement, machine; sing. gen. *auzāruk*ᵘ, 1118.

āv, *āwa*, *āw-ā*, see *YI*.

awa, see *ath*. Its emphatic form is *awa-y*.

awasar, decl. 1, an opportunity; sing. nom. 783, 1891. (H. Cf. *maukā*.)

awash, adj., ind., necessary; masc. sing. nom. 127, 910 (necessary, important), 1201; fem. 285, 631 (necessary, needed, wanting), 1489. Adv., of necessity, necessarily, certainly, 747, 1294, 1685. (H. Cf. *zarūr*.)

āwashĕkatā, decl. 4, need, necessity, 647 (urgency, importance), 699 (necessity). (H. Cf. *zarūrat.*)

āwashĕkh, adj., ind., necessary; masc. sing. nom. *mĕ chhuh gaṫhonᵘ āwashĕkh*, it is needful for me to go, 1203; *chyônᵘ yunᵘ ôsᵘ-na āwashĕkh*, there was no occasion for your coming, 1232; 1493; fem. sing. nom., 1127; *yih kath chhĕh āwashĕkh*, this is a matter of special importance, 647; *yih kömᵘ chhĕh āwashĕkh*, this business is urgent, 1857. (H. Cf. *zarūr.*)

āwāz, decl. 4, a sound, noise, voice, 1686.

avĕṫār, decl. 1, want of consideration, heedlessness, inattention, 922. (H.)

avishwösī, adj., ind., mistrustful, suspicious; masc. sing. nom. *avishwösī banunᵘ*, to feel mistrust, 1173 (lit. to become mistrustful). (H.)

āwöī, decl. 4, a rumour, report, 987.

ay (1), conjunct., if. Appended to the subject of the sentence in *akh tĕmbüᵘrᵘ-ay yiṫhi*, if a spark wish (1691); and *ṫᵃh-ay yiṫhakh*, if thou wish (1907).

ay (2), see *a*, *ā*, *ay*.

āy, see *YI*.

ayālbār, adj., ind., having a family, possessing a family; masc. sing. nom., 697.

āyĕ, *āyēy*, see *YI*.

āyĕnda, decl. 1, the future; sing. gen. *āyĕndachĕ katha*, things of futurity, 793.

ayōgy, adj., ind., unfit, improper, unbecoming, 919, 1834, 40. (H. Cf. *nā-löikh* and *nā-munösib.*)

āyotᵘ, adj. (fem. *āyüṫᵘ*), dependent upon, subject to, obedient to; masc. sing. nom. *myönis arĕras āyotᵘ*, dependent on my state of health, 504; masc. plur. nom. *mājĕ-mölis āyĕtⁱ*, (they are) obedient to their parents, 1224. (H.)

āyōv, see *YI*.

az, adv. (when used as noun, irreg. sing. gen. *azyukᵘ*, q. v.; abl. *azi*), to-day, 411, 630, 712, 79, 859, 91, 1247, 1358, 1401, 1615, 32, 1819; *az-rātas*, to-night, 654; *az-rāt-kyutᵘ*, for to-night, 634, 1097; *az-shāmas*, this evening, 1449; *az-subᵃhan*, this morning, 146; *az-tām*, up to to-day, up to now, still, yet, 70, 143, 545, 705, 1712; *az-tāñ* = *az-tām*, 14, 1357; sing. abl. *azⁱ-pĕṭha*, from even to-day, 1068.

azāb, decl. 1, punishment, torture, 860.

āzād, adj., ind., free, unrestrained, independent, 935.

ĀZMĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *āzmôwᵘ*), to try, test; to try conclusions with, (of a work) to try to do it, 1826 (inf. *āzmāwunᵘ*).

azyukᵘ, adj., properly irreg. gen. of *az* (fem. *azichᵘ*), of *or* belonging to to-day, 33; dat. *azikisüy ḍākas-manz*, (the letter must go) by to-day's post, 846; *yĕduwai ṫᵃh azikis ḍākas khath ladakh*, if you send the letter

by to-day's post, 1359; *azikis lilāmas*, at to-day's auction, 1109; abl. *aziki nilāmuk*ᵘ, of to-day's auction, 282; fem. sing. nom., 33.

B

bab, decl. 1, a father; sing. dat. (for acc.) *babas*, 256.

bāb, decl. 1, the chapter of a book, 300; sing. gen. *bābuk*ᵘ, 378.

bābū, a Bābū, the Indian title, not native to Kashmīr. As an honorary prefix it is immutable, but as an independent noun it is treated as a proper name, and its genitive is *bābyun*ᵘ, as in *bābinis bāgas-manz*, in the Bābū's garden, 825.

BACH, conj. 3 (II past part. *bachyōv*, plur. *bachyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *bachyēyĕ*), to escape, be saved, be preserved. II past, masc. sing. 3, *bachyōv*, (my life) was preserved, 1379.

bacha, decl. 1, the young of man or animals: *bāl-bacha* (nom. plur.), children; plur. nom. *bacha*, 1792 (cubs of a tiger); dat. (for acc.) *bāl-bachan*, 1920. The word is sometimes spelt *bachya* (i.e. *bashĕ*), to prevent its being read as *baṭa*.

BAĊHᴬRĀW, conj. 1 (causal of *BACH*), (I past part. *baċhᵃrôw*ᵘ, plur. *-rōwⁱ*; fem. *-röwᵘ*, plur. *rāwĕ*; II past part. *-rāvyōv*), to save; past, *mĕ baċhᵃrôw*ᵘ, I have saved, protected, preserved, 1575.

bachat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *bachath*; dat. *bachüṭ*ᵘ), savings, surplus earnings, 1439.

BAḌ, conj. 3 (II past part. *baḍyōv*, plur. *-yēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *yeyĕ*), to go, proceed; to become large, increase, 932, 1780; to grow tall, 826; to spring up fast, be rank (of weeds and the like, or crops), 1704; to rise (of prices), 1545. Inf. gen. *baḍanuk*ᵘ *laganāwun*ᵘ, a means of (or tendency to) increase, 1780; II past, masc. sing. 3 *baḍyōv*, 1545; plur. 3 *baḍyēy*, 932; pres., masc. sing. 3 *chhuh baḍān*, 1704; perf., masc. sing. 2 *chhukh baḍyō-mot*ᵘ, 826. Cf. *baḍa*, *boḍ*ᵘ.

bãḍ, decl. 1, a jester, 995.

baḍa, adv., very, very much, 98, 212, 69, 76, 373, 6, 96, 430, 66, 74, 5, 91, 4, 6, 534, 9, 54, 90, 91, 620, 75, 97, 765, 72, 861, 1107, 34, 1355, 1426, 1660, 1, 1856. In all these instances the adverb qualifies an adjective. The word is also employed as an adjective, instead of *boḍ*ᵘ, q.v., and when so employed is indeclinable. Thus, masc., sing. nom., 437, 878, 1413, 88, 1760, 1822; abl., 633, 762 (*baḍa zōra-kinⁱ*, cf. *baḍi zōra*, 873); fem., sing. nom., 512, 601, 57, 1107, 87, 1640; abl., 498.

BADAL (1), conj. 3 (II past part. *badalyōv*, plur. *-yēy*; fem., sing. and plur. *yēyĕ*), to be changed, to change; inf. abl. *badalana-puṭhy*, for change (of air), 297; fut. pass. part. masc. plur. nom. *badalanⁱ* (clothes are) to be changed, 298.

badal (2), postpos. governing abl., in exchange for, as a substitute for *kākaza badal*, (leaves) instead of paper, 1740.

badal (3) or *badala*, decl. 1, change, exchange, alteration; *badala karun*, to exchange, 666; *badala sapadi-na*, alteration will not take place, it cannot be altered, 73; (sing. abl.) used as adv. = *badal* 1, *tath badala*, in exchange for that, 664.

BADALĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *badalōwu*, plur. *-lōwi*; fem. *-lōwu*, plur. *-lāwĕ*), to cause to be changed, to alter; fut. sing. 1, *badalāwa*, 72.

BAḌARĀW, conj. 1, (I past part. *baḍ*ᵃ*rōwu*, plur. *rōwi*; fem. *-rōwu*, plur. *-rāwĕ*), to increase, make larger; *khabar fōjaki baḍ*ᵃ*rāwanüchu*, a rumour of increasing the army, 933.

bad-ĕtikād, adj., ind., mistrustful, 1173.

baḍi, see *boḍu*.

*bad-shĕk*ᵃ*l*, adj., ind., deformed (of personal appearance), 489.

bāg (1), decl. 1, a share, portion; *thawu-n ālakŏnḍalas manz-bāg*, put it in the centre of the circle, 289.

bāg (2), decl. 1, a garden, 168; sing. dat. *bāgas*, 1399 (*dativus commodi*); *bāgas-manz*, in the garden, 78, 777, 825, 1127, 1313, 1596, 1688; gen. sing. *bāguku bar*, the garden gate, 796; *bāgüchu dōs*, the garden wall, 1883; *bāgachĕ*, 782, 1454; abl. sing. *bāga-anḍ*ᵃ*ra*, from in the garden, 721.

bāgĕ, decl. 1, prosperity, luck, 1413.

bahādur, adj., ind., brave, valiant, 1081.

bahāt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *bahāth*), a large kind of cargo-boat, used in the rivers of Kashmīr; sing. dat. *bahāti* (in sense of acc.), 1; gen. *bahāti-hanzĕ kirāyĕ-hondu*, of the freight of the boat, 780; abl. *bahāti bīma*, an insurance on the boat, 972; *bahāti-hŏnzu*, a boatman of such a boat, plur. nom. 1.

bahī, decl. 4, an account book, 999.

BAJ, conj. 3 (a verb borrowed from Hindī, the true corresponding Kāshmīrī root being *waz*), to sound (of a bell or clock). II past, masc. sing. 3 *kyāh bajyōv*, what o'clock is it? 336, 885; (noun of agency) *ganṭa baja-wunu-y*, as the clock strikes, on the stroke of the clock, 1728; inf. dat. *z*ᵃ*h bajanas tayār*, (the clock is) ready to strike two, 337.

bajĕ (1), see *boḍu*.

bajĕ (2), a word borrowed from Hindī to signify 'o'clock'. *aki bajĕ*, at one o'clock, 529; *aiṭh bajĕ tām*, till eight o'clock, 1664; *dahi bajĕ*, at ten o'clock, 126, 1531.

bajĕr, decl. 1, greatness, whether of size or dignity, 1416.

bakār, adj., ind. (fem., 1752), useful, requisite, 526, 1011; *kaparas chhuh*

astar bakār, the cloth wants a lining, 1079; *yiyi-na bakār*, it will be in vain, 1752.

bakawās, decl. 1, loquacity, prating, 1214.

*bakawös*ⁱ, adj., ind., talkative, loquacious, 357.

bakhchish, decl. 4, a gift, present; *karⁱtaw bakhchish*, please give, 1450.

bal (1), decl. 1, bodily strength, force, 1726. (H.)

BAL (2), conj. 3 (II past part. *balyōv*, plur. *balyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *balyēyĕ*), to be convalescent, recover, get well. II past, masc. sing. 3, 201; perf. *chhuh balyō-mot*ᵘ, (the wound) is healed, 854.

*BAL*ᴬ*RĀW*, conj. 1 (I past part. *baḷᵃrôw*ᵘ, plur. *-röw*ⁱ; fem. *-röw*ᵘ, plur. *-rāwĕ*), to cure; I past, with suff. of 1st pers. sing. *baḷᵃrôwu-s*, I was cured, 454.

balavīr, adj., ind., bold, brave, 214. (H.)

balavīrī, decl. 4, bravery, courage, 429. (H.)

bāl-bacha, decl. 1, dat. (for acc.) plur. *bāl-bachan*, children, 1920.

BAN, conj. 3 (inf. *banun, banun*ᵘ, 1173; noun of agency *banawun*ᵘ, 881; pres. part. *banān*; II past part. *banyōv*, plur. *banyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *banyēyĕ*), to be made, 240, 329, 748, 810, 1129, 1453; to be formed, built, 881, 987; to be, to become, 1173; to be possible, 868, 947; fut. and pres. subj. sing. 3 *bani*, 868, 987; with neg. interrog. *bani-nā*, will it not be possible? 947; pres. masc. sing. 3, 1453; fem. sing. 3, 329; plur. 3, 240, 748; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh sangimarmaruk*ᵘ *banyō-mot*ᵘ, it is made of marble, 1129; fem. sing. 3 *chhy-ā banyē-müts*ᵘ, 810. The material is generally either in the genitive, as in the last example but one, or as in *āṭichĕ chhĕh tsöchĕ banān*, loaves (fem. plur.) are made of flour (748), or else in the abl. case governed by *sūty*, as in *mĕṭi-sūty*, (made) of earth (240, 329); *sōna-sūty* (made) of gold (810). In 1453, the material (*zachĕn*, of rags) is in the genitive with the suffix, *hond*ᵘ, omitted.

bāna, decl. 1 (nom. plur. the same, 606), an earthenware vessel, a basin, 431, 606.

bananī, adj., ind., that which can be made, possible, probable. *chhu-na bananī*, it is improbable, 1396; it is impossible, 915, 1358, 66; *bananī chhw-ā*, is there any probability? 1395; *na-bananī*, impossible, *na-bananīyĕs* (sing. dat.) *paṭh*, belief in an impossibility, 914.

BANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *banôw*ᵘ, plur. *banöw*ⁱ; fem. *banöw*ᵘ, plur. *banāwĕ*; II past part. *banāvyōv*), to make, manufacture, compose; noun of agency *banāwanwôl*ᵘ, the author (of a book), 131; inf. *banāwun*ᵘ, abl. *banāwani*, (I am going) to have (a pair of shoes) made, 185; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus banāwān*, 369; 2 *chhukh banāwān*, 1435; plur. 3 *chhih banāwān*, 606; I past fem. sing. *banöw*ᵘ, 800;

perf. fem. sing. *chhĕh banöw^u-müĕ^u*, 900. Imperat. sing. 2 *banāw*, 1144.

band, adj., ind., bound, tied, stopped; *shāh gō-m band*, breath was stopped for me, I was out of breath, 235; *achh^i band* (fem.) *karith*, having blindfolded, 205; having shut the eyes, with the eyes shut, 686; *band karun*, to shut (a door), 1640; to cease (talking), 287; to detain a person, 516; *band rōzun*, to be stopped or adjourned (of a meeting or ceremony), 33; *band thawun*, to keep under control, 1605.

bandūk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *bandūkh*), a gun, 1092.

bāng, decl. 4, the crow of a cock. *kōkur chhuh bāng diwān*, the cock crows, 444.

Bangāl, decl. 1, Bengal; *Bangālas-manz*, in Bengal, 182, 869, 1193; *bangāluk^u*, of Bengal, 1128.

bank, decl. 1, a bank (the counting-house), the English word borrowed; sing. dat. *bankas-manz*, in the bank, 1439.

bāpār, decl. 1, merchandise, trade, trading, 107; gen. sing. *bāpāruk^u*, 353, 1147; *bāpār karun*, to trade, 665.

bāpath, postpos., about, concerning. Governs either (*a*) the abl. of the gen. masc., or (*b*) the abl. case. Thus (*a*) *zanānan-handi bāpath*, concerning or in respect to (all) women, 660; *kahandi bāpath*, concerning what things, 1483; (*b*) *kathi bāpath*, concerning the matter, 1864, *chāla-calana bāpath*, concerning (his) conduct, 1871.

bāpör^i, decl. 1, a merchant; plur. nom. *bāpör^i*, 665.

BAR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *bor^u*, plur. *bar^i*; fem. *bür^u*, plur. *barĕ*; II past part. *baryōv*), to fill; imperat. sing. 2 *bar*, 728; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhw-ā bor^u-mot^u*, is (the gun) loaded? 1092; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh yĕĕh barān*, he fills a wish, he desires, 512.

bar (2), decl. 1, a door, a gate, 796, 1248; gen. *baruk^u*, 1848.

barābar, adj., ind., equal, coinciding, 641; even, level, 651 (fem. plur.), 1060; agreeing, unanimous (of an opinion), fem. plur. nom., 1843; unanimous (in opinion), 1832 (masc. plur. nom.); adv., continuously, 923, 1421.

bāraw, decl. 1, a complaint, grumble; plur. nom., 365. Only used in plur.

barbād, adj., ind., ruined, destroyed; *suh gaĕhi barbād*, he will be ruined, 1555.

barg, decl. 1, a leaf of a tree or of paper; *barga-hanā*, dim., fem., a small leaf; *lŏk^{u}ṭ^ü kākaz barga-hanā*, a small piece of paper, 1325.

barham, in *darham-barham*, confused (of work), 387.

barith, adj., ind., full, filled, 789. The word usually governs the thing which fills in the abl. case, as in *mŏshkani-dāra barith*, filled with perfume, 1307; *ĕĕnyau barith*, filled with pillars, 1328; *sĕki barith*, full of

sand, 1571; *dᵘha barith*, full of smoke, 1669; *dimāga barith*, full of vanity, 1863. We have a different idiom in *yihanzan kāmĕn chhĕh dagābözī barith*, 1816, lit. to their actions is full (complete) treachery, i.e. their conduct is full of treachery.

barkarār, adj., ind., fixed, unchangeable, 1835.

barkhāst, adj., ind., broken up, dismissed (of a meeting), 1531 (fem.).

barkhilāf, adj., ind., contradictory, inconsistent; *barkhilāf hāwun*, to show the reverse of true, to misrepresent, 1170.

barpūr, adj., ind., filled, full to overflowing, 745.

bāshā, decl. 4, a language, 1033. (H.)

bāt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *bāth*, plur. nom. *bāta*), a word, in *katha-bāta* (plur. nom.), conversation, 1126, 1394.

bata, decl. 1, cooked rice, food, diet, 410, 521; *chhuh bata khĕwān*, he dines, 529.

bataura, prep., by way of; *bataura tōhafa*, (to give) as a present, 1378.

batⁱ, decl. 3, a light, a candle, 1893.

batuk or *batukᵘ*, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *batukh* or *batukᵘ*; dat. *batakas*; plur. nom. *batakh*), a drake, a male duck; plur. nom., 592.

baūwār, decl. 4, Tuesday; abl. *patimi baūwāri*, on last Tuesday, 1036.

bāv, decl. 1, respect, consideration; (of a business) prosperity (Hindōstānī *taraqqī*), 1414.

bayĕ, decl. 1, fear, 151, 698, 1824; *bayĕ dinᵘ*, to threaten; *suh chhuh timan daṇḍ dinukᵘ bayĕ diwān*, he threatens to punish them, 1786; abl. *yimi bayĕ-kinⁱ*, owing to this fear, 711; *bayĕ-nishĕ*, (saved) from a danger, 1575; *bayĕ-sūty*, owing to, through fear, 1274, 1818; *bayĕ-sostᵘ* (fem. *-sūthᵘ*), awful, terrible, 139. (H. Cf. *bīm* and *khōf*.)

bāzar, decl. 1, a bazaar, market, 259, 1132; dat. *bāzaras-manz*, in the bazaar, 1805; gen. *bāzarukᵘ*, 1389.

bāzi, see *bözⁱ*.

bē or *bĕ*, the Persian privative particle. It occurs in the sentences in the following words:—*bē-adab*, insolent, 909; *bē-akᵃl*, deficient in sense, a fool, 488, 1418 (both masc. plur. nom.); *bē-anth*, endless, illimitable, 133, 1335; *bē-bākh*, settled (of an account), 1617; *bē-fōida*, see *fōida*; *bē-gunāh*, without sin, sinless, 706; *bē-guzār*, impassable, 907; *bē-jā*, unreasonable, 1850 (masc. plur.); *bē-kᵃl*, the same as *bē-akᵃl*, 758; *bē-kānūn*, illegal, unlawful, 1846; *bē-karār*, unstable, unsteady, 1853; *bē-kas*, friendless, forlorn, destitute, 1043; *bē-khabarī*, inattention, neglect, 922; *bē-khabariyi-kinⁱ*, through neglect, 1204; *bē-kōida*, without rule, without discipline, 541; *bē-kusūr*, innocent, 956; *bē-nazīr*, incomparable, 927; *bē-parwā*, careless, thoughtless, rash, 1460; *bē-rahᵃm*, merciless, inhuman, 951, 1845, 9; *bē-sabab*, without cause, 759, 1013, 37, 1173, 1836; *bē-sōr*, senseless, lifeless,

960, 1069; *bē-takhsīr*, blameless, 200; *bē-tarafdār*, impartial, 906; *bē-tartīb*, without order, 1255; without system, 1771; *bē-wukūf*, a fool, plur. dat. *-fan*, 1646; *bēwukūfī*, folly, foolishness, 849, 1649; *bē-yinsöfī*, injustice, 1844; *bē-yintihā*, without limit, endless, 133, 945, 1335; *bē-yizzatī*, disgrace, 549.

BĒH, conj. 2 (freq. part. *bihi bihi*. The following forms appear in the sentences:—inf. and verbal noun *bĕhunu*, 724; conj. part. *bihith*, q.v. in separate article; pres. part. *bĕhān*; pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhukh bĕhān*, 1362; I past part. *byūṭhu*; past masc. sing. 1 *byūṭhus*; 3 *byūṭhu*, 223, 1787; plur. 3 *bīṭhi*, 320; no instances of fem. *bīṭhü*, plur. *bĕchhĕ*, or of II past part. *bĕchhyōv*; fut. plur. 1, *bĕhaw*, 154; imperat. sing. 2, *bĕh*, 295, 1620, 57). To be seated, to sit, 154, 223, 95, 320, 724, 1362, 1620, 57, 1787; with dat. to sit at a thing, to remain busy at a thing; *talāshĕs byūṭhus*, I sat at the search, I kept searching, 1590.

bēkas, adj., ind., friendless, forlorn, destitute, 1043.

bēkasī, decl. 4, friendlessness, destitution, distress; sing. gen. *bēkasī-hondu*, 773.

bēmār, adj., ind., sick, ill, 171, 2, 960, 1641; as subst., dat. plur. *bēmāran-kyutu*, (a hospital) for the sick, 987.

bēmöri, decl. 3, sickness, disease, 587, 1386, 1423; dat. *bēmārĕ*, (how much time passed for thee) for (i.e. in) (this) disease? 896; sing. gen. *bēmārĕ-hünzü khabar*, news of the illness, 941.

bĕhĕr, decl. 1, distinction, difference (*-manz*, between), 1868.

bīd, decl. 1, distinction, difference (*-manz*, between), 522; or *yiman dŭn achharan-honau bīd karun*, to distinguish between these two letters, 565. (H. Cf. *farkh*.)

bihisht, decl. 1, heaven, paradise; sing. dat. *bihishtas*, 921; *bihishtas-manz*, 860.

bihith, adj., ind., usually considered as the conj. part. of √*bĕh*, but regularly employed as an adjective (like *barith*) meaning 'seated', 612, 1707, 69.

bilkul, adv., entirely, 700, 70; with emphatic *y*, *bilkulüy*, (not) at all (probable), 1396.

bīm, decl. 1, fear, terror, 1786; *bīm dinu*, to threaten, 1786; abl. *bīma-sūty*, owing to fear, 1274, 1818; *bīma-sostu*, awful, terrible, 139.

bīma, decl. 1 (gen. *byūmuku*), insurance; *bīma karun*, to insure, 972; *byūmuku kākaz*, an insurance-policy, 972.

biyĕ, adj., second; hence, other, another, additional, 327; *biyĕ akh yinch*, one inch more, 924; masc. sing. dat. *biyĕs mulkas*, to another country, 679; masc. plur. dat. *biyĕn masālan-sūty*, with other spices, 319; gen. *biyĕn-hondu*, 647; *biyĕ kĕh*, any other thing, anything else;

327, 1399, 1867. With emphatic *y*, abl. *biyĕ-y ranga*, of another kind, of the wrong kind, 1928. Cf. *byāk*.

adv., again, once more, 73, 732, 1496, 1500, 22, 34; any longer, any more, 516; *yiyi biyĕ phīrith*, he will return, 1897; *ta biyĕ*, and also, and moreover, 887, 1224, 99, 1336; again, once more, 1169.

conjunct., and, and also, also: (*a*) connecting words, 260, 77, 92, 617, 832, 71, 1346; (*b*) connecting two clauses, 286, 338, 580, 868, 86; *akh s*ᵃ*h biyĕ sīmiñ ta timan-sūty biyĕ z*ᵃ*h bacha*, a tiger and a tigress, and with them *also* two cubs, 1792; *kuddūs, biyĕ ödil, ta pākh*, holy, and just, and pure, 884; *biyĕ ti*, and yet, and moreover, 1421; *tithay biyĕ*, and on the other hand, 860.

biyis, see *byāk*.

bŏchha, decl. 4, hunger; sing. abl. *bŏchhi-sūty*, (fainting, dying) of hunger, 691, 1710; *bŏchhi-hot*ᵘ, adj., stricken by hunger, hungry, 888.

*bŏchh*ᵘ, adj. (fem. *bŏchh*ᵘ̈), hungry; masc. plur. dat. *bŏchhĕn*, 338.

bŏd, decl. 4 (sing. dat. *bŏz*ᵘ̈ and so on), understanding, intelligence, intellect, reasoning power; sing. nom., 973, 1418, 67, 1604; *chhi-na panüñ*ᵘ̈ *bŏd ƙānān*, they do not exercise their thought, 1785; abl. *bŏz*ᵘ̈*-nĕbar*, outside understanding, improbable, 918; *bŏz*ᵘ̈*-nishĕ dūr*, beyond (my) intellect, 1851; *panañi bŏz*ᵘ̈*-sūty*, (acts) by instinct (lit. by its own intelligence), 969; *bŏz*ᵘ̈*-kin*ⁱ, in (your) opinion, 1781.

*böz*ᵘ̈*-wān*, adj., ind., wise, sensible, intelligent; masc. sing. nom., 1603; plur. nom., 1914; fem. sing. nom., 1426.

BŎḌ, conj. 2 (I past part. *bŏḍ*ᵘ, plur. *bŏḍ*ⁱ; fem. *bŏḍ*ᵘ̈, plur. *bŏjĕ*; II past part. *bŏjyŏv*), to sink; fut. sing. 3, *bŏḍi*, 1073, 1427.

BŎḌANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *bŏḍanŏw*ᵘ, plur. *bŏḍanöw*ⁱ; fem. *-nöw*ᵘ̈, plur. *-nāwĕ*), to cause to sink; I past fem. sing. 3, 1265.

*bŏd*ᵘ, adj. (fem. *bŏz*ᵘ̈), possessing intellect; masc. plur. dat. *nĕsh-bŏdĕn*, for fools, 1646.

*boḍ*ᵘ (1), adj. (plur. *baḍ*ⁱ; fem. *büḍ*ᵘ̈, plur. *bajĕ*), great, large, 4, 36, 113, 91, 263, 301, 26, 445, 67, 621, 758, 87, 820, 2, 43, 64, 73, 82, 7, 924, 49, 1001, 15, 35, 77, 1165, 1333, 52, 64, 1560, 72, 5, 1604, 18, 49, 58, 1913, 35; much, 655, 1789; great, grand, imposing, 815; great, superior, famous, excelling, 661, 1272; chief, *boḍ*ᵘ *hönz*ᵘ̈, the chief boatman, the captain, 270; (plur.) one's superiors, 944; elder, (of brothers) 618, (in a family) 1007; repeated, *boḍ*ᵘ *boḍ*ᵘ, very large, 281.

Often used instead of *baḍa*, as an adverb, qualifying another adjective, with which it agrees in gender, number, and case, and meaning 'very', 89, 134, 229, 88, 401, 893, 948, 1326, 57, 1461, 1652, 1847; repeated, *bajĕ bajĕ khŏƙanāwawañĕ sūrüƙ*ᵘ̈, fem. plur. nom., very frightful forms, 786.

The following forms appear in this work:—masc., sing. nom., *boḍ*ᵘ,

4, 89, 134, 270, 88, 301, 621, 61, 758, 815, 87, 1007, 1272, 1326, 33 (*boḍ^u afsūs*, a great pity), 57, 1461 (*boḍ^u harām-kaṭh*, a great rascal), 1560, 1604, 18, 49, 52, 1913, 35; dat. *baḍis*, 467 (*baḍis añĕgaṭis-manz*, in great darkness), 618, 864; abl. *baḍi*, 36, 71 (used adverbially, *baḍi wan*, speak aloud), 873 (*baḍi zōra*, with great force), 1352 (*baḍi adaba-sūty*, with great civility), 1575 (*baḍi khatara-nishĕ*, from a great danger); plur. nom. *baḍ^i*, 229, 81, 401, 787, 893, 1847; dat. *baḍĕn-sūty*, (behave) to our superiors, 944; abl. *baḍyau tawāzau-kin^i*, (received) with great civility, 326.

Fem. sing. nom. *büḍ^ü*, 36, 113, 91 (*kaiśāh büḍ^ü*, how big?), 263, 445, 820, 2, 43, 82, 7, 924 (*biyĕ akh īnch büḍ^u*, one inch longer), 948, 9, 1001, 15, 35, 77, 1165, 1572, 1604, 49, 58 (*kaiśāh büḍ^ü*, how big?), 1789; dat. *bajĕ garībiyĕ-manz*, in great poverty, 1364; gen. *bajĕ fikiri-hond^u*, of much melancholy, 655; plur. nom. *bajĕ*, 786.

boḍ^u (2), a secondary suffix, in *khōśa-boḍ^u*, timid, 1796.

bŏh, pron. 1st pers., I sing. nom. *bŏh*, 13, 4, 7, 24, 53, 4, 6, 60, 71, 2, 92, 5, 101, 5, 14, 30, 6, 83, 5, 7, 91, 7, 203, 18, 25, 35, 6, 44, 9, 59, 307, 12, 52, 9, 64, 8, 9, 70, 1, 4, 83, 4, 94, 436, 54, 84, 96, 505, 10, 7, 32, 3, 9, 51, 3, 82, 603, 9, 34, 8, 54, 66, 90, 704, 11, 7, 22, 55, 69, 84, 90, 816, 7, 8, 28, 9, 46, 57, 61, 88, 99, 914, 31, 40, 2, 68, 83, 5, 1000, 2 (*bis*), 7, 31, 55, 6, 75, 85, 7, 1132, 43, 9, 51, 2, 8, 69, 1213, 40, 1, 82, 1315, 22, 4, 9, 31, 43, 4 (*bis*), 7, 51, 7, 72, 82, 95, 1419, 29, 31, 5, 64, 76, 8, 84, 8, 91, 2, 6, 9, 1502 (*bis*), 7, 12, 24, 95, 1601, 14, 5, 7, 27, 63, 78, 9, 82, 6, 1720, 4, 8, 41, 56, 8, 62, 82, 97, 1817, 8, 22, 31, 7, 66, 75, 84, 91, 5, 1903, 22, 7; *bŏ-ti*, I also, 1777.

Acc. *mĕ*, me, 67, 137, 740, 1709, 68.

Dat. *mĕ*, to *or* for me, 2, 7, 15, 36, 40, 2, 55, 68, 77, 84, 138, 73, 90, 220 (dat. of possession), 71, 91, 8 (necessary for me), 311, 43, 50, 8, 90, 400, 9, 75, 511, 43, 79, 605, 27, 28, 30, 34, 68, 709, 17, 33, 56, 85 (dat. of possession), 802, 4, 16, 34, 42, 53 (dat. of possession), 71, 3 (*dativus commodi*), 9, 85, 91, 917, 30, 71, 9, 81, 3, 6, 9, 1001, 11, 7, 32, 56, 7 (dat. of possession), 77 (ditto), 8, 87, 91, 1102, 40, 66, 78, 1202, 3, 16, 25, 34, 5, 9, 46, 70, 8, 93, 1301, 25, 33, 43, 87, 97, 1404, 25, 71, 2, 4, 6, 7 (*bis*), 84, 5, 99, 1570, 2, 1629, 38, 66, 72, 5, 8, 1726, 35, 46, 57, 60, 3, 78, 1808, 24, 5, 59, 67, 72, 7, 80, 90, 1908, 11; *mĕ brōnṭha kani*, in my presence, 1377; *mĕ-kyut^u*, for me, 1103, 1826; masc. plur. *mĕ-kit^i*, 267, 428, 1514, 1753; fem. sing. *mĕ-kiś^ü*, 801; *mĕ-nishĕ*, in my possession (*mērē-pās*), 10, 277, 400, 972, 1346, 56, 1432, 1748; in my opinion, 186; *mĕ-pĕṭh*, on me, 252, 500, 820; *mĕ-sūty*, together with me, 3, 1142; with emph. *y*, *mĕ-y*, only to (i.e. on) me, 199.

Ag. *mĕ*, by me, 18, 66, 70, 85, 9, 113, 26, 57, 62, 5, 74, 6, 81, 202, 41, 74, 92, 310, 79, 90, 424, 71, 81, 545, 83, 7, 8, 611, 6, 7, 35, 68, 82, 718, 30, 1, 5, 8, 56, 68, 80, 6, 808, 77, 941, 53, 72, 98, 1035, 6, 45, 7, 1106, 9, 55,

89, 92, 1210, 2, 38, 52, 6, 68, 77, 80, 95, 1311, 7, 57, 61, 5, 6, 85, 1401, 82, 7, 91, 1500, 5, 22, 6, 7, 33, 62, 75, 80, 2, 9, 90, 2, 1616, 30, 1721, 1815 (used with a passive), 1905, 6; *tamⁱ lēkhanĕwᵘ mĕ athi*, he made me write with my own hand, 1120.

Abl. *mĕ*, but no instances occur in the sentences.

Gen. sing. and possess. pron. *myŏnᵘ*, of me, my; masc. sing. nom., 188, 380, 427, 93, 530 (*myŏnᵘ gaṭshi gaṭhunᵘ*, my going is proper, I must go), 626, 41, 700, 84 (*chhu-na myŏnᵘ*, I have not), 862, 1076, 1172, 1206, 1379, 1405, 1581, 1600, 21, 50, 1700; dat. *myŏnis*, 349, 504, 663, 772, 917, 1251, 1504, 83; ag. *myŏnⁱ*, 1279; *myŏnⁱ kinⁱ* (note the form: not *mĕ-kinⁱ* as we might expect. *Kinⁱ* being by origin a noun in the ag. case, *myŏnⁱ* agrees with it as an adjective), through me, by means of me, 159, 1282; abl. *myāni*, 108, 48 (*myāni hisābukᵘ*, of my account), 392, 929, 1230 (*myāni hĕchhanukᵘ*, of my learning), 1388. This form is also used in comparison, *myāni khŏta*, (bolder) than I, 214; (greater) than mine, 429; (faster) than I, 1046. So with other postpositions, *myāni puṭhy*, for me, 412. Plur. nom. *myŏnⁱ*, 383, 1767; fem. sing. nom. *myŏñᵘ*, 16, 83, 387, 499, 690, 1208, 1489, 1569, 81, 95, 1607, 1770; dat. *myāñĕ*, 391, 474, 865, 984; plur. nom. *myāñĕ*, 1217.

Plur. nom. *asⁱ*, we, 34, 99, 109, 25, 51, 54, 286, 300, 51, 60, 97, 405, 23, 514, 44, 667, 742, 73, 93, 876, 910, 80, 1059, 97, 1209, 62, 1370, 1449, 1563, 97, 1631, 1794, 1813, 33, 74, 96, 1921.

Acc. *asĕ*, us, 382, 1177, 1247.

Dat. *asĕ*, to *or* for us, 8, 116, 372, 548, 9, 644, 710, 851, 905, 44, 46 (dat. of possession), 78 (ditto), 1038, 48, 68, 73, 1146, 68, 73, 1281, 90, 1332, 42, 52, 90, 1428, 49, 1605, 1725, 36, 1845, 69, 1937; *asĕ-pěṭh*, on us, 123, 1015; *asĕ-sŭty*, with us, 326, 1126, 1651.

Ag. *asĕ*, by us, 1016, 1742, 59, 1802, 9.

Abl. *asĕ*. No occurrence.

Gen. and possess. pron. *sŏnᵘ*, of us, our; masc. sing. abl. *sāni*, 1501, 1780; *sāni khŏtᵃra*, for us, 556; *sāni yimi takhsīrukᵘ*, of this our sin, 122; plur. nom. *sŏnⁱ*, 1924; ag. *sānyau*, 1437; fem. sing. nom. *sŏñᵘ*, 1033, 1402, 1852; dat. *sāñĕ*, 1780; plur. nom. *sāñĕ*, 442, 1843.

Like the pronouns of the second and third persons, this pronoun has a series of pronominal suffixes which may be optionally attached to any finite verbal form, but only for the singular number. This pronoun has no suffixes for the plural. The suffix of the nominative singular is *s*, and that for all other cases of the singular is *m*. When added to a verbal form ending in a consonant, these suffixes insert *a* as a junction vowel as in *sŏzŏ-th-as* for *sŏzŏ-th + s*. There are also a few other irregularities in adding them to other verbal forms, examples of which will be found

below. The following instances of the suffixes of this pronoun occur in the sentences:—

Sing. nom. *s*. See *chhu-s*, *chhĕ-s*, *chhu-s-a*, *chhĕ-s-a*, *chhu-s-an*, *chhu-s-awa*, *chhu-s-ay*, under *CHHUH*. Added to I past masc. sing. of an intransitive verb, *byūṭhu-s*, I sat, 1590; *ŏsu-s*, I was, 940, 1075, 1132; *poku-s*, I went, 1149; *sapodu-s*, I became, 496, 539, 704, 1741; *thoku-s*, I was weary, 1797; neg., *shŏngu-s-na*, I did not sleep, 1663; *wŏtu-s-na*, I did not arrive, 1151. To I past masc. sing. of a transitive verb, *baḷᵘrŏwu-s*, I was cured, 454; *hĕchhanŏwu-s*, I was taught (by him), (he) taught me, 1777. Added to II past masc. sing. of an intransitive verb, *ā-s*, I came, 1831; *dŏryŏ-s*, I ran, 235; *gŏ-s*, I went, 818, 29; neg. *gŏ-s-na*, I did not go, 711. To II past masc. sing. of a transitive verb, preceded by suffix of 2nd pers. sing. agent, *sŏzŏ-th-as*, I was sent by thee, thou sentest me, 790.

Sing. dat., *m*. *āsĕ-m* (for *āsi* + *m*, and so all third persons sing. fut.), it will be (necessary) for me, 1011; *diyū-m* (for *diyiw* + *m*, and so with all verbal terminations in *iw*), you will give to me, 1678; *diyⁱtō-m* (for *diyⁱtaw* + *m*, and so with all verbal terminations in *aw*), please give ye to me, 187; *shāh gŏ-m band*, breath became stopped for me (*dativus commodi*, i.e. I became out of breath), 235; *sapadĕ-m*, it will happen for me (*sapadi* + *m*), 879; negative, *chhu-m-na*, there is not to me, I have not, 465; preceded by suffix of 2nd pers. sing. agent, *wonᵘ-th-am*, it was said by thee to me, thou toldest me, 1616.

Added to II past fem. sing. *mashith gayĕ-m*, it (fem.) was forgotten by me, I forgot it, 1679. In this idiom the dative, not the agent case, is employed for the subject. See *MASH*.

Sing. ag., *m*. Added to I past masc. sing. *hūru-m*, I paid, 1527; *wuchhu-m*, I saw, 738; negative, *lyūkhu-m-na*, I did not write, 668; *wuchhu-m-na*, I did not see, 1149; followed by suffix of 2nd pers. sing. nom. *wuchhᵘ-m-akh*, thou wast seen by me, I saw thee, 826; by suffix of 2nd pers. sing. dat. *dyutᵘ-m-ay*, I gave to thee, 1106; by suffix of 3rd pers. sing. dat. neg., *dyutᵘ-m-as-na*, I did not give to him, 1216.

Added to I past masc. plur. *wuchhi-m*, I saw (them), 718, 35.

Added to I past fem. sing. *wahŏrᵘ-m*, I spread (a fem. thing), 1616; followed by suffix of 2nd pers. sing. dat. *hŏwᵘ-m-ay*, I showed it (fem.) to thee, 682.

bŏkhᵃcha, decl. 1, a parcel, 194.

bŏkī, adj., ind., remaining over and above, 1495; the balance of an account, 148; remaining (after death), immortal, not transient, 903.

bŏkᵒtᵘ, decl. 2 (fem. *bŏkᵘtsᵘ*, masc. plur. nom. *bŏkᵃtⁱ*), the young of any animal, a puppy, a kitten, 1018.

BŌL, conj. 1 (I past part. *būl^u*, plur. *būl^i*; fem. *būj^ü*, plur. *bōjĕ*; II past part. *bōjyōv*), to speak (a language); inf. and verb. noun, *bōlun^u* (commenced) to speak (English), 176; pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhukh-a bōlān*, dost thou speak (a language)? 1033; pass. *chhĕh bōlana yiwān*, it (fem.) is spoken, 680.

bōlĕ, see *būl^i*.

bŏn, adj., ind. and adv., low (1112, of a room, fem.); below; *bŏn ṭhunun*, to lower (a bucket into a well), 1114; *bŏn tām*, (read) to the bottom (of the page), 222; *gayĕ bŏn ta hyor^u*, she was tossed up and down, 1803.

bönd^i, adj., ind., imprisoned, 93.

bönd^iwān, decl. 1, prison; sing. dat. *bönd^iwānas*, 354, 85, 994, 1063; abl. *bönd^iwāna*, 646.

bŏr^u, decl. 2, a load, a burden, 163, 252, 74, 577, 1071; the cargo of a ship, 395; *bŏr^u thawun*, to lean (upon), 1044.

boṭh^u, decl. 2, the bank (of a river), 1714; sing. dat. *baṭhis*, 612; *sudara-baṭhis*, (walked) to the sea-shore, 1592; *yāra-bal baṭhis-pĕṭh*, in dock (of a boat), 570; plur. abl. *drāv baṭhyau-nishĕ nĕbar*, (the water) has overflowed the banks, 1263.

böś^ü, decl. 1, family, relations, the members of a person's family, 932.

bŏy^u, decl. 2, a brother, 498; sing. dat. *böyis*, 618.

BŌZ, conj. 1 (I past part. *būz^u*, plur. *būz^i*; fem. *būz^ü*, plur. *bōza*; II past part. *bōzōv*), to understand, 370, 1172, 1365, 1657, 1837, 1903, *thav būzith*, consider! understand! (*samajh rakhō*), 1430; to consider, 1408; (usually) to hear, to listen to, 51, 71, 104, 472, 87, 587, 741, 857, 941, 74, 1562, 1686, 1721, 60, 1906; *būz^u*, it is heard, i.e. they say, people say, 1049; *kan dörith bōz*, listen attentively, 1085. The regular passive of this verb does not mean 'to be heard', but 'to be seen', 'to appear,' 'to be visible,' 970, 1303, 1681, 1747; cf. *chhu-na mĕ bōzana yiwān*, does not appear to me (possible), I do not think it possible, 1366. The nearest approach to the idea of hearing that the passive takes is when it means (as in 1815) 'to be audible'. If we wish to express the passive of the verb 'to hear', we must use a periphrasis, such as *chhuh bōzanas-andar yiwān*, it comes within hearing, it is heard.

The following forms occur in the sentences: inf. *bōzun*, 1365; abl. *bōzana-sūty*, (surprised) on hearing, 1760. See also passive below. Fut. pass. part. *bōzun^ü*, fem. plur. nom. *bōzanĕ*, they (fem.) are to be heard, 741; conj. part. *būzith*, 51, 370, 472, 1430, 1657; pres. part. *bōzān*, hence pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus bōzān*, 1686, 1903 (neg. *chhus-na*), 1837; 2 interrog. *chhukh-a bōzān*, 1408; neg. *chhukh-na* &c., 1172. I past part. and past tense, masc. sing., 587, 1049, 1562, 1721, 1906; plur., 487; fem. sing., 941; *būz^ü-th*, thou heardest (fem. obj.), 974; *būz^ü-th-a*, hast thou heard? (fem. obj.), 104; fut. and pres. subj. sing. 1 *bōza*, 71; imperat. sing. 2 *bōz*, 857.

1085; pass. pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh bōzana yiwān*, 970, 1681, 1747; neg. *chhu-na* &c., 1366, 1815; fem. neg. *chhè-na* &c., 1303.

BŌZANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *bōzanôw*ᵘ, plur. *-nöwⁱ*; fem. *nöw*ᵘ, plur. *-nāwè*; II past part. *-nāvyōv*), to cause to understand, or to cause to hear; hence conj. part. *bōzanöwith*, having persuaded, 560; I past *bōzanôw*ᵘ *khulāsa*, (the judge) summed up (the evidence), 1003; imperat. 2 *bōzanāv*, let (me) hear, 1404.

bözⁱ, decl. 3, deceit; *tè chhè-y bözⁱ khyē-müt*ᵘ, you have eaten deceit (at his hands), you have been deceived (by him), 479; abl. *bāzi-sūti-y*, only by means of deceit, 477.

*bǫ̈z*ᵘ, *bǫ̈z*ᵘ*wān*, see *bŏd*.

brānd, decl. 1, a threshold, doorstep, a verandah; sing. dat. *brāndas-pēṭhⁱ*, over the verandah, 97.

brat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *brath*, dat. *brüt*ᵘ, and so on), trade, profession, 245.

brĕswār, decl. 4, Thursday; abl. *brĕswāri tām*, till Thursday, 33.

brinzis, see *bryunz*ᵘ.

brōnṭh, adv. and postpos., before, in front, 755; before, formerly, 224, 829, 940, 1235, 40, 1343, 57, 1500, 3; *lashkaras brōnṭh*, in front of the army, 102; *tè brōnṭh*, before thee (in point of time), 219; *brōnṭh din*ᵘ, to advance (money), 40; *brōnṭh yin*ᵘ, 325, or *brūnṭhⁱ yin*ᵘ, 944, to come forward, *hence*, to behave; emphatic, *brōnṭhüy*, beforehand, 1295, 1370, 1; abl. *garas brōnṭha-kani*, opposite the house, 1251; *mĕ brōnṭha-kani*, in my presence, 1377.

*brôr*ᵘ, decl. 2, a tom-cat, 632; fem. *brör*ᵘ, a pussy-cat, 1018; fem. sing. dat. *brārè*, 281.

brūnṭhⁱ, see *brōnṭh*.

*brūnṭhyum*ᵘ, adj. (fem. *brūnṭhim*ᵘ), of or belonging to the front, former; *brūnṭhyum*ᵘ . . . *patyum*ᵘ, former . . . latter, 771.

*bryunz*ᵘ, decl. 2, a very short time, the twinkling of an eye; sing. dat. *brinzis-manz*, (I will return) in a minute, 1159.

BUḌ, conj. 3 (II past part. *buḍyōv*, plur. *-yēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *yēyè*), to become old; inf. abl. sing. *buḍana-sūty*, owing to old age, 528.

*buḍ*ᵘ, adj. (fem. *buḍ*ᵘ), old; masc. sing. nom., an old man, 1244; fem. sing. nom. *buḍ*ᵘ, 1244.

*büḍ*ᵘ, see *boḍ*ᵘ.

būgōl, decl. 1, geography; sing. gen. *būgōlüch*ᵘ *kitāb*, a work on geography, 800.

bul, decl. 4, a mistake, 1166.

būlⁱ, decl. 3, speech, a language, 524, 982; sing. dat. *bōlĕ*, 1150; *bōlĕ-manz*, 347.

buma, decl. 4, an eyebrow; plur. nom. *buma*, 685.

būñ^u, decl. 4, a chenār or plane-tree; sing. abl. *bōñi-kul^u*, id., 1067.
bu̇ñul^u, decl. 2, an earthquake, 607.
buth^u, decl. 2, the face, 688; sing. abl. *buthi*, in front, hence, *buthi wāwa-sūty*, owing to a contrary wind, 404.
buzdil, adj., timid, 844.
būzi, *būzith*, *būz^u*, *būz^u*, see *BŌZ*.
byāk, adj., irreg. [sing. nom. *byākh*, dat. (masc. and fem.) *biyis*, ag. masc. *biyi*, fem. *biyī*; abl. *biyi*; plur. nom. *biy* or *biyi*; dat. *biyĕn*; ag. *biyau*], another, other; fem. sing. dat. *biyis kuni kitābi-nishĕ*, from some other book, 1452. Cf. *biyĕ*.
byōl^u, decl. 2, seed-grain, seed, 1579, 96, 1928; plur. nom. *byöli*, 1688.
byon^u, adj., separate, distinct. *byon^u byon^u*, separate, apart, various, different. When thus repeated it is immutable, and does not change for gender, number, or case; *byon^u byon^u rāyĕ* (fem. plur.), different opinions, 523, 1864; *byon^u byon^u mulkan*, to different countries, 1565; *byon^u byon^u garan-manz*, in separate houses, 1609; *ṭāru-kh byon^u byon^u*, sort them apart, 1683.
byūmuk^u, see *bīma*.
byūṭh^u, see *BĔH*.

CH

(NOTE. Kāshmīrīs look upon *ch* and *chy* as having exactly the same sound. Hence many words spelt below with *ch* are commonly spelt with *chy* and *vice versa*. As *chĕ* is really *chya*, we also often find words beginning with *chĕ* spelt as beginning with *cha*, and *vice versa*.)

chahara, decl. 1, the face; sing. gen. *chaharuk^u nakshĕ*, or *chaharüch^u murath*, a portrait, 1356.
chāhy, decl. 4, tea, 453.
chākar, decl. 1, a servant, 11, 635; sing. dat. (object of the past tense of a transitive verb = Hindōstānī *chākar-kō mārā*), *chākaras*, 166.
chāl, decl. 4, conduct, behaviour; sing. dat. *chāli-manz*, (rash) in conduct, 1460; *chāli-pĕṭh*, (rebuke) on conduct, 1508; *chāla-chalan* (decl. 1), the same as *chāl*; abl. sing. *chāla-chalana bāpath*, regarding his conduct, 1871.
CHAMAK, conj. 3 (II past part. *chamakyōv*, plur. *-kyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *-kyĕyĕ*), to be bright, to shine; *hence*, to be prosperous, have a bright outlook; *saudāgarī hĕṭ^u n biyĕ chamakūñ^u* (inf. or fut. part. pass. fem.), trade is beginning to revive, 1534; noun of agency, *chamakawun^u*, bright (of a star), 243.
charakh, decl. 1, a wheel, 1181; *hence*, an instrument, a machine, 988; sing. gen. *charakhüch^u harakath*, the motion of a wheel, 1181.
chārpāyĕ, decl. 1, a charpoy, a bedstead (borrowed from Hindōstānī), 456.

CHĔ, conj. 1, irreg. [inf. *chyon*ᵘ (*chĕun* or *chyun* is not used); conj. part. *chĕth*; freq. part. *chĕ chĕ* or *chĕth chĕth*; pres. part. *chĕwān*; I past part. *chyōv*, plur. *chyĕy*; fem. sing. and plur. *chĕyĕ*; II past part. *chĕyōv*, plur. *chĕyĕy*; fem. sing. and plur. *chĕyĕyĕ*; III past part. *chĕyāv*, plur. *chĕyāy*; fem. sing. and plur. *chĕyĕyĕ*; fut. sing. 1 *chĕma*, 2 *chĕkh*, 3 *chĕyi*, plur. 1 *chĕmaw*, 2 *chĕyiw*, 3 *chĕn*; pres. imperat. sing. 2 *chĕh*, 3 *chĕyin*, plur. 2 *chĕyiw*, 3 *chĕyin*; polite, sing. 2 *chĕta*, 3 *chĕyⁱtan*, plur. 2 *chĕyⁱtaw*, 3 *chĕyⁱtan*; past cond. sing. 1 *chĕmahō*, 2 *chĕhōkh*, 3 *chĕyihĕ*; plur. 1 *chĕmahōw*, 2 *chĕyⁱhīw*, 3 *chĕhōn*], to drink, 254, 453, 1034, 1447, 1699; to smoke (tobacco), 1799. The following forms occur in the sentences—pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh chĕwān*, 1034; plur. 3 *chhih chĕwān*, 453, 1799; past *timau chyōv*, they drank, 254; *tamⁱ chyōv*, he drank, 1699; polite imperat. sing. 2, 1447.

CHHAL (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *chhol*ᵘ, plur. *chhalⁱ*; fem. *chhüj*ᵘ, plur. *chhajĕ*; II past part. *chhajyōv*), to clean, wash; imperat. sing. 2 *chhal*, wash (your hands), 1888.

chhal (2), decl. 4, a piece, scrap, bit; plur. nom. *chhala*, 142; *kākaz chhala*, bits of paper, 1788; *trāwĕ chhala chhala karith*, he broke in pieces, 234; plur. dat. (for acc.) *chhalan*, crumbs, 447; *lāchha-chhal*, a wafer, with *āh*, the sign of the indefinite article, *lāchha-chhalāh*, 1877.

chhān, decl. 1, a carpenter, 273; sing. dat. *chhānas*, 809, 1137, 45, 1576.

CHHAP, conj. 2 (I past part. *chhop*ᵘ, plur. *chhapⁱ*; fem. *chhüp*ᵘ, plur. *chhapĕ*; II past part. *chhapyōv*), to pass time, to wait for rain to pass over; imperat. plur. 1 *chhapaw*, let us take shelter from the rain, 1631.

CHHĀP, conj. 1 (I past part. *chhōp*ᵘ, plur. *chhōpⁱ*; fem. *chhōp*ᵘ, plur. *chhāpĕ*; II past part. *chhāpyōv*), to print; pass fut. sing. 3 *yiyi chhāpana*, (the book) will be printed, 1392.

chhathᵃr, decl. 1, an umbrella, 1831.

chhĕh, *chhih*, &c., see *chhuh*.

chhipakalⁱ, decl. 3, a lizard; plur. nom. *chhipakalĕ*, 439.

CHHIRᴬKĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-kōw*ᵘ, plur. *-kōwⁱ*; fem. *-kōw*ᵘ, plur. *-kāwĕ*; II past part. *-kāvyōv*), to scatter, sprinkle (water, &c.); imperat sing. 2 *chhirᵃkāv*, 1705.

chhōk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *chhōkh*), a sore, a wound, 854; sing. dat. *athakis chhōkas*, to the wound on (my) hand, 1665; gen. *chhōkuk*ᵘ, 1923.

chhōkalad, adj., ind., full of sores, wounded; masc. plur. nom. *chhōkalad*, 1924.

CHHỌÑᴬRĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-rōw*ᵘ, plur. *-rōwⁱ*; fem. *-rōw*ᵘ, plur. *-rāwĕ*; II past part. *-rāvyōv*), to reduce, make less; I past, *mĕ chhọñ'rōw*ᵘ, I have reduced (my expenditure), 1482.

chhọnu, adj., employed with emphatic *y*, thus, *chọnu-y* (fem. *chhọñü-y*), empty, (of a ship) in ballast, 150.

*chhot*ᵘ, adj. (fem. *chüṭ*ᵘ), white, 1674; masc. plur. nom. *chhat*ⁱ, 831. This word is often written *chhyot*ᵘ.

CHHUH (masc. sing.), *chhih* (masc. plur.), *chhĕh* (fem. sing. and plur.), verb substantive, defective, being used only in the present tense, which is adjectival or participial in formation, being liable to change for gender. The other tenses of the verb substantive are provided by the root *ĀS*, q.v. In this present tense, the above are the forms of the third person. The other persons are formed by suffixing the appropriate pronominal suffixes when such exist (there are none for the first person plural). They are, therefore, as follows: sing. 1 masc. *chhu-s*, fem. *chhĕ-s*; 2 masc. *chhu-kh*, fem. *chhĕ-kh*; plur. 1 masc. *chhih*, fem. *chhĕh*; 2 *chhi-wa*, fem. *chhĕ-wa*.

As in the above instances, the final *h* of *chhuh*, *chhih*, and *chhĕh* is added only to aid pronunciation, and is dropped before all suffixes. When a suffix commences with a vowel, the *u* of *chhu* becomes *w*, and the *i* and *ĕ* of *chhi* and *chhĕ* become *y*. Thus, *chhuh* + *ā* becomes first *chhu* + *ā*, and then *chhw-ā*, and, similarly, both *chhih* + *ā* and *chhĕh* + *ā* become *chhyā*.

Besides being used as a verb substantive, *chhuh* is also employed as an auxiliary verb, forming, with the pres. part., a present tense, as in *suh chhuh karān*, he makes, and, with the perf. part., a perfect tense, as in *tamⁱ chhuh kor*ᵘ*-mot*ᵘ, he has made. Any verbal suffixes are added to the auxiliary verb, and not to the participle. There is this peculiarity that, in such cases, the suffix of the agent of the second person singular is *y*, not the *th* used with the past tense. Thus, past, *tsĕ koru-th*, thou madest, but perfect, *tsĕ chhu-y* (not *chhu-th*) *kor*ᵘ*-mot*ᵘ, thou hast made. For examples, see below.

In this article references will first be given to illustrate the use of *chhuh* as a verb substantive. Its use as an auxiliary will then be illustrated. No attempt will be made to quote all the instances in which the more common forms occur when employed as a verb substantive.

This verb is very commonly found with a dative of possession. Thus, *mĕ chhuh* or (with suffix) *chhu-m*, there is to me, I have. The following are examples of full datives of possession occurring in the sentences. Examples of pronominal suffixes of datives of possession will be found lower down. This is not a complete list, but only a selection of examples. *chhuh tath gŏḍ*, there is a beginning to that, that has a beginning, 177; *mĕ chhuh talab*, I have salary, 1057; *mĕ chhu-na dōst*, I have not a friend, 785; *mĕ chhu-na khōf*, I have no fear, 1824; *hūnis chhĕh akh aḍij*ᵘ, the dog has a bone (fem.), 217; *tas chhĕh bēmōrⁱ*, he has sickness (fem.), 587; *yimis chhĕ-na kĕh yĕṭh*, he has no wish (fem.), 925; *tas chhih*

pōnš shur^{i}, he has five children (masc. plur.), 805; *amis chhih z*^{a}*h bŏk*^{a}*t*^{i}, she has two kittens (masc. plur.), 1018; *tas chhĕh jyān liyākŭš*^{u}, he has good qualifications (fem. plur.), 1440. Sometimes, instead of the dative, we have *nishĕ* used with the dat. case (cf. Hindī, *us-kē pās*); as in *mĕ nishĕ chhih z*^{a}*h jōra*, I have two suits (masc. plur.), 1748.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—

masc. sing. 1 *chhu-s*, I am, 187, 203, 359, 436, 551, 888, 1007, 56, 1315, 1614, 82, 1720, 4, 58, 82; interrog. *chhu-s-a*, am I? 198; neg. *chhu-s-na*, I am not, 1322, 1922.

2 *chhu-kh*, thou art, 200, 558, 653, 1849; interrog. *chhu-kh-a*, art thou? 147, 363, 91, 806, 1411, 41.

3 *chhuh*, he is, it (masc.) is, there is (something masc.), 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 22, 27, 28, 35, 44, 5, 50, 8, 61, 3, 4, 76, 110, 1, 5, 9, 27, 31, 3, 4, *et passim*; interrog. *chhw-ā*, is he? is it? is there? 46, 143, 67, 79, 576, 641, 781, 9, 842, 5, 931, 6, 9, 75, 95, 1071, 1136, 1320, 89, 95, 1405, 1611, 26, 84, 1722, 1811, 55, 76, 1917; neg. *chhu-na*, he (it, there) is not, 118, 213, 93, 358, 88, 90, 93, 625, 29, 736, 42, 84 (*myōn*^{u} *chhu-na rafīkh*, of me there is not a friend, I have no friend), 85, 97, 864, 95, 915, 46, 62, 78, 9, 1078, 96, 1111, 68, 73, 75, 1201, 35, 43, 59, 1349, 58, 69, 96, 1463, 77, 95, 1568, 1645, 56, 67, 1754, 1824, 33, 87; neg. interrog. *chhu-nā*, is he (it, there) not? 275, 414; with suff. of 1st pers. dat. *chhu-m*, there is to me, 42; neg. *chhu-m-na*, there is not to me, I have not, 465; with suff. 2nd pers. dat. *chhu-y*, there is to thee; No example. The same, interrog. *chhuyĕ* (for *chhu-y-a*), is there to thee? 19, 500, 852, 977, 1746; the same, with neg., *chhu-y-na*, there is not to thee, 778; also interrog. *chhu-y-nā*, is there not to thee? 362; with suff. of 3rd pers. dat. *chhu-s*, it is to it, 468; ditto with neg. *chhu-s-na*, it is not to him, he has not, 547; with suff. 2nd pers. plur. dat. *chhu-wa*, 1556.

Fem. 3 *chhĕh*, she is, it (fem.) is, there is (something, fem.), 20, 48, 61, 79, 84, 98, 128, 41, 58, 91, 207, 1604 (with two subjects united by 'and'. The nearest to the verb is fem., the other masc. Cf. *chhĕ-na*, in 1564, and *chhuh*, aux., 1158, both below), *et passim*; interrog. *chhy-ā*, is she? is it? is there? 69, 294, 1473, 1516, 1730, 1894; neg. *chhĕ-na*, she is not, it is not, there is not, 57, 277, 464, 584, 647, 840, 925, 38, 1163, 1342, 1467, 1564 (with two subjects; the nearest is fem., and the other masc., cf. 1604 above), 1667, 1757; neg. interrog. *chhĕ-nā*, is she not? is it not? is there not? 456; with suff. of 2nd pers. dat. *chhĕ-y*, there is (fem.) to thee, 429; interrog. *chhĕyĕ* (for *chhĕ-y-a*), is there to thee? 672, 795, 977, 1434, 56, 80; neg. interrog. *chhĕ-y-nā*, is there not to thee? 362, 1624; with suff. of 3rd pers. dat. *chhĕ-s*, there is (fem.) to him, 949, 1415; with

suff. of 2nd pers. plur. *chhĕ-wa*, there is (fem.) to you, 1466, 1556, interrog. *chhĕ-wa*; is there (fem.) to you? 1055.

Masc. plur. 1, 2, no examples of verb substantive. See aux. below:

3, they are, there are (masc.), 23, 74, 106, 52, 207, 29, 77, 81, 98, 328, 401, 30, 52, 509, 27, 50, 92, 679, 743, 76, 87, 805, 31, 69, 93, 904, 7 (*bis*), 8 (*bis*), 52, 6, 67, 1018, 22, 40, 80, 82, 1160, 1228, 31, 61, 67, 76, 91, 1384, 93, 8, 1418, 22, 1513, 20, 50, 69, 78, 1654, 1732, 48, 1805, 47, 50, 56, 62, 1914, 36; with emph. *y*, *chhi-y*, they are indeed, 65; interrog. *chhy-ā*, are they? are there? 416, 702; neg. *chhi-na*, they are not, there are not, 488, 705, 880.

fem. plur. 3 *chhĕh*, they are, there are (fem.), 97, 227, 658, 85, 751, 77, 82, 802, 945, 1074, 98, 1122, 3, 1211, 98, 1440, 83, 1509, 1843, 51, 64; interrog. *chhy-ā*, are they? are there? 1340; neg. *chhĕ-na*, they are not, there are not, 963, 991, 1588.

The following are examples of the use of this verb as an auxiliary:—

Masc. sing. 1 *chhu-s*, forming pres. sing. 1 with a pres. part., 13, 4, 53, 6, 60, 92, 5, 101, 30, 85, 307, 52, 64, 9, 74, 83, 638, 817, 931, 1000, 85, 1141, 3, 69, 82, 1241, 1344, 72, 1431, 76, 88, 91, 6, 1524, 1686, 1756, 62, 1818, 23, 75, 95, 1903; neg. *chhu-s-na*, 37, 105, 236, 370, 1, 84, 505, 53, 65, 634, 66, 80, 722, 1213, 82, 1464, 78, 1595, 1806, 37; with suffix of the 2nd pers. sing. dat. *chhu-s-ay wanān*, I say to thee, 828, 1500; with suff. 2nd pers. plur. dat. *chhu-s-awa karān*, I am making to you, 183, 816; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *chhu-s-an sōzān*, I send him, 1601; *chhu-s-an yiťhān*, I wish (to see) him, 1884.

Masc. sing. 2 *chhu-kh*. In the case of this person references to sentences in which the full pronoun is not also written are printed in italics. Forming, with pres. part., pres. masc. sing. 2, 2, 60, 190, 211, *362*, 464, 5, 569, 602, 4, *8*, 22, 63, 86, 710, 72, 826, 99, 943, *1037*, 46, 83, 99, 1188, 1250, 1362, 6, 1406, *35*, 43, *62*, *9*, *1504*, 31, 44, *83*, 99, 1611, 42, 68, *73*, 1806, 20, 78, 90, 1903; neg. *chhu-kh-na*, 368, 604, 982, 1172; interrog. *chhu-kh-a*, 13, 58, 80, 1, 95, 121, 327, 407, 35, 57, 85, 524, 636, 45, 93, 837, 85, 1023, 33, 93, 1258, 1323, 1408, 1633, 1844, 82; neg. interrog. *chhu-kh-nā*, 250, 560. With suffix of 3rd pers. sing. acc. and interrog. *chhu-h-an-a wuchhān*, dost thou see it? 243; *chhu-h-an-a zānān*, dost thou know him? 799.

Masc. sing. 3 *chhuh*. A, with pres. part., forming pres. masc. sing. 3, 12, 36, 49, 89, 100, 56, 63, 78, 99, 202, 31, 80, 96, 302, 3, 5, 25, 34, 49, 57, 61, 5, 410, 21, 44, 73, 82, 90, 502, 12, 21, 9, 43, 59, 77, 85, 6, 9, 600, 1, 28, 33, 717, 44, 50, 72, 83, 6, 92, 814, 58, 74, 90, 902, 17, 8, 55, 69, 81, 84, 93, 1027, 34, 43, 9, 52, 67, 1125, 53, 8 (with two masc. sing. subjects united by 'and'; cf. *chhĕh* in 1604, above), 62, 86, 1207,

69, 83, 92, 6, 8, 1306, 14, 23, 30, 4, 6, 53, 66, 1403, 15, 25, 44, 53, 8, 65, 84, 1523, 40, 6, 65, 1613, 31, 80, 1, 92, 4, 5, 1712, 3, 6, 7, 47, 55, 69, 73, 86, 1814, 5, 22, 3, 5, 54, 60, 96, 8, 1911, 9, 31, 7; neg. *chhu-na diwān*, 957, *-gaṭhān*, 1763; *-hĕkān*, 472, 715, 1871; *-karān*, 2, 1010; *-khōṭān*, 1066; *-mēlān*, 596; *-pakān*, 1285; *-prayān*, 756; *-sapadān*, 1867; *-lagān*, 1365; *wŏpadān*, 1399; *-yiwān*, 459, 1053, 1239, 1304, 66, 1815; *-zānān*, 812; interrog. *chhwā lagān*, 597; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *chhu-y karān*, he is making thee (dat. for acc.), 771; with same suff., interrog. *chhu-yĕ prayān*, is it pleasing to thee? 1380, 1456; *chhu-yĕ yiwān*, does it come to thee? 1746; neg. interrog. *chhuy-nā lagān*, is it not possible for thee? 228; *yiwān*, does it not come to thee? 362; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. dat. *chhu-s yiwān*, it comes to him, 421; with suff. 2nd pers. plur. dat. *chhu-wa wanān*, he is saying to you, 367.

B, with perf. part., forming perf. masc. sing. *chhuh banyō-mot*^{u}, 1129; *-gō-mot*^{u}, 764, 889, 1327; *-hyot*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, 808; *-koḍ*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, 1452; *-kor*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, 780, 988, 1238, 56; *-khot*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, 1662; *-log*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, 1302; *-lyūkh*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, 331, 920, 1376; *-mŏṭyō-mot*^{u}, 1117; *-nyū-mot*^{u}, 700; *-roṭ*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, 43; *-rŏw*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, 730; *-sapon*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, 39, 171, 648; *-sŏmb*^{a}*rŏw*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, 774; *-thow*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, 635; *-wŏpod*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, 1918; neg. *chhu-na lŏg*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, 1865; interrog. *chhwā bor*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, 1092; *zi chhwā sapon*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, that has (this) occurred, (I do not recollect) if this occurred, 1235; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. agent, *chhu-y hyot*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, thou hast bought, 1928; *-kor*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, thou hast done, 737, 1673; with same suff. interrog. *chhu-yĕ por*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, hast thou read? 872, 1195; *-wuchh*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, hast thou seen? 282, 911, 1183, 1338, 48; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *mĕ chhu-y won*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, I have said to thee, 768; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. ag. *tam*^{i} *chhun k*^{o}*n*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, he has sold, 615.

C, with conjunctive participle, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. agent, *tam*^{i} *chhu-n k*^{a}*nith*, he has sold, 615.

D, with fut. pass. part., with suff. 2nd pers. sing. ag. *chhu-y karun*^{u}, it is to be done by thee, thou must do, 848.

Masc. plur. 1 *chhih*, with pres. part., forming pres. masc. plur. 1, *chhih karān*, 1921; neg. *chhi-na hĕkān* or *pōshān*, 1262; *-zānān*, 793.

Masc. plur. 2 *chhi-wa*. A, with pres. part., forming pres. masc. plur. 2 *chhi-wa karān*, 132; *-rŏzān*, 117, 1515; *-tulān*, 1836; *-ṭuwān*, 1445. With negative interrogative, *chhi-wa-nā hĕkān*, 1518. B, with perf. part., forming perf. masc. plur. 2 *chhi-wa ā-mat*^{i}, 1382.

Masc. plur. 3 *chhih*. A, with pres. part., forming pres. masc. plur. 3, 107, 35, 9, 78, 80, 237, 304, 8, 29, 38, 40, 55, 440, 53, 60, 3, 77, 538, 602, 6, 19, 65, 84, 803, 19, 25, 41, 67, 8, 92, 912, 3, 34, 70, 1023, 4, 1161, 4, 77, 91, 1205, 14, 24, 99, 1375, 1400, 1540, 65, 84, 93, 1609, 45, 71, 79, 91, 3, 6,

1734, 40, 71, 5, 99, 1807, 1941; neg. *chhi-na karān*, 1868; *-sapadān*, 1573; *-tsānān*, 1785. With suff. 3rd pers. sing. dat., *chhi-s gatshān*, they are happening to him, 497.

B, with perf. part., forming perf. masc. plur. *chhih kar^{i}-mat^{i}*, 94; *-lag^{i}-mat^{i}*, 1025; *-push^{ĕ}rōw^{i}-mat^{i}*, 94. With emphatic *v*, *chhi-y gay-mat^{i}*, 65.

Fem. sing. 1 *chhĕ-s*. No example.

Fem. sing. 2 *chhĕ-kh*. No example.

Fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh*. A, with pres. part., forming pres. fem. sing. 3, 120, 226, 339, 43, 402, 26, 570, 627, 80, 714, 6, 53, 62, 70, 984, 1444, 84, 5, 1542, 1640, 52, 5, 1789, 1896, 1920; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. dat., *chhĕ-s sapadān*, it (fem.) is happening to him, 1415; neg. *chhĕ-na*, 375, 432, 596, 1163, 1303, 1719; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat., followed by neg. interrog. *chhĕ-y-nā yiwān*, does it not come to thee? 362.

B, with perf. part., forming perf. fem. sing. *chhĕh banöw^{ü}-müts^{ü}*, 900; *-gö-müts^{ü}*, 1490; *-höw^{ü}-müts^{ü}*, 230; *-līchh^{ü}-müts^{u}* (*LĒKH*), 614; *-lüj^{ü}-müts^{ü}* (*LAG*), 1559; *-navyē-müts^{ü}*, 1386; *-phīr^{ü}-müts^{ü}*, 1386, 1423; interrog., *chhyā banyē-müts^{ü}*, 810; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. agent, *chhĕ-y khyē-müts^{ü}*, thou hast eaten (a fem. thing), 479; also with interrog. suff. *chhĕ-yĕ hǫchh^{ü}-müts^{ü}*, hast thou learnt (a fem. thing)? 1199; *chhĕ-yĕ pür^{ü}-muts^{ü}*, hast thou read (a fem. thing)? 1275; *chhĕ-yĕ wuchh^{ü}-müts^{ü}*, hast thou seen (a fem. thing)? 1208.

Fem. plur. 1 *chhĕh*. No example.

Fem. plur. 2 *chhĕ-wa*. No example.

Fem. plur. 3 *chhĕh*. A, with pres. part., forming pres. fem. plur. 3, 240, 748, 1196, 1260, 1744. B, with perf. part., forming perf. fem. plur. *chhĕh wuchhĕ-matsa*, 786.

chhyot^{u}, see *chhot^{u}*.

chik, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *chikh*), a murmur; plur. nom. *chika diñĕ*, to murmur, 1191.

Chīn, decl. 1, China (the country), 621; abl. *chīna-pęṭha*, from China, 314; *chīna-dīsh*, the land of China; dat. sing. *-dīshĕs-manz*, in China, 1272.

CHĪR, conj. 1 (I past part. *chyūr^{u}*, plur. *chīr^{i}*; fem. *chīr^{ü}*, plur. *chīrĕ*; II past part. *chīryōv*), to squeeze out (juice, &c., with dat. of the thing squeezed), 1005 (imperat. 2nd sing. *chīr*); *kaparuk^{u} āb trāv chīrith* (conj. part.), wring out the water from the cloth, 1926.

chir-chir, decl. 1, the chirping of birds; *chir-chir karun*, to chirp, *hence*, to be peevish, 1299.

chīr^{i}, decl. 3, a piece of paper, a document, a memo.; *kirāyi-chīr^{i}*, the lease (of a house), 1496.

chīz, decl. 1, a thing, 20, 921, 1599, 1753; sing. gen. *chīzuk^{u}*, 107, 482;

chhu-na kĕh chīz-üy, he is not even anything, he is insignificant, 962; plur. nom. *chīz*, things, goods, 161, 307, 408, 13, 705, 54, 91, 908, 67, 1084, 1398, 1422, 1578, 1805 (*gindan chīz*, toys), 1862; dat. *chīzan*, 418, 1256 (for acc.); gen. *chīzan-hondᵘ*, 1475.

chūkⁱ, decl. 3, a chair: sing. dat. *chōkĕ*, 1865.

chyāni, see *sᵃh*.

CHYĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *chyôwᵘ*, plur. *chyöwⁱ*; fem. *chyöwᵘ*, plur. *chyāwĕ*; II past part. *chyāvyōv*), to cause to drink, give to drink; polite imperat. sing. 2 *chyāv-ta*, 579.

chyönis, *chyônᵘ*, *chyöñᵘ*, see *sᵃh*.

D

DABAW, conj. 1 (I past part. *dabowᵘ*, plur. *-bawⁱ*; fem. *-büwᵘ*, plur. *-bawĕ*; II past part. *-bavyōv*), to press down to the ground; pass. past masc. sing. 3 *āv dabawana*, he was crushed (under a carriage-wheel), 448.

DABĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *dabôwᵘ*, plur. *-böwⁱ*; fem. *-böwᵘ*, plur. *bāwĕ*; II past part. *bāvyōv*), to press, hence, past masc. plur. 3 *tamⁱ daböwⁱ tim*, he reproved them, 1510; *thawun daböwith* (conj. part.), to nip (with pincers), 1212.

ḍachhyunᵘ, adj. (fem. *dachhiñᵘ*), right (not left), 1052; (masc.) the south, sing. gen. *dachhinyukᵘ*, 608.

daftar, decl. 1, an office; sing. dat. *daftaras-manz*, 1241.

dāg, decl. 1, a mark, spot; *mīli-dāg*, a spot of ink, 1701.

dagā, decl. 4, deceit, imposture; *tami-süty chhih dagā karān*, they impose upon him, 912; *dagā-bāz*, adj., ind., dishonest, cunning, 452 (masc. plur.), 550; *dagā-bözī*, decl. 4, deceit, treachery, 1816.

dᵃh, decl. 1, smoke; abl. *dᵃha barith*, full of smoke, 1669.

dah, card., ten; masc., 7, 460, 1276, fem., 68, 603; *daha-wuhurᵘ*, aged ten years (adj.), 1930; *dahan rupayĕn-hondᵘ*, of ten rupees, 605; *dahan gan-ṭan*, for ten hours, 1465; *dahan pūtyan sān*, with ten chickens, 310.

dahi, see *dohᵘ*.

dā-hyolᵘ, see *dāñĕ*.

dairī or *dörī*, decl. 4, patience (in misfortune); *dairī thawüñᵘ*, to exercise patience, 1290.

ḍāk, decl. 1, the post; sing. dat. *azikis ḍākas*, (send) by to-day's post, 1359; *azikis-üy ḍākas-manz*, (going) by to-day's post, 846; *madarāsakis ḍākas-pĕṭh*, (a parcel) by the post from Madrās, 1268; gen. *ḍākiichᵘ kirāy*, the postage (of a letter), 1360; abl. *ḍāka-gara*, the post office, 1359; *ḍāka-munshis*, to the postmaster, 1361.

ḌAKHᴬR, conj. 1 (I past part. *ḍakhᵒrᵘ*, plur. *-khᵃrⁱ*; fem. *-khᵘrᵘ*, plur.

-kh^a^rĕ; II past part. *ḍakh^a^ryōv*), to lean upon; conj. part. *chhuh lūr^u^ ḍakh^a^rith pakān*, he walks leaning upon a stick, 1027.

ḍālāna, decl. 1, the hall (of a house), 832; sing. dat. *ḍālānas-pĕṭh*, (put it) in the hall, 335, 1028.

dāl-chīn, decl. 1, cinnamon, 319.

dalīl, decl. 4, argument, proof; plur. nom. *dalīla*, 100.

dam, decl. 1, breath; *dam hyon^u^*, to breathe, 236.

dan, decl. 1, the handle (of a drawer, &c.), 835.

D^A^N, conj. 1 (I past part. *d^a^n^u^*, plur. *d^a^n^i^*; fem. *d^u^ñ^u^*, plur. *d^a^ñĕ*; II past part. *d^a^ñōv*), to shake out (dust); imperat. sing. 2 *d^a^n*, 1623.

dān, decl. 1, a gift; *dān karun*, to give charity, 305. (H.)

dan^a^wād, decl. 1, thanks; *dan^a^wād karun*, to thank, 817. (H.)

dand, decl. 1, a tooth; sing. dat., *dandas dŏd^u^*, a toothache, 1801.

danḍ, decl. 1, a punishment, penalty, fine, 673, 767, 1004, 1618; *danḍ din^u^*, to pay a fine, 1300; to punish, 1786; *tĕ pĕyi-y danḍ*, punishment will fall to thee, thou wilt be punished, 1430; sing. dat. *danḍas yōgy*, worthy of punishment, 509. (H. Cf. *sazā* and *jurmāna*.)

dānd, decl. 1, an ox, a bull; sing. dat. *dāndas-nishĕ*, (afraid) of the bull, 250; abl. *dānda-jūr^i^*, a pair of oxen, 1346; plur. nom. *dānd*, 1267.

dāñĕ, decl. 1, corn, paddy, 398, 678, 1091; sing. gen. *dāñuk^u^*, 1545. When the first member of a compound, the abl. case takes the form *dā̃*, as in *dā̃-hyol^u^*, an ear of corn, 180.

danu-danḍ, decl. 1, a bow (the weapon), 224. (H.)

DAP, conj. 1 (I past part. *dop^u^*, plur. *dap^i^*; fem. *düp^u^*, plur. *dapĕ*; II past part. *dapyōv*), to say, tell; imperat. sing. 2 *daph*, 1137; pol. imperat. sing. 2 *daph-ta* (1145) or *dap-ta*.

DĀR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *dŏr^u^*, plur. *dōr^i^*; fem. *dör^u^*, plur. *dārĕ*; II past part. *dāryōv*), to put, place; to owe; conj. part. *kan dörith bōz*, apply your ears, listen, i.e. listen attentively, 1085; pres. part. *yus rupayĕ dārān āsi*, (he) who owes money, 476.

dār (2), the Persian suffix, occurring in *kirāyi-dār*, a leaseholder, 625; *ohuda-dār*, an official, 1242; *dīna-dār*, pious, 1326; *almāsa-dār* (fem.), (a) diamond (ring), 1541; *ṭhāyi-dār*, shaded, shady, 1621; *māyi-dār*, smooth (of paper), 1670; sing. abl. *mŏshkani-dāra barith*, filled with perfume, 1307.

ḍar, decl. 1, fear, 118.

darāz, decl. 1, a chest of drawers (the English word); sing. gen. *darāz-uk^u^*, 835.

*darbŏr^u^*, decl. 2, one who attends a *darbār*; plur. dat. *darbārĕn*, 552.

dārĕ, see *dör^u^*.

darham-barham, adj. confused (of work); fem. sing. nom., 387.

dar^{i}, see *dor*^{u}.
darwāza, decl. 1, a door, 1640; sing. dat. *darwāzas-nĕbar*, out of doors, 1788; *darwāzas-pĕṭh*, at the door, 175.
daryā, decl. 1, a river; sing. gen. *daryāwuk*^{u}, 1263.
das^{a}*khat*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *das*^{a}*khath*), a signature; *das*^{a}*khath karun*, to sign, to subscribe, 1739; plur. nom., 950.
dash, decl. 4, a seam (in cloth); plur. nom. *dashĕ*, 1588.
dasta, decl. 1, *akh dasta kākaz*, a quire of paper, 1450.
dastūr, decl. 1, a custom, habit, 457, 542, 1222; a rule, custom, practice, 1556; plur. nom. *dastūr*, 970 (customs, institutions).
dastūr^{i}, decl. 3, 'dustoorie,' an allowance of money in a price, a commission, 68.
dāta, adj., ind., liberal, generous; masc. sing. nom., 798, 1062. (H. See *faiyāz-dil*.)
dātagī, decl. 4, liberality, generosity; sing. dat. *dātagiyĕ*, 797. (H. Cf. *sakhāwat*.)
dāwā, decl. 1, a claim, objection, 1518; *dāwā thawun*, to make a claim, 327; plur. nom. *dāwā*, 1850; with indefinite suff. *āh*, *dāwāh*, a (any) claim, a (any) demand, 500; *dāwāh karun*^{u} *wōjib*, a certain objection is worthy to be made (to it), i. e. it is objectionable, 663.
dawāh, decl. 1, medicine, 616, 1320; *dawāh khyon*^{u}, to take medicine, 1322, 1773; *dawāh karun*, to attend (as a doctor), 1323; sing. dat. *dawāhas*, 1249; gen. *dawāhuk*^{u}, 1083, 1474; *khōrākh dawāhak*^{i}, doses of medicine, 573; abl. *dawāha-sūty*, (benefit) from the medicine, 181.
dāwāh, see *dāwā*.
D^{A}*Y*, conj. 1 (I past part. *d*^{a}*y*^{u}, plur. *d*^{a}*y*^{i}; fem. *d*^{ü}*y*^{ü}, plur. *d*^{a}*yĕ*; II past part. *d*^{a}*yyōv*), to regret; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus d*^{a}*yān*, 1491.
dāy, decl. 4, a nurse, 1220; a maid-servant; sing. dat. (for acc.) *dāyĕ*, 1220; plur. nom. *zanāna-dāyĕ*, maid-servants, 1123.
dayā, decl. 4, compassion, pity, 362, 1332; humanity, 887; a favour, a kindness, 627, 820 (*mĕ-pĕṭh*, on me), 1512; *dayā karün*^{u}, to show mercy, 1146; to show kindness (to = *pĕṭh*), 1015; *dayā kariṭh* = 'please', 32, 708; sing. dat. *dayāyĕ dan*^{a}*wād karun*, to thank for kindness, 817; *dayāyĕ yōgy*, worthy of kindness, 1922; abl. *dayāyi-kin*^{i}, by means of kindness = 'please', 'pray', 55, 408, 12, 532, 668, 816, 1644; *dayāyi-sūty*, the same as *dayāyi-kin*^{i}, 187; through (so-and-so's) kindness, 203, 1379; in a kindly manner, 944; *dayāyi-rost*^{u}, inhuman, 951. (H.)
dayālu, adj., ind., merciful; masc. sing. nom., 1008. (H.)
dayāwān, adj., ind., merciful, gentle, kind, humane; masc. sing. nom., 798, 886, 1134. (H.)
dĕj^{u}, see *dyol*^{u}.

ḍēka, decl. 1, the forehead, 763.
dēkh, decl. 1, trouble, worry, 1335; *dēkh karun*, to worry, 1822; sing. abl. *dēkha warŏi*, (nothing) but vexation, 1867.
ḍēlⁱ, see *dyolᵘ*.
ḍēmb, decl. 1, an island, 992.
ḍēr, decl. 1, a heap, 856.
dēsh, see *dīsh*.
dēwŏlⁱ, decl. 1, a bankrupt, 153.
dēwŏlᵘ, decl. 2, a bankrupt; *tamⁱ koḍᵘ dēwŏlᵘ*, he became bankrupt, 965.
DI, conj. 1, irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part. *dinᵘ* or *dyunᵘ* (*diun* or *dyun* is not used): conj. part. *dith*; freq. part. *di di* or *dith dith*; pres. part. *diwān*; I past part. *dyutᵘ*, plur. *ditⁱ*; fem. *diṭᵘ*, plur. *diṭa*; II past part. *diṭōv*, plur. *diṭōy*; fem. sing. and plur. *diṭōyē*; III past part. *diṭāv*, plur. *diṭōyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *diṭōyē*; fut. sing. 1 *dima*, 2 *dikh*, 3 *diyi*; plur. 1 *dimaw*, 2 *diyiw*, 3 *din*; imperat. sing. 2 *dih*, 3 *diyin*; plur. 2 *diyiw*, 3 *diyin*; polite imperat. sing. 2 *dita*, 3 *diyⁱtan*; plur. 2 *diyⁱtaw*, 3 *diyⁱtan*; past cond. sing. 1 *dimahö*, 2 *dihökh*, 3 *diyihē*; plur. 1 *dimahöw*, 2 *diyⁱhīw*, 3 *dihōn*], to give (*passim*); *hence*, to put (e.g. a bolt on a window), 215; to inflict (a punishment), 673; to give or occasion (sorrow), 1680; to allow (with abl. inf.); (*pakana dinᵘ*, to allow to go, 67; *wuchhana d.*, to allow to see, 1102; *kᵃnana d.*, to allow to buy, 1745); also with fut. pass. part. *dita mē mŏshᵃkh hyonᵘ*, give to me a scent to be taken, allow me to smell, 1666; *fatwā d.*, to give the final order in a case, to decide, 1003; *bāng dinᵘ*, to crow (of a cock), 444; *bāraw dinⁱ*, to bring complaints, 365; *bīm dinᵘ*, to threaten, 1786; *chika d.*, to murmur, 1191; *dūsh d.*, to find fault with, to object to, 772; *gunḍith d.*, to tie up (a boat), to make it fast, 1552; *hukm d.*, to give an order, 350, 1091; *jawāb d.*, to give an answer, 1504; *jurmāna d.*, to pay a fine, 1300; *khabar dinᵘ*, to make a report, 1505; *mangith dinᵘ*, to give on loan, lend, 1094; *nād d.*, to summon, 438, 637, 966, 1558, 1602; *pash d.*, to thatch, 1783; *phāsi d.*, to hang, execute, 671; *phökh d.* to puff, 210; *sazā d.*, to punish, 673, 1786; *ṭānga dinē* (fem. plur.), to bray (of an ass), 231; *ṭŏph dinᵘ*, to sting, 173, 1719; *wŏṭh dinᵘ*, to leap, 1045.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—inf. dat. *dinas khŏsh*, willing to give, 147, 436; gen. *dinukᵘ hukm*, an order of giving (i.e. to give), 1078; *dinukᵘ bīm*, fear of giving, 1786; abl. (forming pass.) *dina yinᵘ*, to be given, 656, 671; fut. pass. part. *dinᵘ*, it (is) to be given, 1300, 1783; fem. nom. *dinᵘ*, 767; masc. plur. nom. *dinⁱ*, 286; fem. plur. nom. *dinē*, 1486; conj. part., 40, 54, 82, 210, 438, 637, 66, 71, 1056, 1499, 1558, 1602; pres. part., 365, 1045; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus diwān*, 1031; 2 *chhukh diwān*, 772, 1406, 1504; 3 *chhuh diwān*, 231, 349, 444, 90, 628,

1680, 1786; neg. *chhu-na diwān*, 957; fem. sing. 3 *chhěh diwān*, 627; neg. *chhě-na diwān*, 1719; plur. masc. 3 *chhih diwān*, 1191; I past part., used as past tense, *dyut*ᵘ, 350, 605, 16, 49, 73, 992, 1003, 4, 1535; neg. *dyut*ᵘ*-na*, 1745; with suffixes, *dyut*ᵘ*-m-ay*, I gave to thee, 1106; *dyut*ᵘ*-m-as-na*, I did not give to him, 1216; *dyutu-th*, thou gavest, 842; *dyutu-n*, he gave, 1091; fem. sing. *dit*ᵘ, 173, 1003, 1279, 1505; plur. *dita*, 68, 424; pluperf. masc. sing. 3 *ôs*ᵘ *dyut*ᵘ*-mot*ᵘ, 240; fut. sing. 1, 246, with suff. *dima-y*, I will give to thee, 664; 2 interrog. *dikh-a*, wilt thou give, 1313; 3, 624, 1095 (*oratio obliqua*); with suff. *diyě-m*, he will give to me, 947; plur. 1, 667; 2, 729; interrog. *diyiw-a*, will you give? 1094; with suff. *diyū-m*, you will give to me, 1678; imperat. sing. 2, 44, 67, 215, 618, 834, 57, 1087, 1472, 1629; plur. 2, 816, 1048: with voc. particle, *diyiw-sa*, please give, 1293; polite imperat. sing. 2, 802, 1017, 1102, 1301, 25, 1666; with suffix *dita-n*, give it, 1552; plur. 2, 1877; with suff. *diy*ⁱ*tō-m*, please give ye to me, 187.

Note, the masculine infinitive of this verb is generally written *din*ᵘ, although pronounced *dyun*ᵘ.

dil (1), decl. 1, the heart, 858, 1302, 1434, 1853; *khōsh-dil*, adj., ind., of a happy heart, lively in disposition, 1088; *faiyāz-dil*, adj., ind., generous, liberal, 1062; sing. dat. *dilas*, 917; *dilas-manz*, (consider) in (one's) heart, i. e. in one's mind, 1156; abl. *dila*, 478; gen. *diluk*ᵘ, 78.

dil (2), decl. 4, the city of Delhi, 79; abl. sing. *dili-tān̆*, as far as Delhi, 41.

dilāsa, decl. 1, consolation, comfort, 349; encouragement, 627, 8.

dilchasp, adj., ind., pleasant, agreeable, 61 (fem. sing. nom.).

dilēr, adj., ind., brave, courageous, 229.

dilīrī, decl. 4, bravery, courage, 230, 429.

dimāg, decl. 1, conceit, pride, 372; abl. *dimāga-nishě*, (abstention) from pride, 1390; *dimāga barith*, full of pride, 1863.

dimōgī, adj., ind., proud, vain, conceited, 373; plur. nom., 1418.

dīnadār, adj., ind., pious, 1326.

dīravīr, adj., ind., brave, 229. (H.)

dīravīrī, decl. 4, bravery, 230. (H.)

dīsh (often written *dēsh*, plur. dat. always *dēshan*, and abl. always *dēshau*), decl. 1, a country, kingdom, 63, 673, 9, 1016, 1048; *chīna-dīsh*, the country of China, 1272; *fār*ᵃ*sa-dīsh*, Persia, 1814; a city, in phrases such as 'Delhi is an ancient city', 79; dat. sing. *dīshěs*, 1049 (for acc.); *biyěs dīshěs*, to a foreign country, 679; *dīshěs-manz*, in a country, 1272, 1814; gen. sing. *dīshuk*ᵘ, 63; abl. sing. *dīshě kaḍun*, expulsion from the country, 673; nom. plur. *dīsh*, 1016. (H. Cf. *mul*ᵃ*k*.)

DIWANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-nōw*ᵘ, plur. *-nöw*ⁱ; fem. *-nöw*ᵘ, plur. *-nāwě*; II past part. *-nāvyōv*), to cause to give; *gōsa d.*, to provoke anger;

inf. gen. sing. *gōsa diwanāwaniich^u^ köm^u^*, an action to provoke anger, 1425.

DǑB^A^RĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-rŏw^u^*, plur. *-röw^i^*; fem. *-röw^ü^*, plur. *-rāwĕ*; II past part. *-rāvyōv*), to bury; inf. abl. *dǫb^a^rāwani*, (he is gone) to bury (his father), 256.

*dǫb^u^*, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *dŏbis*), a washerman, 1889.

dŏd, decl. 1, milk, 432, 781, 1723; the milk of a coco-nut, 1699; sing. dat. *dŏdas*, 432.

dŏd^i^lad, adj., ind., miserable, unhappy, 1162.

*dŏd^u^*, decl. 2, pain, sickness; *dŏd^u^ hyuh^u^*, something like a pain, a feeling of pain, 717; *chhŏkas dŏd^u^ chhuh karān*, it is making pain to the wound, the wound is painful, 1665; *dandas dŏd^u^*, toothache, 1801; *kalas dŏd^u^*, headache, 853, 1270; *kalējas dŏd^u^*, liver complaint, 1090; *zuwas dŏd^u^*, pain in the body, 213.

DŎG^A^NĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-nŏw^u^*, plur. *-nöw^i^*; fem. *-nöw^ü^*, plur. *-nāwĕ*; II past part. *-nāvyōv*), to repeat; inf. *dŏg^a^nāwun*, repetition (with acc. of thing repeated), 1503.

*dŏgun^u^*, adj., doubled, 575 (of paper); fem. *dŏgüñ^ü^*, 574 (of string).

dŏh, decl. 1, a day; *dŏh nibāwun*, to pass the day, spend the time, 477; sing. dat. *drustis dŏhas*, all day long, 1584, 90, 1734; abl. *dŏha*, daily, every day, 12, 589; *prath dŏha*, every day, 1465, 1542; *prath dŏha sub^a^has*, every day at morn, every morning, 1539; *dŏha-path-dŏha*, daily, day by day, 482; with emphatic *y*; *dŏha-y*, daily, continually, over and over again, always, 211, 365, 402, 586, 895, 1146, 61, 2, 91, 1823, 74; perpetually, 1314; generally, as a rule, 1306; plur. nom. *kĕh dŏh*, for a few days, 3; *mĕ wöt^i^ dŏh dŏh yinas*, to me ten days elapsed for coming, I have been absent for ten days, 7; *kĕh dǫh gay*, some days elapsed, 314, 607; dat. *tŏn dŏhan*, for four days, 169; *yūtĕn dŏhan*, for so many days, for so long, 595, 1421; *kūtĕn dŏhan*, for how long? 1101; *yiman dŏhan*, (in) these days, nowadays, 1413; *kĕh dǫhan-manz*, in some days, in a few days, soon, 611; *jawönī-handĕn dŏhan-manz*, in the days, or season, of youth, 1934; abl. *kĕtau dŏhau-pĕṭha*, from some days, lately, for the last few days, 153, 71, 1545; *kūtyau dŏhau-pĕṭha*, since how many days? 1608.

*dŏh^i^*, adv. of time, on (such and such) a day; as in *dahi dŏh^i^*, after ten days, 1499; cf. *doh^u^*.

*doh^u^*, decl. 2, a group of ten, a ten, sing. abl. *dahi*, used adverbially with *dŏh^i^*, q. v.; so *dahi warihĕ zyāda*, more than ten years (lit. more than the years of a group of ten), 57; *dahi warihĕ pĕṭha*, from a ten year, (I have served him) for ten years, 1614; *dahi bajĕ*, at the stroke of ten, at ten o'clock, 126, 1531.

dŏkh, decl. 1, sorrow, misery, grief, trouble, 821, 1164, 1233, 1680, 85; a mis-

fortune, an unhappy event, 1560; vexation, offence, 286; difficulty, 1228; *dŏkh din*[u], to occasion sorrow, 1680; to give offence, or cause vexation, to any one, 286; to be dangerous, offensive (of an animal), 957; sing. dat. *dŏkhas*, 349; *dŏkhas-manz*, in misery, 1164, 1685; ag. *dŏkhan*, 43; *dŏkh*[i] *zānani-y*, only to be understood with difficulty, 1228; gen. *dŏkhuk*[u] *sabab*, a cause of grief, 1233; abl. *dŏkha barith*, full of grief, mournful, affecting (of a story), 48, 1185; *dŏkha-sost*[u], sorry (for an offence), 1682; *dŏkha-vyot*[u], afflicted; *dōkha-vĕtĕn-pĕṭh*, (pity) on the afflicted, 1332.

dŏkhalad, adj., ind., pained, sorrowful, grieved, unhappy, 1842 (sing. fem.).

dŏkhī, adj., ind., sorrowful, grieved, unhappy, 890.

dŏn, see *z*[a]*h*.

dŏnawa-y, even the two, both, 1446; cf. *dŏshĕwa-y* and *z*[a]*h*.

dōnt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *dōnth*), ivory, 1613.

dŏp, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *dŏph*), a plant, shrub, 1459.

DŌR, conj. 3 (II past part. *dōryōv*, plur. *dōryĕy*; fem. sing. and plur. *dōryĕyĕ*), to run; II past masc. sing. 1, *dōryōs*, 235; imperat. sing. 2, 1558.

dōrith, see *DĀR*.

dŏrlab, adj., ind., difficult to get, rare, scarce, 1459; masc. plur. nom. *dŏrlab*, 1578.

dor[u], adj. (masc. plur. nom. *dar*[i]; fem. sing. nom. *dūr*[u]), strong (of bodily strength), 396, 1732; strong (of arguments), 100; strong, firm, steady obstinate (in purpose, resolution, &c.), 904, 1231, 1520, 1, 1712; strong lasting, durable, permanent, immortal, 596, 840, 903, 1310; (adverbially) (tie it) fast, 1791; masc. sing. nom., 596, 903, 1310, 1712, 91; plur. nom. 100, 904, 1231, 1520; fem. sing. nom., 396, 840, 1521, 1732; plur. nom. *darĕ*, 100. (H.)

dōr[u], decl. 3, a window; sing. dat. *dārĕ*, 215, 1276; abl. *dāri-kin*[i], (the sparrows flew out) through the window, 1910; plur. nom. *dārĕ*, 1298.

dŏs, decl. 4, a wall, 1883; sing. dat. *dŏsi*, 863, 1341; *dŏsi-manz*, (a nail was driven) into the wall, 588; *dŏsi-pĕṭh*, on the wall, 439.

dŏshĕwa-y, even the two, both, 65, 241, 1479, 1513; dat. *dŏshĕwani-y*, (of) both (the plaintiff and defendant), 487; gen. *dŏshĕwan*[i]*-hond*[u], 1569; cf. *dŏnawa-y* and *z*[a]*h*.

dōst, decl. 1, a friend, 785, 1575; *dōst thawun*, to count as a friend, to favour, 1283; sing. ag. *dōstan*, 1699; plur. dat. *dōstan*, 773 (for acc.).

dŏyau, *dŏyi*, see *z*[a]*h*.

dŏyum[u], adj. (fem. *dŏyim*[u]), second; other, another (420, 1040); masc. sing. nom., 1043; dat. *dŏyimis kuṭhis-manz*, into the other room, 420; abl. *dŏyimi rĕtuk*[u], of next month, 568, 929; *dŏyimi rĕta*, (we shall go) next month, 1209; *dŏyimi rĕta pata*, after next month, 1234.

dōzakh, decl. 1, hell; sing. dat. *dōzakhas-manz*, 860.

drāg, decl. 1, a famine; gen. sing. *drāguk*ᵘ, 698.
*drā-mot*ᵘ, *drāv*, *drāyĕ*, see *NĔR*.
drĕri, see *drūr*ᵘ.
*drög*ᵘ, adj. (fem. *dröj*ᵘ), dear, expensive, 474; fem. nom., 675.
drölid, adj., ind., poor, poverty-stricken, 1354. (H.)
*drūr*ᵘ, decl. 2, glue; sing. abl. *drĕri-sūty*, with (by means of) glue, 809.
*drust*ᵘ, adj. (fem. *drust*ᵘ), straight, direct; certain, correct, 1833; used idiomatically in phrases like *drustis dŏhas*, all day, 1584, 90, 1734; *drustis rātas* (421) or *drustĕ rŏŏ*ᵘ (1663), all night; *drustĕ wati*, all the way, 1813; *tima* (fem.) *kar*ⁱ*tŏkh drustĕ*, make them correct, rectify them, 1481.
dubāra, adv., a second time; *wuchhum dubāra*, I have seen again, I have revised (what I wrote), 1533.
*dūj*ᵘ, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *dajĕ*), a handkerchief, 834; a field, a plot of land, 1347.
ḍulōma, adj., ind., round, globular, 739.
ḍūnga, decl. 1, a covered boat for passengers, 1397; a ferry-boat, 719.
dunyā, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *dunyāhas*, and so on, but nom. plur. *dunyā*), the world, the material (as opposed to the spiritual) world, the universe, 433, 1918; sing. dat. *dunyāhas-manz*, in the world, 596, 659, 840, 1, 908; sing. gen. *dunyāhuk*ᵘ, of the world, 1565.
dupahar, decl. 1, midday; sing. dat. *dupaharas*, at midday, 1542; plur. dat. *dupaharan tāmath*, till midday, 1151.
dūr, adj., ind., or *dūr*ᵘ (fem. *dūr*ᵘ), far, distant, 1639; masc. sing. nom. *kōtāh dūr*, how far? 561; *bŏz*ᵘ*-nishĕ dūr*, beyond the intellect, incomprehensible, 1851; abl. *dūra-darshī*, far-seeing, possessing foresight, 765.
dūrandēsh, adj., ind., far-sighted, foreseeing, 765.
dūrbīn, decl. 4, a telescope; sing. abl. *dūrbīni-sūty*, (look) by means of (=through) a telescope, 1102.
durgam, adj., ind., impassable (of a mountain); masc. plur. nom. *durgam*, 907. (H.)
*dūr*ᵘ, decl. 2, distance; sing. gen. *dūryuk*ᵘ *safar* (or *dūrich*ᵘ *yātrā*), a journey of distance, a long journey, 1000. See *dūr*.
*ḍūr*ᵘ, decl. 3, a string, a ribbon, 1536; a bale (of cotton), 149; sing. abl. *ḍūri*(not *ḍōri*)*-sūty*, 1536.
dūsh, decl. 1 (plur. nom. *dūsh*, but dat. *dōshĕn*, ag. and abl. *dōshau*), an error, mistake, 92, 668; a fault, crime, 671; sing. nom. *dūsh din*ᵘ, to make objections (against = *pĕṭh*), 772; dat. *dūshĕs-manz* (executed) on a charge (of murder), 671: abl. *dūshĕ-sost*ᵘ, imperfect, plur. masc. nom. *-sast*ⁱ, 908. (H.)
dushman, decl. 1, an enemy, 632; the enemy (in a campaign), 41; sing. dat. *dushmanas-pĕṭh*, (victorious) over the enemy, 1262; ag. (subject to an

impersonal verb) *dushmanan ṭol*^{u}, by the enemy it was fled, the enemy fled, 1519; gen. *dushmana-sandyau sawārau*, by the cavalry (plur.) of the enemy, 123; plur. dat. *dushmanan*, 1437.

dushmanī, decl. 4, enmity, spite; sing. abl. *dushmaniyi-sūty*, out of spite, 1698.

dūt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *dūth*), a messenger; *hence*, an angel; sing. ag. *dūtan*, 29. (H.)

ḌUW, conj. 1 (I past part. *ḍuw*^{u}, plur. *ḍuw*^{i}; fem. *ḍuw*^{ü}, plur. *ḍuwĕ*; II past part. *ḍuvyōv*), to sweep, sweep away; imperat. sing. 2 *ḍuv*, 1765; conj. part. *ṭhunun ḍuwith*, to sweep away completely, 342.

dyān, decl. 1, consideration, reflection; *dyān thawun*, to be engaged, busy, 258. (H.)

dyār, decl. 1, wealth (only used in the plural in this sense); plur. nom. *dyar*, 74, 94, 1022, 1538, 1695; sing. abl. (in compounds) *dyāra-wôl*^{u}, rich, 1039, 1409, 1537.

ḍyol^{u}, adj. (fem. *ḍĕj*^{ü}; masc. plur. nom. *ḍĕl*^{i}), loose, slack, 1105.

Ĕ, Ē

For words beginning with these letters, see under *vĕ*, *yē*, respectively.

F

faisala, decl. 1, a decision; *faisala karun*, to decide, 26, 480.

faiyāz-dil, adj., ind., generous, liberal, 798, 1062.

fakath, adv., only, solely, merely, 1297, 1798.

fakīr, decl. 1, a beggar, 175.

falön^{i}, pron., a certain one, so-and-so; sing. nom. *falön*^{i} *sāhiba-hasa*, Mr. So-and-so, 367; dat. *falön*^{i} *sāhibas*, to Mr. So-and-so, 1505; gen. *falön*^{i}-*sandi māluk*^{u}, of so-and-so's property, 729; *falön*^{i} *sāhiba-sond*^{u}, of Mr. So-and-so, 940, 1241.

far^{a}*d*, decl. 1, a list, catalogue, 282; *hisābuk*^{u} *far*^{a}*d*, a bill, 192.

Farangistān, decl. 1, sing. gen. *farangistānuk*^{u}, of Europe, 332.

Fār^{a}*sa-dīsh*, decl. 1, sing. dat. *-dīshĕs-manz*, in Persia, 1814.

farash, decl. 1, a floor-cloth; a pavement, 1129.

Fārasī, decl. 4, Persian (the language), 96; *fārasī-pöth*^{i}, in the Persian manner, (translate) into Persian, 1810.

farīk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *farīkh*), a section, party, company; sing. dat. *farīkas*, 1283.

farkh, decl. 1, difference, 522 (between = *-manz*); *trāmas ta sar*^{a}*tali farkh*, the difference between copper and brass, 228; *yiman dōn har*^{a}*fan-hond*^{u} *farkh karun*, to distinguish between these two letters, 565.

FARMĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-mŏw*$^{\ddot{u}}$, plur. *-mŏw*^{i}; fem. *-mōw*$^{\ddot{u}}$, plur. *-māwĕ*; II past part. *-māvyōv*), to say (used honorifically); pres. masc. sing. 3 *farmāwān chhuh*, (what) he says, 918.

farōtan, adj., ind., submissive, humble, 886; *farōtanī*, decl. 4, humility lowliness, 887.

fasīh, decl. 1, an eloquent person, an orator, 1253.

fatwā, decl. 1, a judgement, award, decision, 1003.

fauj or *fōj*, decl. 1, an army, 541; sing. dat. *faujas-manz*, in the army, 1457; gen. *fōjaki baḍ*^{a}*rāwanüch*$^{\ddot{u}}$, (a rumour) of increasing (of) the army, 933.

faz^{a}*l*, decl. 1, grace, bounty, favour; sing. abl. *Khudāyĕ-sandi fazla-sūty*, by the blessing of God, 203.

fazīhat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *fazīhath*), abuse, indecent language, 934.

fikirī, adj., ind., dejected, pensive, 491, 1302.

fikir$^{\ddot{u}}$, decl. 3, consideration, looking forward, preparation (for a future life), 1068; anxiety (to do a thing), care, heed, 84, 584; anxiety, care, concern, 272, 376; melancholy, 655; sing. gen. *fikiri-hond*$^{\ddot{u}}$, 655.

firdaus, decl. 1, paradise; sing. abl. *firdausa-nishĕ*, 29.

firishta, decl. 1, an angel; sing. ag. *firishtan*, 29.

fīrista, decl. 1, a list, 1084; an invoice, 990; an index to a book, 936.

fōida, decl. 1, benefit, 181 (from a medicine); benefit, profit, 42, 795, 1501, 29, 38, 1742; *bē-fōida*, adj., ind., fruitless, vain, to no purpose, 1438, 1589, 95, 1826; adv., in vain, fruitlessly, 1820; *bē-fōida khar*^{a}*ch*, extravagance, 684; *bē-fōida karun*, to misspend, waste, 892, 1168 (time).

fōj, see *fauj*.

fōnī, adj., ind., transitory, fleeting, mortal, 903.

fursat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *fursath*, dat. *-süts*$^{\ddot{u}}$), leisure, time (to do a thing), 1055, 1342.

G

gachh, decl. 1, lime-plaster, whitewash, 1341; sing. abl. *gachha-sūty*, (he writes) with chalk, 296.

gāḍ, decl. 4, a fish, 1035. In compounds, this word is treated as belonging to the 1st decl. (masc.) as in (masc. sing. abl.) *gāḍa-hönz*$^{\ddot{u}}$, a fisherman, 735.

gaḍa, decl. 1, sing. dat. *gaḍas-manz*, in the pot, 1363.

gāḍĕ, *gāḍĕn*, *gāḍi*, see *gōḍ*^{i}.

gaflat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *gaflath*, dat. *gaflüts*$^{\ddot{u}}$), neglect, indifference; *gaflath karüñ*$^{\ddot{u}}$, to treat with indifference, be neglectful, 938, 1205; sing. dat. *gaflüts*$^{\ddot{u}}$*-manz*, in indifference, in loitering, 1099.

gagarāy, decl. 4, thunder, 1789.

gagur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *gagaras*, plur. nom. *gagar*), a rat, a mouse; sing. gen. *gagara-sond*^{u}, 632.

gahanā, decl. 1, jewelry (996), (plur.) ornaments (1260).

GAL, conj. 2 (I past part. *gol*^{u}, fem. *güj*^{ü}; II past part. *gajyōv*), to become liquefied, to melt; pres. sing. masc. 3 *chhuh galān*, 559.

galatī, decl. 4, a mistake, blunder, 92, 211, 645, 1282, 1303, 1756; plur. nom.. *galatiyĕ*, 1219, 1481; *kaḍi suh galatī*, he will extract blunders, will criticize, 442.

gam, decl. 1, sorrow, grief; hence, *kĕh gam chhu-na*, it is of no consequence, 393.

gām, decl. 1, a village; sing. dat. *gāmas*, 1691; *huth gāmas-pĕṭh*, (the way) to that village, 1289; gen. *gāmuk*^{u}, of a village, a man of a village, a villager, 1585, 1659, 1870; plur. nom. of gen. *gāmak*^{i} *mahaniv*^{i}, the people of the village, 112; plur. ag. of gen. *gāmakyau*, by the villagers, 950.

gamgīn, adj., ind., sorrowful, 1681.

gan, decl. 1, in *măchha-gan*, a honeycomb, 877.

GANḌ (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *gonḍ*^{u}, plur. *ganḍ*^{i}; fem. *günḍ*^{ü}, plur. *ganjĕ*; II past part. *ganjyōv*), to bind, tie, tie up, 193, 4, 413, 701, 1536, 1791; to make fast (a boat to anything), 1552; conj. part. *ganḍith*, 1552; I past masc. sing. *gonḍ*^{u}, 194; with suff. *gonḍ*^{u}*-th-a*, hast thou tied? 701; imperat. sing. 2 *ganḍ*, 193; with suff. *ganḍu-n*, tie it, 1536, 1791; polite imperat. sing. 2 *ganḍta*, 413.

ganḍ (2), decl. 1, a knot, 1021, 1104; sing. gen. *ganḍachĕ jyāyĕ*, at the place of a stop, at a stop (in reading), 1294.

ganda, adj., ind., dirty; fem. nom., 534 (of a road).

gangā, decl. 4, the Ganges; *gangāyĕ-manz*, in the Ganges, 66, 162.

gāngal, decl. 4, interruption, disturbance of another's thoughts; *gāngal karüñ*^{ü}, to interrupt, 983.

ganṭa, decl. 1, an hour, 1880; *ganṭa-bajawunu-y*, as the clock strikes, 1728; plur. dat. *aiṭhan dahan ganṭan*, for eight or ten hours, 1465.

GAṆZ^{A}*R* or *GAṆZ*^{A}*RĀW*, conj. 1 (I past part. *gaṇz*^{a}*r*^{u} or *gaṇz*^{a}*rōw*^{u}, plur. *gaṇz*^{a}*r*^{i} or *gaṇz*^{a}*röw*^{i}; fem. *gaṇz*^{ü}*r*^{ü} or *gaṇz*^{a}*röw*^{ü}, plur. *gaṇz*^{a}*rĕ* or *gaṇz*^{a}*rāwĕ*; II past part. *gaṇz*^{a}*ryōv* or *gaṇz*^{a}*rāvyōv*), to count; in sing. dat. *gaṇz*^{a}*rāwanas-manz*, while counting, 1169; conj. part. *gaṇz*^{a}*rith*, 1218; imperat. sing. 2 *gaṇz*^{a}*rāv*, 424; with suff. *gaṇz*^{a}*rāwu-kh*, count them, 1169.

GAR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *gor*^{u}, plur. *gar*^{i}; fem. *gür*^{ü}, plur. *garĕ*; II past part. *garyōv*), to cut, to make; to mend a pen, 1121, 1301; part. fut. pass. *kalam garun*^{u} *kyut*^{u} *shrākapuchh*^{u}, a penknife for mending a pen, 1301; conj. part. *garith*, 1121.

gar (2), the Persian suff., in *murĭagar*, a painter, 1272.

gara, decl. 1, a house, 290, 462, 506, 78, 619, 25, 75, 708, 15, 75, 88, 824, 32, 987, 1031, 47, 76, 1142, 1234, 51, 66, 1308, 28, 38, 72, 1411, 32, 51, 70, 96, 7, 8, 1609, 21, 69, 1783, 1841, 55; a house, a palace, 815; home, 876 (let us go home), 712 (*gari*, old abl. form, at home), 1136 (ditto); a case for holding anything, 275 (a razor); the frame (of a picture), 804; the plural of the genitive, *garak*ⁱ, is used to mean 'the people of a house', 'the members of a family,' 1755; *pōthi-gara*, a library, 506.

Sing. dat. *garas*, 1783, 1855 (dat. of possession); *chyōnis garas hyuh*ᵘ, like thy house, 1076; *garas brōnṭha-kani*, opposite (my) house, 1251; *garas-manz*, in the house, 832, 1142, 1234; *garas tal*ⁱ*-kin*ⁱ, under the house, 578.

Sing. gen. masc. sing. nom. *garuk*ᵘ, 775, 88, 1031, 1266, 1338, 1411; *garuk*ᵘ *ṭhikāna*, the address of a person, 708; dat. (for acc.) plur. *garakĕn*, 1755 (see above); fem. sing. nom. *garüch*ᵘ, 675, 1496, 97; dat. (agreeing with gen.) *garachĕ zamīni-hünz*ᵘ *kirāy*, the rent of the land of the house, ground-rent, 824.

Sing. abl. *gari*, 712, 1136 (see above); *gara-khŏta*, (better) than (my) house, 1372; *gara nĕbar*, (to go) out of the house, 715.

Plur. dat. *garan-manz*, in houses, 1609.

*gar*ᵘ*d*, decl. 1, dust, 210, 1623.

garakĕn, see *gara*.

garaz, decl. 1, object, aim, 1226; interest, connexion with a thing, 979.

garĕ, see *gür*ᵘ.

gari, see *gara*.

garīb, adj., ind., poor: as noun subst., masc. plur. dat. *garīban* (or *garīban-pĕṭh*), (charitable) to the poor, 304.

garībī, decl. 4, sing. dat. *garībiyĕ-manz*, in poverty, 566, 1364.

garmī, decl. 4, heat, warmth, 859; sing. gen. *garmī-hona*ᵘ *mausim*, the season of heat, summer, 1749.

gāsa, decl. 1, grass; *gāsa khyon*ᵘ, to eat grass, to graze, 819; *nākāra gāsa*, bad grass, weeds, 1704; sing. dat. *gāsas-pĕṭh*, on the grass, 518; abl. *nākāra gāsa warŏi*, (nothing) but weeds, 1399.

gash, decl. 1, fainting, insensibility, swoon, 691.

gāsh, decl. 1, brightness, brilliancy; sing. nom. *gāsh phŏllawun*ᵘ, at dawn, 469; abl. *mashāli-gāshĕ*, by the light of a torch, 1802.

gat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *gath*), in *wata-gath*, a road-goer, a travel 1286, see *wata*.

gāṭajyār, decl. 1, ability, skill, capacity, 4, 292, 352, 554, 57; wisdom, intelligence, 661, 1913; sing. dat. *gāṭajyāras-manz*, in intelligence, 661; sing. gen. *gāṭajyāruk*ᵘ, 292, 352; *gāṭajyāruk*ᵘ *jawāb*, an answer of intelligence, a pertinent answer, 1318.

gāṭul^{u}, adj. (fem. *gāṭ^{ü}j^{ü}*, 330, 1426), skilful, clever, intelligent, a person of ability, 5, 269, 330, 66 (expert in a language), 1368, 1426, 1544 (learned, a good scholar), 1661; *katha-gāṭul^{u}*, eloquent, 620, 1253.

GAẐH (1), conj. 2 (I past part. *goẑh^{u}*, plur. *gaẑh^{i}*; fem. *güẑh^{ü}*, plur. *gaẑha*), to be proper, right, advisable, 8, 116, 286, 514, 30, 630, 44, 710, 34, 68 (*bis*), 944, 61, 1038, 68, 73, 1223, 7, 64, 90, 4, 1319, 32, 59, 90, 1449 (*bis*), 1514, 21, 1605, 1736, 83, 1869, 74; to be necessary to, wanted by, desired by, 10, 3, 8, 1684, 1784, 1908; *gaẑhi* (3 sing. fut.) = 'please', 668, 1103. This verb is employed, either personally or quasi-impersonally, with the future passive participle of another verb, to indicate propriety, necessity, or desire. It is only employed in the future or in the past tense, not in the present. The following examples occur in the sentences:—

A. Personally, fut. plur. 1 *as^{i} gaẑhaw . . . rōzan^{i}*, *gaẑhaw . . . din^{i}*, we must remain, we must give (the participle agreeing with the subject), 286; *as^{i} gaẑhaw-na ẑhọ̄ṭ^{u} zānan^{i}*, we ought not to despise, 514; *gaẑhaw trāwan^{i}*, we should forsake, 644; *as^{i} gaẑhaw karan^{i}*, we must do, 1874.

B. Quasi-impersonal:—here the personal subject (when expressed) is put in either the dative or the genitive.

(a) Person not expressed:—*gaẑhi muāf karun^{u}* (or *kshĕmā karüñ^{ü}*), to make pardon will be proper, i.e. please pardon (*kshĕmā* is fem.), 668; *kyāh gaẑhi karun^{u}*, what is proper to be done? 734; *tih gaẑhi wanun^{u}*, that will be proper to be said, you must say that, 768; *jān* (or *jyān*) *gaẑhi zi*, good will be proper that, i.e. you had better, 961, 1223; *gaẑhi anun^{u} akh aina*, a mirror is proper to be brought, please bring a mirror, 1103; *yi-y gaẑhi jyān zi*, this will be advisable that, you had better, 1264; *gaẑhi sōzun^{u}*, it should be sent, 1359; *gaẑhi sakh^{a}th yirāda āsun^{u}* (or *dür^{ü} yiẑh āsüñ^{ü}*), firm desire is proper to be (for doing this) (*yiẑh* is fem.), 1521; *gaẑhi pash din^{u}*, thatching is necessary, 1783.

(b) Person in the dative:—*gaẑhi mĕ talāsh karun^{u}*, to make an effort is proper for me, I must endeavour, 630; *mĕ gaẑhi*, it is necessary for me, I want, 1908; *asĕ gaẑhi rōzun^{u}*, we should remain, 8; . . . *karun^{u}*, we should do, 116; . . . *khōẑun^{u}*, we should fear, 710; . . . *brūnṭh^{i} yin^{u}*, we ought to come forward, we ought to show ourselves, 944; *asĕ gaẑhan nākāragiyĕ trāwañĕ*, evil actions (plur. fem.) are proper for us to be abandoned, we should abandon evil actions, 1038; *asĕ gaẑhi fikir^{ü} thawüñ^{ü}*, thought (sing. fem.) to be taken is proper for us, we ought to [illegible] thought, 1068: . . . *lọ̄ẑ^{ü} nāv karüñ^{ü}*, we must lighten the boat, 1073; . . . *dairī thawüñ^{ü}*, we should exercise patience (fem.), 1290; . . . *rah^{a}m karun^{u}* (or *dayā karüñ^{ü}*), we must show mercy (fem.), 1332; . . . *parhēz karun^{u}*, we ought to avoid, 1390; *gaẑhi asĕ gaẑhon^{u}*, to go is proper for us, we ought to go, 1449; *asĕ gaẑhi panun^{u} hawās band thawun^{u}*, we

ought to keep our senses under control, 1605; *asĕ gaṭhan panan^i hawās pānas tōbi raṭan^i*, we ought to keep our senses subdued (plur. masc.), 1736; *asĕ gaṭhi husyār rōzun^u*, we should be vigilant, 1869.

When the person is the second, the suffix of the dative of the pronoun must always be added to the verb, whether the full pronoun is expressed or not. Thus:—*yūt^u gaṭhi-y*, as much as is necessary for thee, as much as you want, 10; *yus gaṭhi-y*, (take) what you please, 318; *yus tĕ gaṭhi-y*, (the kind) which you want, 1684; *tĕ gaṭhiyĕ* (for *gaṭhi-y-a*), dost thou want? 1784.

(c) Person in the genitive:—*myôn^u gaṭhi gaṭhun^u*, my going is proper, I must go, 530; *gaṭhi chyön^u kōshish karün^u*, thy making an effort is proper, you should try, 1227; *gaṭhi chyôn^u ṭhaharun^u*, you should stop, 1294; *chyôn^u gaṭhi ar^a z karun^u*, you must make a petition, 1319; *chyön^i gaṭhan trih jild thawan^i*, your three books to be reserved are proper, you must reserve three books (for me), 1514.

GAṬH (2), conj. 3, irreg. (inf. and fut. pass. part. *gaṭhun*, *gaṭhun^u*, *gaṭhon^u*; pres. part. *gaṭhān*; II past part. *gauv*, *gōv*, plur. *gay*; fem. sing. and plur. *gayĕ*; III past part. *gayōv*, *gayauv*, plur. *gayēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *gayēyĕ*; IV past part. *gayāv*, plur. *gayēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *gayēyĕ*; II past part. with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat. (irreg.) *gōy*, he went for thee, plur. (irreg.) *gay*, they (masc.) went for thee; fut. sing. 1 *gaṭha*; imperat. sing. 2 *gaṭh*, polite *gaṭhta*; cond. past sing. 1 *gaṭhahō*).

To go, depart, proceed, 12, 7, 53, 126, 27, 29, 36, 46, 85, 218, 35, 57, 59, 74, 97, 340, 50, 92, 405, 58, 503, 636, 43, 52, 92, 707, 11 (*bis*), 21, 37, 55, 64, 829, 47, 76, 89, 901, 77, 1000, 17, 29, 77, 84, 1103, 32, 40, 84, 1201, 3, 9, 20, 6, 41, 4, 6, 1327, 30, 75, 87, 8, 1449, 90, 1586, 1615, 27, 39, 1728, 1817, 33, 75, 82, 91; to go (of a letter in the post), 846; to march, start on the march (of an army), 1130; to go, lead (of a road), 1042; to go, elapse, pass (of time), 314, 607, 1234; to be, become, happen, turn out, as in 449, 97, 922, 1157; *khōlī* or *nishphal gaṭhun*, to miss the point aimed at (of a bullet), 1171, 1636; *khōrij gaṭhun*, to be struck off (of a law-case), 1215; *tabāh gaṭhun*, to be wrecked (of a boat), 1548, 1925; *barbād gaṭhun*, to be ruined, 1555; *mĕ chhu-na shĕkh gaṭhān*, I have no suspicion, 1763; *gayĕ bôn ta hyor^u*, she was tossed up and down, 1803; in this sense the 2nd past is often equivalent to the present tense of the verb substantive, especially in definitions, as in *gōs khōsh*, I am pleased, 818; *gauv*, (this) is (a childish employment), 313; (a debtor) is (he who owes money), 476; (a dwarf) is (one who is short in stature), 598; (jewels, sing.) are (pearls, &c.), 996; *yih gauv-na yinsāf*, this is not justice, 1009; (the eye, fem.) is become (dim), 528; *yih gayĕ bē-yinsōfī* (fem.), this is injustice, 1844.

Examples of other idiomatic uses of this verb:—*kākazan* (plur. dat.) *gauv sam*^{a}*satur*, the papers have been destroyed, 515; *chhuh mĕ hayāh gaŧhān*, I am discouraged, 543; *chhis kay gaŧhān*, vomitings are happening to him, he is vomiting, 497; *ŧēr gauv*, it is late, 876, 1048; *wātani gaŧhun*, to go so as to arrive, 1449; *yīra gaŧhun*, to float, 1759; with conj. participles, we have, *mīlith gaŧhun*, to be exactly alike, 65; *wuḍith gaŧhun* (752) or *wuphith gaŧhun* (1910), to fly away; *mashith gaŧhun*, to be forgotten, with dative of person who forgets, as in *yi-na mashith gaŧhi-y*, (take care) that it be not forgotten by thee, 768; *mĕ gayĕ mashith* (1246), *mashith gayĕ-m* (1679), it (fem.) was forgotten by me.

The following forms occur in the specimens:—inf. and fut. pass. part. *gaŧhun*^{u}, 127 (your going is necessary); *āsi-y gaŧhun*^{u}, going will be to thee, you will have to go, 901; *chhukh-a yiŧhān gaŧhun*^{u}, do you wish to go? 1882; *gaŧhon*^{u}, as in *chyôn*^{u} *g. chhu-na zarūr*, your going is not necessary, 1[illegible]1; *mĕ chhuh g. zarūr*, I must go, 1203; *gaŧhi* (see *gaŧh*, 1) *asĕ gaŧhon*^{u}, we ought to go, 1449; sing. dat. *gaŧhanas path rōzun*, to remain behind for going, to avoid going, 136; gen. *gaŧhanuk*^{u}, 350 (an order) of going, (an order to go); 737 (a date) for going; *gaŧhanuk*^{u} *asbāb*, exports (as opposed to *yinuk*^{u} *asbāb*, or imports), 911; 1226 (purpose for going); 1311, *gaŧhanuk*^{u} *rukhsath*, leave to go, leave of absence; 1891 (an opportunity of going); 126, *gaŧhanüch*^{ü} *shĕchh*^{i}, a notice to go; 977, 1077, 1140, *gaŧhanüch*^{ü} *yĕŧh*, an intention to go; 1288, *gaŧhanüch*^{ü} *rahdör*^{i}, a passport; 1375, *gaŧhanüch*^{ü} *tayörī*, preparation to go; abl. *bŏh chhus gaŧhana khōŧān*, I am afraid to go, 53; *gaŧhana-kin*^{i}, for going, 707; *gaŧhana-nishĕ*, (prevent) from going, 1387; conj. part *hĕkun gaŧhith*, to be able to go, 692.

Pres. part. *gaŧhān*, 274, 1759; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus gaŧhān*, 185, 1000, 1241, 1875; 3 *chhuh gaŧhān*, 12, 543, 1330, 1763 (neg.); masc. plur. 3 *chhih gaŧhān*, 340; with suff. of dat. sing. 3 pers. *chhi-s gaŧhān*, they are happening to him, 497; fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh gaŧhān*, 1042.

II past part., used as II past tense, masc. sing. 3 *gauv*, he went, &c., 256, 97, 313, 449, 76, 515, 98, 643, 876, 922, 96, 1048, 1184, 1215; with neg. suff. *gauv-na*, 1009; with pron. suff. 1 pers. sing. nom. *gō-s*, 818, 29; with neg. *gō-s-na*, 711; with suff. 1 pers. dat. *gō-m*, went for me (*dat. commodi*), 235; 2 *gō-kh*, thou wentest, 1388; plur. 3 *gay*, they went, &c., 146, 3, 4, 607, 52, 847, 1084, 1220; fem. sing. 3 *gayĕ*, she went, &c., 392, 528, 1246, 1548, 1803, 44, 1925; with suff. 1st pers. dat. *gayĕ-m*, 1679; with suff. 3 sing. dat. *gayĕ-s*, 1636 (*dat. comm.*); plur. 3 *gayĕ*, 1910; with suff. 3 plur. dat. *gayĕ-kh* (*dat. comm.*), 1171.

III past part., used as III past, masc. plur. 3 *gayēy*, 1244; with suff. 2nd pers. plur. and interrog. *gayĕ-w-a*, did you go? 458.

II perf. part., forming perf. masc. sing. 2, interrog. *chhu-kh-a gō-mot*[u], hast thou gone? 636; 3 *chhuh gō-mot*[u], he has gone, 764, 889, 1327; plur. 3, with emph. *y*, *chhi-y mīlith gay-mat*[i], they are exactly alike, 65; fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh gö-müṭ*[ü] (*sic*, not *gayĕ-müṭ*[ü]), 1490; forming pluperf. *ôsus gō-mot*[u], I had gone, 218, 1132 (I went some time ago).

Fut. sing. 1 *gaṭha*, 259 (I am going to the bazaar), 1615, 27 (I am just now going), 1728, 1817; neg. *gaṭha-na*, I will not go, 17; sing. 2 *gaṭhakh*, 503, 1103; interrog. *gaṭhakh-a*, 1029; sing. 3 *gaṭhi*, 752, 846, 1130, 1555, 86; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *gaṭhi-y*, 768; plur. 1 *gaṭhaw*, 405, 876 (let us go), 1209, 1449 (pres. subj.), 1833; plur. 2 interrog. *gaṭhiw-a*, 129; plur. 3 *gaṭhan*, 1234.

Imperat. sing. 2 *gaṭh*, 721, 55, 1639; polite, *gaṭhta*, 1017.

Cond. past, sing. 1 *gaṭahö*, 711; 3 *gaṭhihē*, 1157.

gaur, decl. 1, deep thought, deliberation, 183; sing. gen. *gauruk*[u], 1528; *gaur karun*, to consider carefully, to pay attention, 183, 910 (to = *pĕṭh*), 1484.

gauv, see *GAṬH* (2).

gāv, decl. 4 (this word becomes *gōv*[ü] in all oblique cases of the sing., and in nom. plur.; dat. plur. *gōv*[ü]*n*; ag. plur. *gōv*[ü]*v*), a cow; sing. nom., 265; dat., 880.

gawāh, decl. 1, a witness (in a court of justice), 1917; plur. dat. *gawāhan*, 1222; gen. *gawāhan-handi wananuk*[u] *khulāsa*, a summary of the evidence of the witnesses, 1003.

gawöi, decl. 4, evidence (in a court of justice), 656.

gay, gayĕ, gayĕkh, gayĕm, gayĕs, see *GAṬH* (2).

gaz, decl. 1, a yard; *akh gaz zyūṭh*[u], one yard long, 1929.

GĒR, conj. 1 (I past part. *gyūr*[u], plur. *gīr*[i]; fem. *gīr*[ü], plur. *gērĕ*; II past part. *gēryōv*), to surround; *chhus mushkilĕn-manz gyūr*[u]*-mot*[u], I am surrounded with difficulties, 1762.

GĔW, conj. 1 (I past part. *gyow*[u], plur. *gĕv*[i]; fem. *gĕv*[ü], plur. *gĕvĕ*; II past part. *gĕvyōv*), to sing; *gŏn gĕwun* (1196) or *yĕsh gĕwun* (352), to sing the praises (of so-and-so), to commend; inf. dat. *gĕwanas-manz*, in singing, 463; gen. *gĕwanüch*[ü] *awāz*, or *gĕwanuk*[u] *shĕbd*, the sound of singing, 1686; noun of agency, *gĕwanwôl*[u], a singer, 306; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus gĕwān*, 352; fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh gĕwān*, 1653; plur. 3 *chhĕh gĕwān*, 1196.

gī, decl. 4, a suffix forming abstract nouns, as in *dātagī*, liberality; *nākāragī*, wickedness; *zindagī*, life, qq. v.

gil[a]*har*[i] or *gilahar*[i], decl. 3, a squirrel, 716; plur. nom. *gil*[a]*harĕ*, 1744.

Gilgit, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *gilgith*), the town of Gilgit, in Dārdistān, 1490.

GIND, conj. 1 (I past part. *gyund*[u], plur. *gind*[i]; fem. *ginz*[ü], plur. *ginza*;

II past part. *ginzōv*), to play, sport, gambol; inf. gen. *gindanüch*ᵘ *fursath*, leisure for sport, time to play, 1342; abl. *nardas gindana-sūty*, through playing dice, through gambling, 519; fut. pass. part. *gindun*; masc. plur. nom. *gindan chīz*, things to be played with, toys, 1805.

girja, decl. 1, a church (Christian); gen. sing. (dat. fem.) *girjachĕ garĕ*, by the church clock, 336.

*gŏ̤b*ᵘ, adj. (fem. *gŏ̤b*ᵘ), heavy (of weight), 861, 1071; *kaitāh gŏ̤b*ᵘ, how heavy (is this stone)? 1900.

gŏḍ, decl. 1, a beginning, 177, 1606; sing. abl. *gŏḍa*, in the beginning, first (do so-and-so), 34. Elmslie makes this word fem., but all the above instances show that it is masc.

gŏḍañ (734), *gŏḍañi* (988), adv., first, in the beginning, at first, for the first time.

*gŏḍañuk*ᵘ, adj. (masc. sing. dat. *gŏḍañikis*, and so throughout; fem. sing. nom. *goḍañüch*ᵘ), first, earliest, common as an ordinal numeral; masc. sing. dat. *gŏḍañikis törīkhas-tāñ*, till the first (of the month), 929; abl. (with inan. masc. noun in gen.) *gŏḍañiki ohudüch*ᵘ *köm*ᵘ, the business of his former office, 1517; abl. *gŏḍañiki törīkha*, on the first (of the month), 568.

*göḍ*ⁱ, decl. 3, a cart, carriage, 1466; sing. gen. *gāḍĕ-hond*ᵘ *maramath*, the repair of the carriage, 108; *gāḍĕ-hanzĕ pahiyĕ tal*, under the wheel of the carriage, 448; plur. dat. *chhih gāḍĕn khasith gatshān*, they go having mounted carriages, they ride in carriages, 340.

*god*ᵘ, decl. 2, a hole; *zamīnas god*ᵘ, a hole in the ground, 875.

*goḍ*ᵘ, decl. 2, a swarm; *machhi-goḍ*ᵘ, a swarm of flies, 1764.

gōlĕ, see *gūl*ⁱ.

gölib, adj., ind., victorious: *dushmanas-pĕṭh gölib sapanun*, to overcome the enemy, 1262.

*gō-mot*ᵘ, *gö-müts*ᵘ, see *GATSH* (2).

gŏn, decl. 1, quality, property; the property of a medicine, the manner in which it operates, 1249; virtue, *gŏn gĕwun*, to sing the praises of a person, 1196. (H.)

gŏph, decl. 1, a cave, cavern; sing. dat. *gŏphas-manz*, in the cave, 639.

gŏr, decl. 1, a teacher, master, schoolmaster, 1134; sing. gen. *gŏra-sond*ᵘ, 20; ag. *gŏran*, 1777. In 1431 we have *gŏras-ta tsāṭa-sond*ᵘ, of the teacher and the pupil. (H.)

gōsa, decl. 1, anger; *gōsa diwanāwun*, to provoke, 1425.

gŏstökhī, decl. 4, insolence, 964.

gōv, see *GATSH* (2).

*gōv*ᵘ, see *gāv*.

gŏ̤y, see *GATSH* (2).

grāna, decl. 1; *grāna karun*, to condemn, blame, 642. (H.)

grand, decl. 4 (sing. all cases except nom., and plur. nom. *grünzü*, plur. dat. *grünzün*, ag. *grünzüv*), computation, calculation, the numeration of any collection, 580.

graṭa, decl. 1, a mill; sing. dat. *graṭas-manz*, in the mill, 823, 1155.

grāv, decl. 4, a reproach; plur. nom. *grāwa karañě*, to complain of anything (with dat. of obj.), 364.

grohun, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *grahanas*, plur. nom. *grahan*), an eclipse; *sūri-grohun*, an eclipse of the sun, 611.

grūmphu, decl. 2 (plur. dat. *grōmphěn*, ag. *grōmphyau*), a bud; plur. nom. *grūmphi*, 248.

gugūstulu, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *gugūstalis*; ag. and plur. nom. *gugūstali*; plur. dat. *gugūstalěn*), a swing-perch (on which a parrot swings); dat. *gugūstalis-pěṭh*, on a swing-perch, 1769; *gugūstulu trāwun*, to swing on such, ib.

guhulu, adj. (masc. sing. dat. *guhalis*, ag. and plur. nom. *guhali*, plur. dat. *guhalěn*; fem. sing. nom. *guhüjü*, dat. *guhajě*, and so throughout), muddy; sing. dat. *guhalis pōñis-manz*, in muddy water, 1188.

gūji, decl. 3 (dat. sing. *gōjě*, and so throughout), the kernel (of a coco-nut), 1012.

gūli, decl. 3 (dat. sing. *gōlě*, and so throughout), a bullet; *gūli trāwüñü*, to shoot, fire a bullet, 1171, 1636; *pōni pānas gūli lōyü*, he shot himself, 958.

gumān, decl. 1, doubt, surmise, conjecture, opinion; *gumān karun*, to believe, fancy, conjecture, 899.

gumāshta, decl. 1, an agent, manager of a business, a *gumāshta*, 58.

gunāh, decl. 1, sin, iniquity, a sinful act, 952; sing. dat. *gunāhas-kun*, (inclination) to sin, 1403; abl. *gunāha-warōi*, (hate nothing) excepting sin, 851; *bē-gunāh*, without sin, sinless, 706.

gunosu, decl. 2, a bracelet; plur. nom. *gunasi*, 226.

guru, decl. 2, a horse, 242, 577, 1058; sing. dat. *guris*, 1887 (dat. of possession); *guris-pěṭh*, on the horse, 701, on horseback, 1353, 1539; *guris khasun*, to mount a horse, 1184, 1561; gen. *guri-sondu*, 760; abl. *guri pěṭha wasun*, to fall from on a horse, to be thrown from a horse, 69, 1054; plur. nom. *guri*, 819.

gürü, decl. 3, a bell for striking the hours (1542), a clock (336), a watch (1892); sing. dat. *garě*, (what has struck on) the clock, what time is it by the clock (336)?

guruṭu, adj. (masc. sing. dat. *guraṭis*, dat. and plur. nom. *guraṭi*, plur. dat. *guraṭěn*; fem. sing. nom. *gurüṭü*, dat. *gurachě*, and so throughout), brown (the colour), 246.

gussawar, adj., ind., violent, furious, 1873.

guyunᵘ, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *guyĕnis*, ag. and plur. nom. *guyĕnⁱ*, dat. plur. *guyĕnĕn*), straw, 1725; sing. dat., 1014.
guzar, decl. 1, a watch-house, custom-house; sing. dat. *guzaras-pĕṭh*, (go) to the custom-house, 458.
guzār, in *bē-guzār*, adj., ind., impassable, 907 (nom. plur.).
guzarān, decl. 1, a subsistence, livelihood, 1024; sing. gen. *taur* (or *hīth*) *guzarānukᵘ*, a means of livelihood, 1754.
gyowᵘ, see *GĔW*.
gyūrᵘ, see *GĒR*.

H

Habashī-dīshī, adj., ind., belonging to the country of Abyssinia, Abyssinian, 11.
hachĕ, see *hūṭᵘ*.
hadd, decl. 1, limit, further limit, 681.
hafta, or *hapta*, decl. 1, a week; sing. dat. *haftas-manz aki phiri*, once a week, 1601; abl. *patimi hafta*, last week (I heard), 941. Cf. *hapta*.
hairān, adj., ind., perplexed, troubled, 1315.
hairat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *hairath*), astonishment, 120.
haiwān, decl. 1, an animal as distinct from man, a beast, a brute, 167; sing. dat. *haiwānas*, 1467.
haj, decl. 1, the pilgrimage to Mecca; dat. *hajas gaṭhun*, to go on the pilgrimage, 1327.
hājat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *hājath*), need; *madatukᵘ hājath*, need of help, 1202; *rupayĕ hājath*, need of rupees, lit. rupees (are) a need, 220.
hāk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *hākh*), a herb, a vegetable, 867.
hakīm, decl. 1, a physician, a doctor, 571, 1323, 68, 1661; sing. ag. *hakīman*, 454, 1376.
HAL, conj. 3 (II past *halyōv*, 1886, plur. *-yēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *-yēyĕ*), to be crooked, to be warped (of a board).
hāl (1), decl. 1, state, condition, 380, 1650.
hāl (2), adv., now, nowadays, at present, 101, 542, 935, 1229, 1386, 1578.
hāl (3), decl. 4 (plur. nom. and all cases of sing. except nom. *hōjᵘ*, plur. dat. *hōjᵘn*, ag. *hōjᵘv*), a hall, a house. This word at the end of a compound is sometimes masc., and then belongs to decl. 1, as in *ṭāṭahāl*, a school-house, sing. dat. *ṭāṭahālas*, 135.
halāl-nimakh, adj., ind., faithful (of a servant), 694.
hālat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *hālath*), a condition, state, 666; sing. dat. *hālatas-manz*, in a condition, 773; *hālatas-sūty*, (exchange) with (your) condition, 666.

halkörⁱ, adj., ind., masc. sing. ag. *halkörⁱ hūnⁱ*, by a mad dog, 1119.

hamᵃla, decl. 1, an attack, onslaught, assault, 123.

hamatulᵘ, decl. 2, the long pole by which a boat is propelled, a punting-pole, 1564. The short pole for the same purpose is *hamatᵘjᵘ*.

hamsāy, decl. 4, a neighbourhood; sing. dat. *yith hamsāyĕ*, to this neighbourhood, 607.

hamsāyĕ, decl. 1, a neighbour, 1206.

HᵃN, conj. 3 (II past part. *hᵃnyōv*, plur. *-yēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *-yēyĕ*), to intumesce, swell; II past masc. plur. 3 *hᵃnyēy*, (my feet) are swollen, 1767.

hān, decl. 4 (plur. nom. and all cases of sing. except nom. *hōñᵘ*, plur. dat. *hōñᵘn*, ag. *hōñᵘv*), loss, damage, injury, interruption (to work), 535, 954, 84, 1107. The same as *hōnī*, q.v.

hanā, decl. 4 (for gender see 883, 1325, 1908), a little, a small quantity; *dih hanā*, give a little (I don't want much), 1087. Common as the second member of a compound, meaning 'a little', 'some'. The first member of the compound is put in the ablative singular, but the words *pōñᵘ*, water, and *dāñĕ*, grain, become *pā̃* and *dā̃* respectively. The resultant compound is feminine whatever the gender of the first member may be. Examples are:—*āba-hanā*, a little water, 160, 883, 1447, 1705; *asun*, the act of laughing, *asana-hanā*, a little laugh, a smile; *asana-hanā karūñᵘ*, to smile, 1668; *kākaz barga-hanā*, a small leaf of paper, a scrap of paper, 1325; *kapur*, cloth, *kapara-hanā*, some cloth, 1908; *pā̃-hanā*, a little water, some water, 160, 883, 1447, 1705; *raṭ* (fem.), a grain, a small thing, *raṭi-hanā prār*, wait a little, 585; *raṭi-hanā phērun*, to walk about a little, 1313; *razi-hanā*, some twine, 413.

hanga-ta-manga, adv., suddenly, unexpectedly, 1839.

hāngul, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *hāngalas*, plur. nom. *hāngal*), a stag of twelve tine, a *bārā singhā*, 1706.

hapta or *hafta*, decl. 1, a week; *aki hapta pata*, after a week, 1897. Cf. *hafta*.

HᴬR, conj. 3 (II past part. *hᵃryōv*, plur. *-yēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *-yēyĕ*), to increase; II past masc. sing. 3 *hᵃryōv*, it has increased, 31.

har, decl. 4, a quarrel, 557.

harᵃf, decl. 1 (plur. gen. *harᵃfan-hondᵘ*, 565), a letter of the alphabet, 1830.

harahar, decl. 4, fighting, quarrelling, 1444; *harahar karūñᵘ*, to fight, quarrel, 724.

harakat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *harakath*, dat., ag., and abl. *harakūṭᵘ*), motion, movement; *harakath karūñᵘ*, to move, stir oneself, 1720.

hạrᵃl, adj., ind., quarrelsome, contentious; plur. masc. nom., 401.

harām-kaṭ, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *-kaṭh*), a rascal, 1461.

hargāh, conj., if (forming conditional sentences), 535, 677, 732, 69, 924, 1157, 1240, 1343, 51, 1481, 1502; *hargāh . . . . na*, unless, 368; *wuchhta hargāh mēli-y*, see if you can find it, 730.

hasa (1), a suffix of respect added to nouns, as in *falön*^{i} *sāhiba-hasa*, Mr. So-and-so, 367.

hasa (2), interj. of respect, following the word to which it refers; *hē sāhib . . . . hasa*, Sir! 983, 1382. In each case it is separated from the word by the subject of the sentence.

hat, num., decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *hath*), a hundred; 'one hundred' is sing., 'two hundred' and above are plur. From 'nine hundred' on the word takes the form *shĕt* (*shĕth*), as in *nav shĕth*, nine hundred, *kāh shĕth*, eleven hundred. For the lower hundreds the form *hat* (*hath*) is retained. The word remains in the first declension when agreeing with a feminine noun. The following examples occur in the specimens:— sing. nom. *hath rupayĕ* (1374), or *akh rupayĕ hath*, a hundred rupees; gen. *aki rupayĕ-hatüch*^{ü} *hŏnḍ*^{ü}, a bill of (=for) a hundred rupees, 1254; abl. *aki hata thod*^{u}, higher (in price) than a hundred (rupees), 1078; *hata-wuhur*^{u}, adj., a hundred years old, 290; plur. nom. *z*^{a}*h hath*, two hundred, 1499; *pönȥ* (or *pānȥ*) *hath*, five hundred, 277, 972, 1566; dat. *dōn hatan rupayĕn*, (bought) for two hundred rupees, 1189.

HAṬ^{A}*RĀW*, conj. 1 (I past part. *-rôw*^{u}, plur. *-röw*^{i}; fem. *-röw*^{ü}, plur. *-rāwĕ*; II past part. *-rāvyōv*), to put to one side, to resist (a claim); conj. part. *chhiwa-nā hĕkān haṭ*^{a}*röwith*, can you not resist (his claim), 1518.

hāȥ, decl. 4 (nom. sing. *hāȥh*), an accusation, 20.

hatyā, decl. 4, murder; sing. gen. *hatyā-handis dūshĕs-manz*, on a charge of murder, 671. (H.)

HĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *hôw*^{u}, plur. *höw*^{i}; fem. *höw*^{ü}, plur. *hāwĕ*; II past part. *hāvyōv*), to show, point out, display; conj. part. *hĕkahö-y höwith*, I should have been able to show you, 1351; pres. part. *hāwān*; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh hāwān*, 554, 1043; I past part., forming past tense, sing. masc. *hôw*^{u}, 804, 964, 1170, 1935; fem. *höw*^{ü}, 47, 964; with pron. suff. *höw*^{ü}*-m-ay*, it (fem.) was shown by me to thee, I showed it to you, 682; perf. fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh höw*^{ü}*-müȥ*^{ü}, it (fem.) has been displayed, 230; fut. 1, with pron. suff. *hāwa-y*, I will show to you, 582, 1324; imperat. sing. 2 *hāv*, 1128, 1570, 1693; polite, plur. 2, with pron. suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. *höv*^{i}*tō-n*, please show it, 1638.

hawā or *hawāh* (1), decl. 1, air, breeze, wind, 707, 1937; air, climate, 63; sing. abl. *hawāha-sūty*, (refreshed) by the air, 1485; *hawāha waröi* (be calmed) for want of wind, 169; *āb-hawā*, climate, 332; gen. *āba-hawāhuk*^{u}, 297.

Hawāh (2), decl. 4, Eve, 29.

hawāla, decl. 1, transfer, consignment; *sapaza mĕ rupayĕ hawāla*, th rupees were transferred to me, 1808; *karyōv tas hawāla*, (the carg masc.) was consigned to him, 395.

hawās, decl. 1, the senses, 1736 (plur. nom.); *hawās band thawun*, to kee the senses under control, 1605.

hāwuk^{u}, decl. 2, one who shows; *wata-hāwuk*^{u}, one who shows the roa a guide; *wata-hāwakis rostu-y*, (I went) without a guide, 829.

hāy, interj., alas! 64, 159.

hayāh, decl. 1, discouragement; *chhuh mĕ hayāh gaŧhān*, I feel discourage ment, 543.

HĔ, conj. 1, irreg. [inf. *hyon*^{u} (*hĕun* or *hyun*, decl. 1, is not used), sing. dat. *hĕnis*, abl. *hĕni*; fut. pass. part. also *hyon*^{u}; nouns of agency, *hĕwa wun*^{u}, *hĕnawōl*^{u}; conj. part. *hĕth*; freq. part. *hĕ hĕ* or *hĕth hĕth*; pres. par *hĕwān*; I past part. *hyot*^{u}, plur. *hĕt*^{i}; fem. *hĕŧ*^{ü}, plur. *hĕŧa*; II past par *hĕŧōv*, plur. *hĕŧöy*; fem. sing. and plur. *hĕŧöyĕ*; III past part. *hĕŧāv*, plu *hĕŧöyēy*; fem. same as fem. of II past part.; fut. sing. 1 *hĕma*, 2 *hĕkh*, *hĕyi*, plur. 1 *hĕmaw*, 2 *hĕyiw*, 3 *hĕn*; imperat. sing. 2 *hĕh*, plur. 2 *hĕyiw* 3 sing. and plur. *hĕyin*; polite ditto, sing. 2 *hĕta*, plur. 2 *hĕy*^{i}*taw*, 3 sing and plur. *hĕy*^{i}*tan*; past cond. sing. 1 *hĕmahö*, 2 *hĕhökh*, 3 *hĕyihē*, plur. 1 *hĕ mahöw*, 2 *hĕy*^{i}*hīw*, 3 *hĕhōn*], to take, 146, 205, 74; 303, 1311, 1716; to buy 259, 474, 1189, 1432, 3, 62; *lūr*^{ü} *hĕth phērun*, having taken a stick to wal about, to walk about with a stick, 1716; *mōl*^{i} *hyon*^{u}, to buy, 267, 8, 41 28, 808, 1109, 1252, 1580, 1600, 75, 1928; *dam hyon*^{u}, to take breath to breathe, 236; *gaŧhun süty hĕth*, to go having taken with, to take away with one, 1220; *kirāyĕ hyon*^{u}, to take on lease, 1047; *mōsh*^{a}*kh hyon*^{u}, to take fragrance, to smell, 1666; *ŧop*^{u} *hyon*^{u}, to bite, 196, 1119 *yijāra hyon*^{u}, to take a contract, 403.

HĔ is also used (mostly in the past tenses) with the future passive participle in *-on*^{u} or *-un*^{u} of another verb, to form an inceptive compound. If the object is feminine or plural the participle is feminine or plural, and also the past tense of *HĔ*. Examples are:— *tam*^{i} *hyot*^{u} *lēkhun*^{u}, by him writing was taken, he began to write, 1121 *phal hyotu-n papun*^{u}, the fruit began to ripen, 1543 (here, as is ex tremely common, the pron. suffix of the ag. of the 3rd pers. sing. is added to *hyot*^{u}); *hĕti-n grūmph*^{i} (plur. masc.) *nēran*^{i}, the buds begin to come forth, 248; *hĕŧ*^{ü}*-n möfil* (fem. sing.) *sapazün*^{ü}, the assembly began to become (finished), 1531; *saudāgarī* (fem. sing.) *hĕŧ*^{ü}*-n biyĕ chama kün*^{ü}, trade is beginning to revive, 1534.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—inf. sing. nom., 1666 abl., 259; noun of agency, masc. plur. nom. *hĕnawōl*^{i}, 1433; conj. part. 146, 205, 36, 74, 413, 1220, 1716; pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhukh hĕwān*

1462; 3 *chhuh hĕwān*, 303; fut. sing. 1, 1600; I past sing. masc. *hyot*ᵘ, 196, 403, 1047, 1119, 21, 89, 1311; with suff. of ag. 2nd pers. sing *hyotu-th*, 268; 3rd pers. *hyotu-n*, 1543: 2nd pers. plur. *hyot*ᵘ*-wa*, 474; plur. masc. *hĕt*ⁱ, 1109, 1252, 1580, with suff. of ag. 3rd pers. sing. *hĕti-n*, 248; sing. fem. *hẹ̆ts*ᵘ̈, with suff. of ag. 2nd pers. interrog. *hẹ̆ts*ᵘ̈*-th-a*, 1675; 3rd pers. sing. *hẹ̆ts*ᵘ̈*-n*, 1531, 4; perf. masc. sing. 3 *mĕ chhuh hyot*ᵘ*-mot*ᵘ, I have bought, 808; with suff. of ag. 2nd pers. *chhu-y hyot*ᵘ*-mot*ᵘ, thou hast bought, 1928; imperat. sing. 2, 267, 428; past cond. sing. 1, 1432.

hē, interj. of respect, used by a man to a man; *hē huzūr*, Sir! 816; *hē — -a* = *hē*; *hē sāhib-a*, Sir! 367; *hē — sa* = *hē*; *hē sāhib sa*, Sir! 1678, 1782; *hē — -a sa* = *hē*; *hē sāhib-a sa*, Sir! 1055, 1278, 1466; *hē — hasa* = *hē*; *hē sāhib hasa*, Sir! 983, 1382. In the last two instances *hasa* is separated from *sāhib* by the subject of the sentence.

HĔCHH, conj. 1 (I past part. *hyochh*ᵘ, plur. *hĕchh*ⁱ; fem. sing. *hẹ̆chh*ᵘ̈, plur. *hĕchhĕ*; II past part. *hĕchhyōv*), to learn; inf. sing. dat. *hĕchhanas-pẹ̆th*, on learning, 124; gen. *hĕchhanuk*ᵘ *khar*ᵃ*ch*, the cost of learning, 490; *hĕchhanuk*ᵘ *tarīkh*, a method of learning, 1150; *hĕchhanuk*ᵘ *mōnī*, an impediment to learning, 1230; *hĕchhanuk*ᵘ *wakth*, the time for learning, 1795; *hĕchhanüch*ᵘ̈ *yĕts*h, a desire for learning, 601; *hĕchhanüch*ᵘ̈ *wŏtshöish*, incitement to learn, 667; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus hĕchhān*, I am learning, 101; 2 *chhukh hĕchhān*, thou art learning, thou canst learn, 1046; I past masc. sing. *hyochh*ᵘ*-na mĕ alif-bē*, I did not learn the alphabet, 70; perf. fem. sing. interrog. with suff. 2nd pers. *tsĕ chhĕ-y-ĕ hönzil hẹ̆chh*ᵘ̈*-müts*ᵘ̈, have you learnt seamanship? 1199.

HĔCHHANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-nôw*ᵘ, plur. *-nöw*ⁱ; fem. *-nöw*ᵘ̈, plur. *-nāwĕ*; II past part. *-nāvyōv*), to cause to learn, to teach; conj. part. *hĕkakh-a mĕ hĕchhanöwith*, canst thou teach me? 1768; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh hĕchhanāwān*, he teaches, 96, 1776; past masc. sing. with pron. suff. 1st pers. *hĕchhanôwu-s*, he taught me, 1777; 3rd pers. (ag.) and 2nd pers. (obj.) *hĕchhanôwu-n-akh*, he taught thee, 1777; plur. masc. *hĕchhanöw*ⁱ, *tam*ⁱ *hĕchhanöw*ⁱ *nĕchiv*ⁱ, he taught the children, 238.

*hẹ̆chh*ᵘ̈, see *HĔCHH*.

*hẹ̆ch*ᵘ̈, see *HĔK*.

HĔḌ, conj. 1 (I past part. *hyoḍ*ᵘ, plur. *hĕḍ*ⁱ; fem. sing. *hẹ̆ḍ*ᵘ̈, plur. *hĕjĕ*; II past part. *hĕjyōv*), to blame, show contempt for, mock at a person; inf. *kaĩsi hĕḍun*ᵘ, to mock at any one (is improper), 399, 1175.

hĕh, see *HĔ*.

HĔK, conj. 1 (I past part. *hyok*ᵘ, plur. *hĕk*ⁱ; fem. sing. *hẹ̆ch*ᵘ̈, plur. *hĕchĕ*; II past part. *hĕchyōv*), to be able, to can, 912 (they cheat whomever they can); this verb is very commonly used to form a potential compound

with the conjunctive participle of another verb, especially when the ability signifies physical strength. When physical strength is not implied the root *TAG*, q.v., is often used. In these compounds the future tense of the root *HĔK* is usually employed in the sense of the present, as in *hĕka arzith*, I can earn. The following potential compounds occur in the sentences :—*hĕkun anith*, to be able to bring, 801, 1753; *hĕkun arzith*, to be able to earn, 603; so with *aẗith* (to enter), 38; *būzith* (to understand or hear), 370, 472, 1657; *dith* (to give), 40, 54 (to be able to give = to afford), 82, 971, 1056, 1499; *gaẗhith* (to go), 692; *haṭᵃröwith* (to resist a claim), 1518; *hĕchhanöwith* (to teach), 1768; *hĕth* (to take), 236; *höwith* (to show), 1351; *kᵃnith* (to buy), 556; *karith* (to do, to make), 6, 258, 553, 65, 865, 70, 1055, 1138, 9, 1385, 1419, 1871; *khaṭith thawith* (to conceal), 371; *līkhith* (to write), 1927; *lūkᵃröwith* (to shorten), 1635; *muẗarith* (to open), 1020; *muẗaröwith* (to untie), 1104; *nīrith* (to go out), 715; *pūrith* (to accomplish), 18; *phuṭᵃröwith* (to break), 233; *pakanöwith* (to set in motion), 577, 1221; *parith* (to read), 1059; *rūzith* (to remain), 136; *sapadöwith* (to provide), 791; *sapanith* (to become), 1262; *shŏzᵃröwith* (to improve), 920; *ṭhagith* (to cheat), 308; *path thawith* (to dissuade), 560; *ẗĕtas thawith* (to retain in the memory), 1530; *paẗh thawith* (to believe), 1866; *ẗölith* (to endure), 1213; *patⁱ ẗönith* (to prevent), 1387; *wŏṭa tulith* (to jump), 1006; *tulith* (to lift), 1070; *wanith* (to say), 32, 1370; *wuchhith* (to see), 1298.

The following forms of this verb appear in the sentences :—

Pres. masc. sing. 1 neg. *chhus-na-hĕkān*, 236, 370, 1, 553, 65, 1213, 1866; 2 interrog. neg. *chhukh-nā hĕkān*, canst thou not? 560; 3 *chhuh hĕkān*, 577, 1298; neg. *chhu-na hĕkān*, he cannot, 472, 715, 1871; plur. 1 neg. *chhi-na hĕkān*, 1262; 2 interrog. neg. *chhiwa-nā hĕkān*, can you not? 1518; 3 *chhih hĕkān*, 308, 912.

1 past masc. neg. *mĕ hyokᵘ-na zōr karith*, I could not prevail, 1385; fem. neg. *mĕ hĕchᵘna yiẗh* (fem.) *pūrith*, I could not fulfil the wish, 18.

Fut., in sense of present, unless otherwise stated, sing. 1 *hĕka*, 54, 603, 1419, 1927 (pres. conj.); interrog. *hĕkā*, can I? 1055; neg. *hĕka-na*, I cannot, 54, 136; 2 *hĕkakh*, 692, 791, 1006, 1139; interrog. *hĕkakh-a*, canst thou? 6, 40, 82, 233, 556, 801, 65, 70, 920, 71, 1020, 56, 70, 1104, 1499, 1530, 1657, 1753, 68; also with suff. acc. 3rd pers. sing. *hĕkah-an-a lūkᵃröwith*, canst thou shorten it? 1635; 3 interrog. *hĕky-ā*, 38; neg. *hĕki-na*, 258; plur. 1 neg. *hĕkaw-na*, 1370; interrog. *hĕkaw-a*, 1059; 2 interrog. *hĕkiw-a*, 32; 3 *hĕkan*, 1138, 1221.

Past cond. sing. 1 with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *hĕkahö-y*, I should have been able (to show) to thee, 1351; 2 *hĕkahökh*, 1387.

hĕlⁱ, see *hyolᵘ*.

hĕma, hĕmahö, see *HĔ*.

hĕng, decl. 1, a horn, 880.

hĕnur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *hĕnaras*, plur. nom. *hĕnar*), a drain (for water, &c.), a sewer, 578.

hēr, decl. 4, a staircase, ladder · sing. dat. *hēri-pĕṭh*, (seated) on the stairs, 1707.

*hēryum*ᵘ, adj. (fem. *hērim*ᵘ), of or belonging to a staircase; *hēryum*ᵘ *pōr*ᵘ, the side of the stairs, the upper rooms of a house, 1855.

*hĕt*ⁱ, *hĕt*ᵘ, *hĕwān*, see *HĔ*.

*hih*ⁱ, see *hyuh*ᵘ.

hikmat, decl. 4 (nom. sing. *hikmath*), wisdom, knowledge, 945.

hīla, decl. 1, pretence, disguise, 548; *hīla-bāz*, artful, 106 (nom. plur.); with suff. of indef. art. *hīlāh*, 1383.

Hindustān, decl. 1, India; sing. dat. *Hindustānas-manz*, in India, 787, 937.

*Hindustōn*ⁱ, adj., ind., of or belonging to India, the Hindōstānī language, 96; *Hindustōn*ⁱ *zĕvi-hond*ᵘ, of the Hindōstānī language, 14.

hirs, decl. 1, greed, avarice, 133.

hisa or *his*ᵘ, decl. 1, a share, a part, 771, 1410, 1625; *karun z*ᵃ*h hisa*, to make two pieces, to cut (or saw) in two, 1576.

hisāb, decl. 1, an account, a reckoning, 148, 484, 1617; arithmetic, 101; an account, bill of charges, a bill, 75, 6, 7; *hisāb-kitāb*, an account with a merchant, 19; sing. gen. *hisābuk*ᵘ, 75, 6, 7, 148; *hisābuk*ᵘ *far*ᵃ*d*, a bill, 192; abl. *hisāba-nishĕ*, from the bill, 484.

*hish*ᵘ, see *hyuh*ᵘ.

hīt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *hīth*), a pretence, pretext, excuse, 1383 (*hīth-āh*, a pretence, with indefinite *āh*); a method, means, reason, as in *hīth guzarānuk*ᵘ, a means of support, 1754; abl. *yimi hīta-sūty*, on this account, 806. (H.)

hŏjat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *hŏjath*, dat. *hŏjüt*ᵘ, and so on), a bond (*tamassuk*), 216.

*hōj*ⁱ, decl. 1, a pilgrim (to Mecca), 1327.

*hŏkh*ᵘ, adj. (fem. *hŏchh*ᵘ), dry, 591.

hökim, decl. 1, a ruler, a governor, 1557; a judge, 906; *hökim-i-āla*, the high ruler, the governor of a city, 813; sing. dat. *hökimas-nishĕ*, (an application) to a judge, 90.

*hol*ᵘ, adj., crooked; fem. sing. *hüj*ᵘ, 443.

hŏnar, decl. 4, ingenuity, 949; cf. *hunar*, which is the same word differently spelt.

hŏnar-mand, adj., ind., ingenious, skilful, 1660; fem. sing. nom., 948.

*hŏnḍ*ᵘ, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *hŏnjĕ*), a bill of exchange, note of hand, 1254; sing. dat. *hŏnjĕ-pĕṭh*, on the note of hand, 631; gen. *hŏnjĕ-hond*ᵘ, 593.

höngiñ, decl. 3, a shell, 455, 1630.

hönī, decl. 4 (cf. *hān*), loss, damage, harm, 657, 845; *nakadüch*^{u} *hönī*, pecuniary loss, 1297.

hönkal, decl. 4 (sing. dat., *hönkali*), a chain, a necklace, 294, 810; sing. dat., 1080.

hönzil, decl. 4 (sing. dat., *-ili*), the abstract noun of *hönz*^{ü}; the art or profession of navigation, 1199.

hönz^{ü}, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *hönz*^{ü}*s* or *hānzas*; gen. *hönz*^{ü}-(or *hānza-*)*sond*^{u}; ag. *hönz*^{ü}*n* or *hānzan*; abl. *hönz*^{ü} or *hānza*; plur. nom. *hönz*^{ü}; dat. *hönz*^{ü}*n* or *hānzan*; ag. *hönz*^{ü}*v* or *hānzau*), a boatman; plur. nom. 1, 735, 1221, 1565; *gāḍa-hönz*^{ü}, a fisherman, 735; *bahāṭi-hönz*^{ü}, the boatman or sailor of a cargo-boat, 1.

HŌR, conj. 1 (I past part. *hūr*^{u}, plur. *hūr*^{i}; fem. *hūr*^{ü}, plur. *hōrĕ*; II past part. *hōryōv*), to pay a debt, to repay; pres. sing. masc. 3 *chhuh hōrān*, 1296; past *hūru-m*, I repaid, 1527; fut. sing. 1 *hōra-y*, I will pay to thee, 192, 1499; 3 *hōri*, 540.

hōsh, decl. 1, sense, intelligence, 1538.

hösil, decl. 1, produce, outcome, result, 1867.

host^{u}, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *hastis*), an elephant, 1378.

hot^{u}, adj. (fem. *hüṭ*^{ü}), stricken; *bŏchhi- ta trēshi-hot*^{u}, stricken by hunger and thirst, hungry and thirsty, 888.

höw^{ü}, see *HĀW*.

hözir, adj., ind., present, in attendance (at court), 1446 (of a king and queen), 1750; *madath karani hözir*, present (i.e. ready) to help, 1240.

hözirī, decl. 4, attendance (in a court of justice, &c.), 127.

huh, pron. demonst., that (within sight), this (at some distance); both subst. and adj. It may be either animate (an.) or inanimate (inan.), and the an. forms are sometimes masc., sometimes fem., and sometimes com. gen.

Sing. nom. an. masc. *huh*, fem. *hŏh*, inan. *huh*; dat. an. com. gen. *humis*, inan. *huth*; gen. an. com. gen. *hum*^{i}*-sond*^{u} or *hu-sond*^{u}, inan. *humyuk*^{u}; ag. an. masc. *hum*^{i}, fem. *humi*, inan. *hum*^{i}; abl. an. and inan. *humi* or *huwa*; plur. nom. an. and inan. masc. *hum*, fem. *huma*; dat. an. and inan. *human*; gen. an. and inan. *human-hond*^{u}, *hu-hond*^{u}; ag. an. and inan. *humau*.

Sing. nom. an. masc., 283 (that bird); inan. 243, 342, 443; dat. an. masc. *humis dāndas-nishĕ*, from that bull, 250; inan. *huth gāmas-pĕth*, (the way) to that village, 1289; abl. (agreeing with inan. masc. noun gen.), *humi gāmuk*^{u}, of that village, 1659.

hüj^{ü}, see *hol*^{u}.

hukm, decl. 1, an order, command, 483, 533, 53, 992, 1223, 25, 1809; *hukm din*^{u}, to give an order, 350; *karanuk*^{u} *hukm*, an order to make, 12-6;

ladanuk^u hukm, an order to load, 1091; *phēranuk^u hukm*, an order (i.e. permission) to walk, 1313; *dinuk^u chhu-na mĕ hukm*, I have no order to give, I am not allowed to give, 1078; *hukm mānun*, to obey an order, 1809; sing. abl. *hukma*, by (whose) order, 132; *hukma-kinⁱ*, by the order (of So-and-so), 1422; plur. gen. *hukman-hond^u*, 1872.

humi, humis, see *huh*.

hunar, decl. 1, an art, accomplishment, 105; cf. *hŏnar*.

hūn^u, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *hūnis*, gen. *hūnⁱ-sond^u*, ag. *hūnⁱ*, abl. *hūni*; plur. nom. *hūnⁱ*, dat. *hōnĕn*, ag. *hōnyau*), a dog (*hūñ^ü*, decl. 3, a bitch); sing. nom., 156, 1034; dat., 217; ag., 1119.

hūr^u, hūru-m, see *HŌR*.

husyār adj., ind., intelligent; *husyār rōzun*, to be vigilant, 1869; *muḍagiyi-nishĕ rōz husyār*, beware of ignorance, 189.

huth, see *huh*.

hūṭ^ü, decl. 3, wood, a piece of wood, 924; sing. dat. *hachĕ*, 142 (in sense of acc.); abl. *hachi-sūty*, (made) of wood, 900.

huzūr, decl. 1, the person of a monarch or any high functionary; as interj., Your Highness, (politely) Sir! 816.

hyochh^u, see *HĔCHH*.

hyok^u, see *HĔK*.

hyol^u, decl. 2, an ear of corn; plur. nom. *hĕlⁱ*, 180.

hyon^u, see *HĔ*.

hyor^u, adv., on the top, above, 1152; *gayĕ bŏn ta hyor^u*, she was tossed up and down, 1803.

hyot^u, see *HĔ*.

hyuh^u, adj. (sing. dat. *hihis*, plur. nom. *hihⁱ* (1513); fem. *hish^ü* (739, 1569), plur. nom. *hishĕ*), like; *pānawūñ hihⁱ*, mutually alike, like each other, 1513. Frequent in idiomatic phrases, such as:—*chyôn^u hyuh^u*, (my case is) like yours, 1650 (=*tērā-sā*); *bŏh chyôn^u hyuh^u r^ot^u līkhith hĕka*, I can write as well as you, 1927 (*tumhārī mānind achchhā*); *dŏd^u hyuh^u*, something like pain, a sort of pain, 717; *kunu-y hyuh^u* (=*ēk-sā*) (fem. *kuñü-y hish^ü*), exactly alike, 1569; *kus hyuh^u* (fem. *kŏssa hish^ü*), what sort of, 737 (about what day), 1150; *yuth^u hyuh^u* (fem. *yiṭh^ü hish^ü*), like this, this kind of, 583, 1649.

The word governs the dat. in:—*chyōnis garas hyuh^u*, like thy house, 1076; *thūlas hyuh^u*, like an egg, oval, 739.

I

ⁱ, emphatic suffix sometimes met with instead of (*ü*)*y*, as in *ath-ⁱ-manz*, in this very thing, 1416. For other examples, see *y*.

For other words commencing with *i*, see under *yi*.

J

(NOTE.—Kāshmīrīs look upon *j* and *jy* as having exactly the same sound. Hence many words herein spelt with *j* are commonly spelt with *jy*, and vice versa. As *jĕ* is really *jya*, we also often find *ja* instead of *jĕ*, and vice versa.)

jahān, decl. 1, the world, the universe; sing. gen. *jahānuk*ᵘ, 1557.

jahāza, decl. 1, a ship, 150, 69, 361, 404, 1586, gen. *jahāzuk*ᵘ, 270, 395; *jahāzakis mālas*, to the cargo of the ship, 461.

jalᵃd or *jald*, adv., quickly, in haste, soon, 208, 672, 846, 7, 8, 9, 79, 901, 1046, 9, 1124; *yuth*ᵘ *jald . . . tyuthu-y jald-*ᵘ̈*y*, as fast . . . even so fast, 1695.

*jalandarüch*ᵘ̈ *bēmörⁱ*, decl. 3, dropsy, 587.

jamā, decl. 1, collection, savings, 1421; the total (of a bill), 75, 6, 7; with suffix *āh* of indef. art. *kür*ᵘ̈ *bachath jamāh*, he has made his savings a deposit, he has deposited his savings (in the bank), 1439.

jamāt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *jamāth*, dat. &c. *jamöt*ᵘ̈), a crowd, an assembly, a collection of people, 113, 445; a society, congregation, 1381 (sing. gen.); with suff. *āh* of indef. art. *jamāth-āh*, 379.

jān or *jyān*, adj., ind., good, 27, 35, 309 (of cheese), 332 (of climate), 895, 924, 70, 1150, 1211, 1324, 1440; good, excellent, 353, 662; good, correct (of a translation), 1811; good, beautiful, 1273; good, sweet (of singing), 306, 1653; good, valuable, important, 546; good, better (in health), 203; good, right, advisable, proper (to do anything), (it is) advisable (to), 44, 6, 186, 1168, 73, 5, 1463, 1646; *jān* (*jyān*) *gatshi*, it is advisable that, (you) had better, 961, 1157, 1223, 64; *khŏta jān* (*jyān*), better than, 188, 380, 724; *warihĕs-manz chhuh mausim jyān*, (this) season is the best in the whole year, 1591; *rūd chhuh jyān pĕwān*, it is raining fast, 1455; *jyān pöṭhⁱ*, well, excellently, 238, 1903. The word occurs in the two forms as follows:—*jān*, masc., 44, 6, 186, 8, 332, 53, 961, 70; fem. 27 (sing. dat.), 924; *jyān*, masc., 35, 203, 38, 306, 80, 546, 662, 724, 895, 1150, 7, 68, 73, 5, 1223, 64, 73, 1324, 1455, 63, 1591, 1646, 53, 1811, 1903; fem. 309, 1211 (plur. nom.), 73, 1324, 1440 (plur. nom.).

jānawara (Musalmān) or *jānāwār* or *jānawār* (Hindū), decl. 1, a bird (generally), 195, 261, 83, 718, 1703; an animal, 81, 328, 844, 957, 69; sing. gen. *jānāwāra-sond*ᵘ, 81, 328; plur. nom. *jānawara*, 718, 1703; dat. *jānawaran-kyut*ᵘ, (a cage) for birds, 261.

jang, decl. 1, war, a battle; plur. dat. *jangan-manz*, 224.

jangul, decl. 1, a forest, jungle, 525; sing. dat. *jangalas-manz*, 1244, 1717, 92; plur. nom. *jangal*, 907.

jarnail, decl. 1, a general (the English word); sing. ag. *jarnailan*, 1535.
jawāb, decl. 1, an answer, 82, 857, 1318, 1431, 1504.
jawān, adj., ind., young, youthful; fem. sing. nom., 1933.
jawönī, decl. 4, youth, the season of youth, 1795; sing. gen. *jawönī-handĕn dŏhan-manz*, in the season of youth, 1934.
jāy (634, 65, 753) or *jyāy* (353, 508, 719, 76, 1294, 1334, 1516, 1616, 89, 1708), decl. 4, a place; room, space, 1689; sing. nom., 665, 1516, 1689; with suff. *-āh* of indef. art. *bāpāruk*ᵘ *jyāy-āh* (masc.) a place (or seat) of commerce, 353; dat. *jāyĕ* (*jyāyĕ*), commonly used for *jāyĕ-manz* (*jyāyĕ-manz*), in a place, *or* at a place, 1294, 1708; *akis jāyĕ*, in a certain place, 634; *yith jyāyĕ*, in this place, here, 719, 53 (*jāyĕ*); *yĕth jyāyĕ*, where, 1616; *tath jyāyĕ*, there, 1616; gen. *jyāyĕ-hond*ᵘ, 508, 1334; plur. dat. (used as in sing.) *sārĕn-üy jyāyĕn*, in all places, everywhere, 776.
jild, decl. 1, a volume (of a book), 1876; plur. nom. *jild*, 1514.
jins, decl. 1, goods, articles; sing. dat. *jinsas*, 597.
jism, decl. 1, the body (with limbs and members), 903; sing. dat. *jismas-kyut*ᵘ, 976.
jit, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *jīth*, dat. *jīt*ᵘ, and so on), victory; *pröw*ᵘ *mĕ jīth*, I got the victory, I have conquered, 165.
jöhil, adj., ind., ignorant, unlearned; masc. plur. nom., 1847.
jönī, see *jyönī*.
jōra, decl. 1, a pair, a group of two, 718; a suit of clothes, 1748; *atha-panja-jōra*, a pair of gloves, 808; plur. nom. *z*ᵃ*h jōra*, two suits, 1748. Cf. *jūr*ⁱ.
jörī, adj., ind., running, current, *hence* (masc. sing. nom.) issued (of an order), 483; opened (of a school), 39; masc. plur. nom. (all things are) directed (by God), 1422.
jŏy, *jwī*, decl. 4, a water-channĕl, 762 (*jŏy*).
*jul*ᵃ*m*, decl. 1, tyranny, injustice; *jul*ᵃ*m karun*, to practise tyranny, 955.
jumla, decl. 1, a sentence, a clause; sing. gen. *jumluk*ᵘ, 1606; plur. dat. *jumlan-manz*, 388.
*jūr*ⁱ, decl. 3, a pair, a group of two, 185, 1346; a suit of clothes, 1895. This word is the same in meaning as *jōra*, q. v., but the two words are not interchangeable, one being preferred in some cases, and the other in others; *dānda-jūr*ⁱ, a pair of oxen, 1346; *paizār-jūri* (*sic*; not *paizāra*), a pair of shoes, 185.
jurmāna, decl. 1, a fine (the penalty), 732, 67, 1061; *jurmāna din*ᵘ, to pay a fine, 1300.
juz-rasī, decl. 4, frugality, economy; sing. abl. *juz-rasiyi-kin*ⁱ, frugally, 788.

jyāda, adv., more, excessive; *jyāda kharchiyi-kinⁱ*, with excessive expenditure, extravagantly, 788.

jyān, see *jān*.

jyāy, see *jāy*.

jyönī or *jönī*, decl. 4, goodness, 659; *mulküchᵘ jyönī*, the welfare of the country, 1292; sing. dat. *jyöniyĕ-manz*, (the distinction) between virtue (and vice), 1868.

jyōtish, decl. 1, astronomy; sing. abl. *jyōtishĕ-vidyā*, the science of astronomy, 121.

K

KAḌ, conj. 1 (I past part. *koḍᵘ*, plur. *kaḍⁱ*; fem. sing. *küḍᵘ*, plur. *kajĕ*; II past part. *kajyōv*), to bring out, drag out, 1551; cast out, expel, 29, 673; to extract (a passage), to quote, 682, 1452; to extract (as venom from a wound), 1923; to bring out into light, discover, 442, 545; *tamⁱ koḍᵘ dēwōlᵘ*, he became bankrupt, 965; inf. sing. gen. *kaḍanukᵘ sazā*, the punishment of expulsion, 673; I past part. in sense of past; masc. sing. *koḍᵘ*, 545, 965; plur. with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. ag. *kaḍi-n*, he expelled them, 29; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh ṭörith koḍᵘ-motᵘ*, it is quoted (from a book), 1452; fem. sing. *küḍᵘ-müṭᵘ kath*, an extract (from a letter), 682; fut. *kaḍi galatī*, he will discover mistakes, he will criticize, 442; pass., past masc. sing. 3 *āv kaḍana*, 1923; plur. 3 *kulⁱ āyēy mūla kaḍana*, the trees were pulled up by the roots, 1551.

kadd, decl. 1, height, stature, 598.

kafāra, decl. 1, expiation, atonement, 122.

kăh, see *kĕh*.

kāhᵃrubāh, decl. 1, the loadstone, a magnet; sing. gen. *-bāhukᵘ*, 1093.

kaid, decl. 1, imprisonment, *hence* imprisoned, 385; *kaid-khānas-manz*, in the prison, 1393. Cf. *küdⁱ*.

kaïsi, see *kĕh*.

kaiṭāh, or *kūṭāh*, pron. adj., ind., how much? 398 (masc. sing. nom.); several, 1171 (fem. plur. nom.); *kaiṭāh büḍᵘ*, fem. sing. nom., how big? 191, 1658; *kaiṭāh gŏbᵘ*, fem. sing. nom., how heavy? 1900. Cf. *kūṭᵘ*, fem. *kūṭᵘ*, and *kōtāh*.

kailyā, see *kūtᵘ*.

kaj-raftār, adj., ind., walking crookedly, perverse, 1299 (masc. plur. nom.).

kākaz, decl. 1, paper, 253, 59, 575, 1131, 53, 1453, 1670, 1700, 18, 84, 1890, 1904; *dasta kākaz*, a quire of paper, 1450; *byūmukᵘ kākaz*, a policy of insurance, 972; *kākaz barga-hanā*, a small piece of paper, 1325; *kākaz chhala*, bits of paper, 1788; sing. dat. *kākazas*, 803; *kākazas-manz*, in paper, 754; *-pĕṭh*, on paper, 1583, 1644; gen. *kākazukᵘ*, 403, 856; abl. *tāh*

kākaza, a sheet of paper, 1629; *kākaza badal*, instead of paper, 1740; plur. nom. *kākaz*, 1683, 1715; dat. *kākazan*, 515, 727 (for acc.); *kākazan-pĕṭh*, on the papers, 209.

kāl, decl. 1, time; sing. nom. *kōtāh kāl wôtu-y*, how much time went (*or* passed) for thee, i.e. how long did you spend, 896, 937; *yüṭ^ü kāl-tām*, for a long time, 1385; dat. *yītis kālas*, for so long a time, 1421; abl. *kāla-kshēph*, passing of time; *kāla kshēph karun*, to pass time, 1099; *kāla-pĕṭha*, from a time, i.e. for some time since, 322; *kĕh kāla-pĕṭha*, from some time, some time ago, 648, 932; *mainai kāla-pĕṭha*, from a short time, a short time ago, 1382; *yüṭ^ü kāla-pĕṭha*, from a long time, 1641. (H.)

kala, decl. 1, the head; sing. dat. *kalas*, 1729 (*dat. commodi*); *kalas dôd^u*, a pain to the head, a headache, 853, 1270; *kalas musht*, a (blow with the) fist on the head, 873; *kalas-pĕṭh*, on the head, 163, 274.

kālā, in *kĕh-kālā*, adv., for a short time, a while, 78.

Kalakat, decl. 1, Calcutta; sing. nom. *Kalakath*, 353, 1103; dat. *Kalakatas-manz*, 152.

kalam, decl. 1, a pen, 874, 1450, 1676; *kalam garun*, to mend a pen, 1121, 1301; sing. dat. *kalamas*, 1912 (*dat. commodi*).

kalama, decl. 1, an expression, phrase; with suffix *āh* of indef. art. *kalamāh*, 1237.

kalank, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kalankh*), a blemish, defect, 1887 (in a horse). (H.)

kālā-pōnī (borrowed from Hindī), transportation (the punishment), 1812.

kalēja, decl. 1, the liver; *kalējas dôd^u*, pain in the liver, liver complaint, 1090.

kāli, adv., in *path-kāli*, in former times, formerly, 689, 1272.

kalpānt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kalpānth*), eternity; sing. dat. *kal-pāntas-tāñ*, up to eternity, for ever, eternally, 650. (H.)

kam, adj., ind., little, small in amount, 1113, 1418 (fem.), 1726; few, small in number, 722, 869, 1433; short (of life), 1068 (fem.); short (in stature), 598; less (than), 1057; with emphatic *y*, *kam-üy*, a little, very little, 1087, 1742; *kam sapazun* or *sapadun*, to become less, to decrease, 482, 610; *kam karun*, to reduce, abate, deduct, 2, 484.

kamān, decl. 4 (plur. nom. and all cases of sing. exc. nom. *kamöñ^ü*), an arch; plur. nom., 97; a bow (sing. dat. *kamāni*; plur. nom. *kamāna*), plur. nom., 224.

kāmĕ, *kāmĕ-kār*, *kāmĕn*, *kāmi*, see *köm^ü*.

kam^i, *kami*, see *kyāh*.

kamī, decl. 4, deficiency, scarcity, 698.

kamyāb, adj., ind., scarce, rare, hard to get, 1578 (masc. plur. nom.).

kāmyāb, adj., ind., successful, 1741.
kāmyōbī, decl. 4, success, prosperity in an undertaking, 1415.
kamzōr, adj., ind., without strength, weak, feeble, 1720.
K^AN, conj. 1 (I past part. *k^on^u*, plur. *k^an^i*; fem. *küñ^ü*, plur. *k^añĕ*; II past part. *k^añōv*), to sell; inf. abl. *tam^i dyut^u-na k^anana*, he did not allow to sell, 1745; (forming passive) *yin k^anana*, they will be sold, 91; fut. pass. part. masc. sing. nom. *k^anun^u lāyĕkh*, (it is not) fit to be sold, saleable, 1568; fem. plur. nom. *k^anañĕ*, to be sold, for sale, 1340; noun of agency, sing. masc. gen. *k^anawōl^i-sandis wānas-pĕṭh*, (I went) to the shop of the (book-)seller, 218; conj. part. *k^anith*, 556; (used to form a perfect) *tam^i chhu-n k^anith*, he has sold, 615; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih k^anān*, they sell, make a trade of selling, 1696; past masc. plur. *mĕ k^an^i pīpa*, I sold barrels, 157; perf. *tam^i chhu-n k^on^u-mot^u*, he has sold, 615; fut. sing. 1 *k^ana*, I shall sell, 1600.
kan, decl. 1, an ear; sing. ag. *kan^i tal^i*, (I whispered) under (i.e. in his) ear, 1905; plur. nom. *kan*, 602; *kan dārun*, to lend the ear, pay attention, 1085.
kān, decl. 1, an arrow, 224; *kān trāwun*, to shoot arrows, 1633. (H.)
kanāat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kanāath*), contentment, 400.
kan^ak, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kan^akh*), wheat, 293, 823, 1155.
kañĕ, see *küñ^ü*.
kanguv^u, decl. 2, a comb (for the hair), 348.
kani, a suffix forming postpositions of place as in *garas brōnṭha-kani*, in front of the house, 1251; *mĕ brōnṭha-kani*, in my presence, 1377.
kānūn, decl. 1, a law, regulation, 648, 1310; *bē-kānūn*, illegal, unlawful, 1846.
kapas, decl. 4, the cotton plant, 426. (Elmslie shows this as masc., but all native authorities make it fem.)
kapaṭī, adj., ind., dishonest, deceitful, 478; masc. plur. nom. *kapaṭī*, 550. (H. Cf. *dagā-bāz*.)
kapur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *kaparas*, plur. nom. *kapar*, and so throughout, except sing. nom.), cloth, 232, 341, 966, 1079, 1100, 41, 1442, 62, 1588, 17[illegible], 23, 1908, 26; clothes, apparel (sing. 279, 1748, plur. 298, 1623, 1731), sing. dat. 232, 966 (for acc.), 1079, 1588; *kaparas-manz*, (strain) through the cloth, 1723; gen. *kaparuk^u*, 1926; *z^ah jōra kaparak^i*, two suits of clothes, 1748; abl. *kapara-hanā*, a piece of cloth, 1908 (fem. see *hanā*); plur. nom., 298, 1731, 1896; *yĕmi ranga as^i chhih kapar thunān*, the kind of clothes we wear, 1896; dat. *kaparan-pĕṭh*, on the clothes, 1701; gen. *kaparan-hond^u*, 1623; *sāf kaparan-hünz^ü jūr^i*, a suit of clean clothes, 1895.
KAR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *kor^u*, plur. *kar^i*; fem. *kür^ü*, plur. *karĕ*; II

past part. *karyōv*), to do, 6, 32, 46, 55, 78, 87, 90, 2, 107, 16, 32, 74, 76, 83, 6, 90 *et passim*; to make, 2, 26, 34, 56, 62, 86, 91, 4, 5, 9, 108, 20, 3, 4, 42, 70, 4, 83 *et passim*; to make, draw (a line), 580; to act, do, perform an action, 362, 560, 919, 1344, 51, 1521, 2, 1763.

This verb is very frequently combined with a substantive to form a nominal compound verb. The following are only some of the numerous examples occurring in the specimens:—*amal karun*, to comply (with = *pĕṭh*), 915; *āradan karüñ*ᵘ, to worship (governs gen.), 1921; *arᵃz karun*, to make a petition, to petition, 90, 1319; *bakhchīsh karun*, to give, present (governs acc. of thing given), 1450; *wanunᵘ band karun*, to cease talking, 287; *dān karun*, to make gifts, to give charity, 305; *danᵃ-wād karun*, to thank (thing for which thanks are given in dat.), 817; *dayā karüñ*ᵘ, to show mercy or pity, 1146, 1332; *dayā karith* = please, 708; *dimāg karun*, to show conceit, 372; *grāna karun*, to condemn, 642; *grāwa karañĕ* (fem. plur.), to complain of (with dat.), 364; *harahar karüñ*ᵘ, to fight, quarrel, 724; *harakath karüñ*ᵘ, to move oneself, to stir, 1720; *hīla karun*, to use disguise, pretence, 548; *julᵃm karun*, to practise injustice, 955; *kayās karun*, to form an opinion, 1250; *khörāth karun*, to give alms, 305; *khabar karüñ*ᵘ, to inform, 811; *kharᵃch karun*, to spend, waste (governs acc.), 463; *khās karith*, especially, 94; chiefly, mainly, 716; *khŏsh karun*, to please, make pleased (governs dat.), 771, 1224; *kirāyĕ karun*, to take on hire, to hire, 871; *kömᵘ karüñ*ᵘ, to act, do an action, 849, 1415, 1834; to work, do work, 1293; *sārĕn-üy-süty kömᵘ-kār karun*, to deal (honestly) with all, 473; *kōshish karüñ*ᵘ, to endeavour, 1227, 1860; *krūd karun*, to be in a passion, be angry, 1287; *kshĕmā karüñ*ᵘ, to forgive, pardon (governs dat.), 668, 1278; *lǫtᵘ karun*, to lighten, make less heavy, 1073; *madath karun*, to help (governs dat.), 116, 865, 1240; *mān karun*, to respect (governs dat.), 1488; *mihrbönī karüñ*ᵘ, to show kindness, *mihrbönī karith* = please, 708; *muāf karun*, to forgive, 668, 1278; *mulākāth karun*, to meet, interview, 930; *murḳa karañĕ* (fem. plur.), to make pictures to draw, 302; *nazal karun*, to have a cold, 1673; *paida karun*, to create, 433; *pachhapāth karun*, to show partiality, 1281; *pāph karun*, to commit an offence, to sin, 1238, 1656; *dimāga-nishĕ parhēz karun*, to abstain from pride, 1390; *paḳhⁱlözᵘ karüñ*ᵘ, to show hospitality, to entertain, 882; *prǫkhᵒṭᵘ karun*, to manifest, 601; *praḳār karun*, to spread abroad, to impart (knowledge), 905; *rahᵃm karun*, to show pity, 1146, 1332; *rāzasī karüñ*ᵘ, to rule, govern, 812; *rūḳh karüñ*ᵘ, to prefer, 858, 1403; *safar karun*, to journey, 1000; *sahāy karun*, to help, 865; *samyōg karun*, to meet, to interview, 930; *shŏd karun*, to correct, make correct, 1481; *shrān karun*, to bathe, 162, 1188; *shukr-guzār karun*, to thank, 817; *söbith karun*, to prove, 1419; *takhsīr karun*, to commit

an offence, to sin, 1238; *tarafdōrī karüñ*^{ü}, to show partiality, 1281; *tārīf karun*, to praise, 352; *tarjama karun*, to interpret, translate, 981, 2; *tayār karun*, to make ready, to build (a house), 1470; *tōzīm karun*, to respect, 1488; *ṫakh karüñ*^{ü}, to be angry, 1287; *ṫhōpa karüñ*^{ü}, to be silent, 724, 1192, 1468, 1646, 7; *vishēsh karith*, especially, 94: *garīban wōpakār karun*, to help the poor, to do charity, 304; *yĕtn karun*, to endeavour (governs gen.), 630, 1227, 1860; *yād karun*, to recollect, 1476; *yātrā karüñ*^{ü}, to journey, 1000; *yibādath karüñ*^{ü}, to worship (governs gen.), 1921; *zōhir karun*, to manifest, 601.

The following forms occur in the specimens:—

Inf. nom. *karun*, to do, 186; *karun yiṫhun*, to wish to do, 56; dat. *karanas*, 1521; *karanas lōikh* (*lāyĕkh*) worthy to do, 642, 1441; *karanasmanz*, in doing, 674, 845, 952, 1245, 1869; gen. *karanuk*^{u}, 465, 510, 1182, 1256 (*karanuk*^{u} *hukm*, an order to make), 1351, 1478; fem. *karanüch*^{ü} *yijāzath* or *āgyā*, permission to do, 1279; abl. *karana-khōta*, than doing, 724, 1649; *-khōt*^{a}*ra*, for doing, 992; *-kin*^{i}, by doing, 767; *-puṫhy*, for doing, 239, 665, 733; *-sūty*, through doing, 549, 954, 1061, 1300 (*kāmĕ-handi karana-sūty*, through the doing of the action), 1501; abl. forming passive with *yun*^{u}, 670, 1470; nom. *karun*^{u}, 46, 517 (*karun*^{u} *yiṫhun*, to wish to do), 666 (ditto), 905, 19, 30, 1846, 54; fem. *karüñ*^{ü}, *rāzasī karüñ*^{ü}, to govern, 812; *kōm*^{ü} *karüñ*^{ü}, to act, 849, 1834; *ṫhōpa karüñ*^{ü}, to be silent, 1646; *harakath karüñ*^{ü}, to stir, 1720; masc. abl. *karani hōzir*, ready to do, 1240; fem. abl. *gaṫhun safar karani*, to go to make a journey, 1000; fut. pass. part. masc. sing. nom. *karun*^{u}, to be done, to be made, faciendus, 116, 372, 548, 630, 63, 8, 732, 4, 848, 981, 1146, 1227, 81, 7, 1319, 32, 90, 1872; plur. *karan*^{i} (faciendi), 1874; fem. sing. nom. *karüñ*^{ü} (facienda), 190, 668, 848, 71, 1073, 1146, 1227, 81, 7, 1332; noun of agency, *karanwōl*^{u}, 434, 916, 982; *karawun*^{u}, 983; masc. plur. nom. *karawan*^{i}, 162, 1224; conj. part. *karith*, having done, having made, 26, 32, 91, 4, 205, 23, 320, 686, 716, 24, 1024, 1468, 1647, 1731; *mihrbōnī* or *dayā karith*, please! 708; *hĕkun karith*, to be able to do, &c., 6, 258, 553, 65, 865, 70, 1055, 1138, 9, 1385, 1419, 1871; *karith trāwun*, to make out and out (Hindī *kar ḍālnā*), 234.

Pres. part. *karān*, forming pres. tense masc. sing. 1 *chhus karān*, 352, 64, 83, 817, 1344, 1476, 88, 1524, 1823; with pron. suff. of 2nd pers. plur. *chhus-awa karān*, I am doing (making) to you, 183, 816; with neg. suff. *chhus-na karān*, I do not make, 384; 2 *chhukh karān*, 211, 362, 569, 602, 8, 22, 63, 740, 72, 899, 1099, 1188, 1250, 1583, 1668, 1806, 90; with interrog. suff. *chhukh-a karān*, 95, 693; 3 *chhuh karān*, 302, 5, 473, 502, 601, 33, 792, 858, 955, 69, 1125, 1292, 1306, 23, 1403, 15, 25, 1546, 1665, 1755, 1822, 60; with suff. of 2nd pers. dat. sing. *chhu-y*

karān, 771 (to thee); with neg. suff. *chhu-na karān*, 2, 1010, 1306, 1919; plur. 1 *chhih karān*, 1921; 2 *chhiwa karān*, 132; 3 *chhih karān*, 107, 304, 463, 538, 684, 803, 82, 92, 912, 13, 1024, 1161, 1205, 99, 1375, 1565, 84, 1807; with neg. suff. *chhi-na karān*, 1868; fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh karān*, 1920; plur. 3 *chhĕh karān*, 1196.

I past part., forming past tense, masc. sing. *kor*^{u}, 90, 120, 3, 74, 6, 326, 433, 81, 6, 552, 669, 917, 72, 89, 1050, 1156, 1508, 11, 22, 89, 92, 1698, 1763, 1802; neg. *kor*^{u}*-na*, 86, 124, 1526; interrog. *kor*^{u}*-ā*, 108; with suff. ag. 2 pers. sing. *koru-th*, 92, 761, 1700; ditto interrog. *kor*^{u}*-th-a*, 264, 1475; with suff. ag. 2 pers. plur., and neg. and interrog. *kor*^{u}*-wa-nā*, did you not make a masc. thing? 1421; plur. *kar*^{i}, 950, 1016, 50; fem. sing. *kür*^{ü}, 87, 90, 317, 1015, 1192, 1317, 1437, 9, 87, 1522; with suff. ag. 2 pers. sing. *kür*^{ü}*-th*, 92, 387, 1587, 1756; interrog. *kür*^{ü}*-th-a*, 1587; with suff. ag. 2 pers. plur. *kür*^{ü}*-wa*, 820; plur. *karĕ*, 1126, 1394.

Perf. masc. sing. *chhuh kor*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, 780, 988, 1238, 56; with suff. of dat. (for ag.) 2 pers. sing. *chhu-y kor*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, thou hast made, 737, 1673; plur. *chhih kar*^{i}*-mat*^{i}, 94; pluperf. masc. sing. with suff. of dat. (for ag.) 2 pers. sing. *ôsu-y kor*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, 62.

II past part., forming 2 past tense, masc. sing. *karyōv*, 395.

Fut., pres. subj., and old pres. indic. 1 *kara*, 484, 717, 84, 914, 5, 1089, 1293, 1344, 1617; with suff. 2 pers. sing. dat. *kara-y*, I shall do for thee, 368; with suff. 3 pers. sing. acc. *kara-n*, I shall make it, 244; with neg. suff., 1522; with interrog. suff. *karā*, shall I make? 1678; 2 *karakh*, 287, 732, 938; with interrog. suff. *karakh-a*, 1412, 1739; 3 *kari*, 1416, 1576, 1780; with neg. suff. *kari-na*, 560; plur. 1 *karaw*, 34, 99, 351, 97, 544, 910, 1168; 2 *kariw*, 535.

Imperat. sing. 2 *kar*, 21, 142, 70, 580, 727, 33, 78, 875, 1131, 42, 1424, 1640, 1727, 1810; with suff. 3 pers. sing. acc. *karu-n*, 516, 74, 1339; 3 *karin*, let him make, 480; plur. 2 *kariw*, 811, 1278, 1644; pol. sing. 2 *karta*, 78; plur. 2 *kar*^{i}*taw*, 55, 174, 83, 412, 1450; with suff. 3 pers. plur. acc. *kar*^{i}*tō-kh*, please make them, 1481.

Past cond. sing. 1 with suff. 3 pers. sing. dat. *karahö-s*, I should have made for him, 769; 3 *karihē*, 769, 1761; with neg. suff. *karihē-na*, 1656.

kar (2), adv. interrog., when? 287, 503, 839, 1133, 1451, 1532, 1781.

KĀR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *kôr*^{u}, plur. *kör*^{i}; fem. *kör*^{ü}, plur. *kārĕ*; II past part. *kāryōv*), to boil, to melt (lead); imperat. sing. 2 with suff. acc. 3 pers. sing. *kāru-n*, melt it, 1041.

kār (2), decl. 1, business, trade, profession; *kōm*^{ü}*-kār*, the same as *kār*; sing. nom. *kār*, 1806; *köm*^{ü}*-kār*, 473; dat. *kāras-manz*, 1115; *kāmĕ-kāras-manz*, 676; plur. nom. *kāmĕ-kār*, 1807; dat. *kāran-manz*, 1856; *kār-khāna*, a factory, 689, 1648. The abl. sing. *kāra* is used pleonasti-

cally after adverbs of manner, as in *wāra* or *wāra-kāra*, excellently, well; *tŏhⁱ āwa wāra-kāra*, you came auspiciously, you are welcome, 1901.

kāran, decl. 1, a reason, cause, 284, 1182, 1233, 1468; *wŏtpatti-kāran*, a cause of origin, *hence* a creator, 434; sing. abl. *ami kārana*, for this reason, 536; *ami-y kārana*, for this very reason, 483; *tami kārana*, for that reason, 272; *yimi kārana*, for this reason, 907, 1842; *kārana-rostᵘ* (decl. 2), without reason, without cause, 759. (H. Cf. *sabab*.)

KARANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-nŏwᵘ*, plur. *-nŏwⁱ*; fem. *-nŏwᵘ̈*, plur. *nāwĕ*; II past part. *-nāvyōv*), to cause to make; fut. sing. 1 with suff. of acc. 2 pers. sing. and interrog. *karanāwa-th-a*, shall I cause thee to make (an interview), shall I introduce you (to so and so)? 985.

karār, decl. 1, an agreement, arrangement, 62; *bĕ-karār*, fickle, unstable, unsteady, 1853.

karāra, adj., ind., sound, strong; nom. sing. fem., 855.

kartā, decl. 1, a doer; *nyāyĕ-kartā*, a doer of justice, just, 1008. (H.)

kartūt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kartūth*), conduct; sing. dat. *kartūtas*, 364.

karz, decl. 1, debt, debts, 540, 1296; sing. abl. *karza khŏtᵃra*, (arrested) for debt, 103; *karz-dār*, decl. 1, a debtor, 476; *karz-khāh*, a creditor; plur. nom. *karz-khāh*, 438.

KĀS, conj. 1 (I past part. *kōsᵘ*, plur. *kōsⁱ*; fem. *kōsᵘ̈*, plur. *kāsa*; II past part. *kāsōv*), to shave; inf. abl. *mas kāsani*, (I am going) to shave, 1627.

kᵃsa, decl. 1, a story, tale, 1185, 95, 1721.

kasᵃd, decl. 1, intention, design, resolve, resolution, 1522.

kasam, decl. 1, an oath; *kasam khyonᵘ*, to eat an oath, to swear, 1222.

Kashīrᵘ̈, decl. 3, or *Kashmīr*, decl. 1, Kashmīr; sing. dat. *Kashmīras-manz*, in K., 1285.

kashṭ, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kashṭh*), trouble, worry, inconvenience, 929, 1335; sorrow, woe, 860; sing. abl. *kashṭa warŏi*, (nothing) but vexation, 1867. (H.)

kᵃsm, decl. 1, kind, species, 1684, 1746; sing. gen. *kami kᵃsmukᵘ*, of what kind? 1442; *sĕṭhāh kᵃsmukᵘ*, of many kinds, 718; *yimi kᵃsmukᵘ*, of this kind, 1345.

kᵃst, decl. 1 (sing. and plur. *kᵃsth*), an instalment; *mālukᵘ kᵃsth*, the dividend in an estate, 568, 729.

kaṭ, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kaṭh*), a ram, a sheep; plur. nom., 702; plur. gen. *kaṭan-hondᵘ*, 746. The word is used to mean 'son', in an abusive sense, as in *harām-kaṭh*, a bastard, a rascal (*harām-zāda*), 1461.

kath, decl. 4 (sing. dat. ag. and abl. *kathi*, plur. nom. *katha*, dat. *kathan*, ag. *kathau*) (this word closely corresponds in meaning to the Hindī

bāt), a word, 505, 20, 741, 857, 963, 1228, 69, 1400, 4, 83, 1859; a saying, a thing said, a statement, a phrase, 680, 2, 1157, 1258, 1321, 1524, 77; a story, tale, history, 37, 48; a proposal, 16, 114, 391; an affair, matter, 34, 118, 276, 323, 71, 870, 910, 1240, 6, 1484, 1507, 29, 1737, 60, 1, 81, 5, 1821, 64, 1905; a subject (of discussion), 99, 397, 523, 663; an occurrence, 141, 1236; a thing, 793, 1593; *kath karüñ*ᵘ (1055), or *katha* (plur.) *karañĕ* (plur. fem.) (258), to make words, to talk; *kath wanüñ*ᵘ, to make a statement, to say something, 1679; *katha-bāth*, in plur. *katha-bāta*, 544, 1126, 1394, a conversation; dat. (for acc.) *-bātan*, 407; *katha-gāṭul*ᵘ, eloquent, 620, 1253; *katha-kath*, a conversation, 725.

Sing. nom. with suffix of indefinite article *kath-āh*, an occurrence, 141, 1236; sing. dat. 663, 1524; *kathi-manz*, 118, 397, 523, 1484, 1737, 85; *kathi-pĕṭh*, 99, 391, 505, 910; gen. *kathi-hond*ᵘ, 34, 870, 1258, 1404, 1760; abl. *kathi-bāpath*, 1864; *kathi-sũty*, 1529; plur. nom., 258, 741, 93, 857, 963, 1228, 1400, 83, 1593.

*kaṭhyun*ᵘ, adj. (sing. fem. *kaṭhiñ*ᵘ), hard, difficult; fem. nom., 524, difficult (of a language); masc. sing. abl. *kaṭhini sŏbāwa-sost*ᵘ, of a fierce nature, 1197; plur. nom. *kaṭhin*ⁱ *jangal*, impenetrable forests, 907.

kati, adv., interrog., where? 247, 51, 62, 68, 70, 532, 898, 990, 1030, 97, 1271, 1367, 97, 1515, 1634, 1725, 70, 9, 94; with emph. *y*, *kati-y*, wherever, 599.

kãthāh, see *kĕh*.

kātur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *kātaras*, and so on), a mule, 1189.

kaunsal, decl. 1, a Government Council (the English word); sing. gen. *kaunsáluk*ᵘ, 422.

kāv, decl. 1, a crow; plur. nom. *kāv*, 868.

kavi, decl. 1, a poet, 288, 1348. (H.)

kay, decl. 1, in plur., vomiting; *chhi-s kay gathān*, there are vomitings happening to him, he is vomiting, 497.

kayās, decl. 1, an opinion, 1250.

kĕh, indefinite pronoun, used both as a substantive and as an adjective. As subst., it means 'any one', 'some one', 'a certain person', or (inanimate) 'anything', 'something'. As adj., it means 'any', 'some'. In its nominative singular it has three sets of forms, one animate masculine, another animate feminine, and a third inanimate common gender. In all the other cases of the singular there is no distinction between masculine and feminine, but there is a distinction between animate and inanimate forms. In the plural the distinction even between animate and inanimate forms also disappears. As a substantive it is thus declined:—sing. nom., an. masc. *kũh*, *kũthāh*, *kãh*, or *kãthāh*; an. fem. *kãh* or *kãthāh*; inan. com.

gen. *kē̆h* or *kē̆thāh*. For all other cases of the singular, except the genitive, it has an. com. gen. *kaī̆si*, inan. com. gen. *kuni*. The gen. sing. is an. com. gen. *kaī̆si-hond*^{u}, inan. com. gen. *kunyuk*^{u}. Note that the termination of the animate genitive form is always *hond*^{u}, even when the noun referred to is masculine. The plural forms are:—nom. an. and inan., com. gen. *kē̆h* or *kē̆thāh*; dat. *kē̆tan*; gen. *kē̆tan-hond*^{u}; abl. *kē̆tau*.

As an adjective, in the animate singular and in the plural it takes the substantive forms, except, of course, that the genitive does not take the suffix *hond*^{u}, the genitive suffix being as usual added to the substantive with which the indefinite pronoun is in agreement. In the inanimate singular the substantive forms may also be used, but *kē̆h* or *kē̆thāh* may also optionally be used in any case of either number, and, moreover, *kā̆h* may be used instead of *kē̆h*.

As the declension of this pronoun is rather complicated, the following examples include not only the occurrences of the various forms in the sentences, but also a number of other examples written specially for this work by a native of Kashmīr. It should be noted that in the Persian character, *kā̆h* and *kē̆h* are often spelt *kāh* and *kīh* respectively.

With a negative preceding or following, this pronoun has the meaning of 'no one', 'nothing', or (as an adjective) 'no'. Thus, *na kā̆h*, no one, 286, 514, 96, 840, 1050, 1175; as adj., no (person, &c.), 625, 784, 5, 1656, 1919; *na kē̆h*, nothing, 1216, or, as adj., no (inanimate thing), 86, 118, 24, 272, 388, 93; 464, 616, 742, 78, 891, 925, 46, 53, 62, 78, 9, 1421, 78, 95, 1501, 26, 1645, 1785, 1867, 8; *na kā̆h*, adj. no (inan. thing), 921, 1754, 1887; *na kē̆h chīz-iy*, not anything even, insignificant, 962; (plur.) *kē̆h* ... *kē̆h*, some ... others, 340; *yih kē̆h*, whatever, 178, 868; *biyĕ kē̆h*, any other, anything else, 327, 1399, 1867; *prath kā̆h*, each person, every one, all (always singular), 325, 661, 718, 812, 955, 1283; similarly *prath kuni chīzuk*^{u} *bāpār*, business of various articles, 107. The word *ti*, even, is often suffixed to this pronoun to emphasize the idea of indefiniteness (cf. Hindī *kōī bhī*). Thus *kē̆h ti*, in any respect, at all, 736. Similarly:—*tath garas-manz chhu-na kā̆h ti basān*, any one even does not live in that village, no one lives in that village; *kā̆h ti brôhmun zāna-ṇ-na*, I do not know any Brāhman; *tati chhu-na kā̆h ti gur*^{u}, there is no horse there; *mĕ wuchh*^{ü}*-na kā̆h ti*, I did not see any one (fem.); *tath gāmas-manz chhĕ-na kā̆h ti buḍ*^{ü}, in that village there is no old woman; *kā̆h ti chhĕ-na zānāṇ*, no one (fem.) knows; *tih chhu-na kaī̆si ti* (or *kē̆tau ti*) *path-kun wuchh*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, no one has (or no people have) seen that before; *kaī̆si ti būz*^{u}*-na*, no one (masc. or fem.) heard it; *kaī̆si ti zanāni garas-manz kē̆h ti dana chhu-na*, to any woman is there

not in the house any wealth, no woman has wealth in her house; *tati chhu-na kĕh ti dana*, there is no wealth there; *tati chhu-na kĕh ti*, there is nothing there; *tati chhu-na kĕh ti gurⁱ*, there are no horses there. The word *ak*, one, when it has the suffix *āh* giving the force of the indefinite article added to it, takes the form *akhāh*, and is used as a synonym of *kāh* or *kĕh*, in the sense of 'a certain one'. Thus, *tati kăthāh* (or *akhāh*) *chhĕh yŏssa kitāban parith chhĕh zānān*, there is there a certain (woman) who knows how to read books. Or the suffix *āh* may be added to the main substantive. Thus, *tati chhuh kāh gurᵘ* (or *gurᵘāh akh*, or *akh gurᵘāh*), there is a certain horse here. Or the indefinite pronoun and the numeral may be used together, as in *kaĭsi akis zāw gari nĕchyuvᵘ*, to a certain person a son has been born in the house, i.e. in a certain person's house a son has been born (the 'person' may be a man or a woman); *kuni akis chīzas-nishĕ*, near a certain thing.

SUBST., an. sing. nom., masc. *kūh*, no example in the sentences; *kūh ôsᵘā tas nishĕ*, was any one near him? *kūthāh*, no example in sentences; *kūthāh rūzin asĕ nishĕ*, let some one stay by us; *kāh*, 358, 812, 1149, 1283; so *kyā tati chhwā kāh basān*, does any one live there? *tath gāmas-manz chhwā kāh yus sōrisüy kashīri-dīshas zāni*? is there any one in that village who knows the whole of Kashmīr? *kăthāh*, (with emphatic *y*) *kăthāhüy*, only some one, i.e. very few, 1298; so *kăthāh yiyi yōr*, some one will come here; fem. *kāh*, no example in the sentences; *mĕ wuchhᵘ-na kāh ti*, I saw no (woman); *kāh ti chhĕ-na zānān*, no one (fem.) knows; *kăthāh*, no example in the sentences; *kăthāh-ay gathawünᵘ āsi, tĕli sōza-n bŏ-ti kūthāh*, if any (woman) be going, then I will also send some (man) (with her); *kyā tŏhĕ tati kăthāh wuchhᵘ-wa-n-a*, did you see any (woman) there? dat. com. gen. *kaĭsi*, 286, 399 (for acc.), 514 (for acc.), 96, 840, 947, 1175 (for acc.); *kaĭsi-manz*, 661; *kaĭsi-pĕṭh*, 955; *kaĭsi-sūty*, 325, 1173; gen. *kaĭsi-hondᵘ*, 718, 1281, 7; so *kaĭsi-handis garas-manz baḍa dana ôsᵘ*, in a certain man's house there was much wealth; *kaĭsi-handis garas-manz chhu-na kĕh dana*, there is no wealth in any one's house; ag. *kaĭsi*, 1050, so *tih chhu-na kaĭsi ti path-kun wuchhᵘ-motᵘ*, no one has seen that before; *kaĭsi ti būzᵘ-na*, no one heard (it).

Inan. sing., com. gen., nom. *kĕh*, 178, 472, 581, 851, 68, 1216, 45 (something), 1399; so *kĕh dih tas, yuthᵘ khŏsh gathi*, give something to him, that he may become satisfied; *tati chhuh kĕh wuchhana yiwān*, something can be seen there; *kyā tati chhwā kĕh*, is there anything there? *kĕthāh*, no occurrence of this word in the sentences, but from other sources we have *kĕthāh ôsᵘ tath-manz rᵒtᵘ*, there was something good in that; *kĕthāh an yūrⁱ*, bring some here. Dat. *kuni*, no occurrence of this word in the

sentences as a subst., but from other sources, *kuni-nishĕ*, near anything. As adv. *kĕ̄h*, 736 (at all), 56 (ditto), 1482 (*sĕṭhāh kĕ̄h*, very much), 1833 (at all); *kĕ̄ṭhāh*, not in sentences; *kĕ̄ṭhāh gaṭhi suh ami-kin^{i} prasan*, by a little (i. e. almost) he will be satisfied by this.

Plural, an. and inan., masc. and fem., nom. *kĕ̄h*, some, a few, 340; so, *kĕ̄h rūd^{i} tath gāmas-manz*, some (masc.) remained in that village; *kĕ̄h chhih wanān*, some (people) say; *kĕ̄h chhi-na ath kathi zānān*, no people are aware of this affair; *kĕ̄h rōza garan-manz*, some (women) remained in the houses; *kĕ̄h chhĕh yithay-pöṭh^{i} wanān*, some (women) say thus. Dat., as in *tati dyut^{u} rāzan kĕ̄ṭan sĕṭhāh dana*, there the king gave much wealth to some people; in the sense of the accusative we have *tati chhus kĕ̄ṭan zānān*, I know some people (masc. or fem.) there; *tati chhus-na kĕ̄ṭan wuchhān*, I see no people (masc. or fem.) there. Gen. as in *kĕ̄ṭan-handĕn garan-manz chhu-na dana*, there is no wealth in the houses of any people; *kĕ̄ṭan-handis kayāsas-manz*, in the opinion of some. Ag. *kĕ̄ṭau won^{u}*, some people (masc. or fem.) said; *tih chhu-na kĕ̄ṭau ti path-kun wuchh^{u}-mot^{u}*, that was not previously seen by any people.

ADJ., an. sing. nom. masc. *kū̆h*, *kū̆ṭhāh*, no example; *kā̆h*, any, some, 625, 784, 5, 864, 1013, 1656, 1917, 9; so also, *kyā tath gāmas-manz chhwā kā̆h hakīm*, is there any doctor in that village? *tath gāmas-manz chhu-na kā̆h hakīm*, there is no doctor in that village. See also *kā̆h ti*, above. *kā̆ṭhāh*, as in *kā̆ṭhāh gur^{u} yiwān chhuh*, some horse is coming. Fem. *kā̆h*, as in *tath gāmas-manz chhyā kā̆h buḍ^{ü} basān*, does any old woman live in that village? *kā̆ṭhāh*, as in *tot^{u} kā̆ṭhāh zanāna chhĕh gaṭhān*, a certain woman is going thither; *tati kā̆ṭhāh chhĕh yŏssa kitāban parith chhĕh zānān*, there is there a certain woman who knows how to read books. Dat. com. gen. *kaĭsi*, as in *kaĭsi akis*, &c., above. Gen. com. gen. *kaĭsi*, as in *kaĭsi wöñ^{i}-sandis garas-manz chhwā kā̆h gur^{u}*, is there any horse in any shopkeeper's house? *kaĭsi-gur^{i}-sond^{u} zīn*, the saddle of a certain horse? *kaĭsi ti zanāni-handis garas-manz*, in the house of a certain woman.

Inan. sing. nom. com. gen., *kĕ̄h*, any, some, 19, 86, 118, 24, 81, 272, 327, 88, 93, 461, 4, 85, 500, 616, 742, 78, 845, 52, 65, 91, 925, 9, 46, 53, 62, 77, 8, 9, 1421, 78, 80, 95, 1501, 26, 1645, 75, 9, 1785, 1867, 8; so also, *kĕ̄h chhu-yĕ dana-wana*, have you any wealth or other property? *kā̆h*, any, some, 921, 1754, 1855, 87; so also, *kā̆h gara chhuh*, there is a certain house. Dat. *kuni*, *biyis kuni kitābi nishĕ*, (a quotation) from some other book, 1452; *kuni bōlĕ hĕchhanuk^{u} tarīkh*, a method of learning any language, 1150; so, *kuni garas nishĕ*, near a certain house; *kĕ̄h*, in *kĕ̄h kālā*, for some time, for a short time, 78. Abl. *kuni*, *kuni taraha*, of any kind, 647, 1824; *prath kuni chīzuk^{u} bāpār*, business of various

articles, 107; *kĕh wakta-pĕṭha*, for some time past, some time ago, 648, 923, 32, 65. Note, *kuni* is also used as an adverb. See s.v.

Plural, an. and inan., com. gen., nom. *kĕh*, some, any, a few, an., 1740, 1924; inan., 220 (some), 314 (*kĕh dŏh gay*, some days elapsed, i.e. lately), 607 (ditto), 1056 (a few), 1280 (some), 1394 (some), 1481 (any). So, *rāth āy kĕh ṭūr*, yesterday some thieves came; *kyā tath gāmas-manz chhyā kĕh ṭūr*, are there any thieves in that village? *wöñⁱ-sandiṣ garas-manz chhih kĕh gurⁱ*, there are any horses in the shopkeeper's house; *kĕh brāhman anu-kh*, bring some Brāhmans; *rāth āyĕ kĕh zanāna*, yesterday some women came; *garas-manz chhyā kĕh kitāba*, are there any books in the house? *kĕh dŏh*, for a few days, 3; *kĕṭhāh*, some, 1454 (inan. fem.). Dat. *kĕṭan*, as in *kĕṭan chhus wuchhān*, I see a few (people or things); *kĕh*, as in *kĕh dŏhan-manz*, in a few days, soon, 611. Gen. *kĕṭan*, as in *kĕṭan wāñĕn-handĕn garan-manz ŏsᵘ sĕṭhāh dana*, there was much wealth in the houses of some shopkeepers; *kĕṭan zanānan-handĕn garan-manz chhi-na nĕchivⁱ*, there are no sons in the houses of any women. Ag., as in *kĕṭau mahanivyau* (or *zanānau*) *wuchhᵘ suh*, some men (or women) saw him. Abl. *kĕṭau*, as in *kĕṭau dŏhau-pĕṭha*, some days ago, lately, 153, 171, 1545.

kĕmⁱ, see *kyomᵘ*.

kĕn, adverbial suffix, added pleonastically in *wuñ-kĕn*, now, at present, 762, 85, 1055, 1414.

kēnkalüṭᵘ, decl. 3, a lizard; plur. nom. *kēnkalachĕ*, 439.

kĕsürᵘ, decl. 3, rice-chaff, 293.

kĕth, post. pos., governing dat., in. This word can only be used with words which indicate a receptacle; thus *thālas-kĕth*, in the dish; *nāwi-kĕth*, in a boat; but not *garas-kĕth*, in a house, or *mūlas-kĕth*, in a root. It may also be used with a word signifying a means of conveyance, and should then be translated by 'on', as in *guris-kĕth*, on horseback. In the sentences we have *tashti-kĕth*, in a basin (160), and *khāsĕn-kĕth*, in cups (453).

kĕtha, interrog. adv. of manner, how? the word *pöṭhⁱ* may be added pleonastically. Thus, *kĕtha-pöṭhⁱ*, how? 122, 439, 57, 577, 680, 6, 788, 803, 99, 974, 1023, 1138, 1221, 1434; *kĕtha-kana*, how? 861.

kĕṭau, see *kĕh*.

kĕṭhāh, see *kĕh*.

kēwal, adv., only, merely, 1297, 1798, 1835. (H. Cf. *yŏlᵘ* and *fakath*.)

khabar, decl. 4, news, 51, 386, 683, 96, 941, 1001, 1473; a rumour, report, 933, 1505; information, 811, 947; care, precaution, *khabar thawüñᵘ*, to take care, be careful, 285; *khabar karüñᵘ*, to inform, 811; *ṭĕ chhĕyĕ khabar*, is there information to thee? do you know? can you inform me?

1434; abl. *khabari-sūty*, owing to the news, 1001; *khabar-dār*, interj., take care, beware, 807, 1106, 1697, 1778. *bē-khabarī*, decl. 4, neglect, inattention, 922; abl. *bē-khabariyi-kin*ⁱ, 1204.

khafa or *khapa*, adj., ind., angry, wrathful, 80, 759.

khalkat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kalkath*), creation, the world; sing. gen. *khalkatuk*ᵘ, 434.

KHAN, conj. 1 (I past part. *khon*ᵘ, pl. *khan*ⁱ; fem. *khüñ*ᵘ, plur. *khañē*; II past part. *khañōv*), to dig; inf. abl. forming pass. *chhuh khanana yiwān*, it is dug (out of mines), 1158; fut. in sense of pres. subj. plur. 3 *khanan*, they may dig, 1902; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. of acc. sing. 3rd person *khanu-n*, dig it, 525.

khān, decl. 4 (plur. nom. and all cases of sing. except nom. *khöñ*ᵘ; plur. dat. *khöñ*ᵘ*n*; ag. and abl. *khöñ*ᵘ*v*), a mine; abl. plur. *khöñ*ᵘ*v-ạnd*ᵃ*ra*, from in mines, out of mines, 1158.

khāna, decl. 1, a house, in *kār-khāna*, a factory, 1648, *kutub-khāna*, a library, 1064; so dat. sing. *kaid-khānas-manz*, in prison, 1393; a square on a chess-board, or the like, a window-pane (1276, *khāna*, plur. nom.).

khanḍ, decl. 1, sugar (*chīnī*), 1899.

khāndar, decl. 1, marriage (the ceremony), 1133.

khanji, see *khünḍ*ᵘ.

KHAR (1), conj. 2 (I past part. *khor*ᵘ, plur. *khar*ⁱ; fem. sing. *khür*ᵘ, plur. *kharē*; II past part. *kharyōv*), to be disliked, hated, unpleasing; fut. pass. part. masc. sing. *lagi-na asē kharun*ᵘ, it should not be disliked by us, 851; noun of agency, *kharawun*ᵘ, disagreeable, 536.

khar (2), decl. 1, an ass, 111, 231.

khara, adj., ind., upright, sincere; plur. masc. nom. *khara*, 1856.

kharāb, adj., ind., bad; *kharāb karun*, to waste, spoil, 1700, 1890.

KHARᴬCH (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *khor*ᵃ*ch*ᵘ, plur. *khar*ᵃ*ch*ⁱ; fem. *khür*ᵘ*ch*ᵘ, plur. *kharchē*; II past part. *kharchōv*), to spend; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh kharchān*, 1695.

*khar*ᵃ*ch* (2), decl. 1, expenditure, 463, 902, 1026, 1482; cost, 264, 490, 674; sing. gen. *kharchuk*ᵘ, 264; *khar*ᵃ*ch karun*, to expend, waste, 463; *wata-khar*ᵃ*ch*, money for a journey, 1424; *bē-föida khar*ᵃ*ch*, extravagance, 684.

kharchi, decl. 4, expenditure; sing. abl. *jyāda kharchiyi-kin*ⁱ *wartāwun*, to live with excessive expenditure, to live extravagantly, 788.

khargōsh, decl. 1, a hare, 844.

KHAS, conj. 2 (inf. and verb. noun, sing. nom. *khasun*, gen. *khasanuk*ᵘ, 1561, or nom. *khasun*ᵘ, 1314; conj. part. *khasith*, 340, 1184, 1548; pres. part. *khasān*, 1733; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh khasān*, 199, 1484; imperf. masc. sing. 3 *ōs*ᵘ *khasān*, 333; I past part. forming past (irreg.), masc. sing. 3 *khot*ᵘ, plur. *khat*ⁱ; fem. sing. *khüṭ*ᵘ (1554), plur. *khaṭa*;

perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh khotᵘ-motᵘ*, 1662; II past part. *khatsōv*; fut. plur. 1 *khasaw*, 109), to ascend, rise, mount (with dat. of obj. mounted), 109, 333; to rise (of clouds in the sky), 1662; *guris khasun*, to mount a horse, to ride, 1184, 1561; *gāḍĕn khasun*, to ride in carriages, 340; *nāwi khasun*, to mount a boat, to embark, 1733; *palas khasun*, to run upon a rock (of a ship), 1548; so, *sĕki-shāṭhas khasun*, to run on a sandbank, 1554; *chhĕh mĕ ṭakh khasān*, anger rises on me, I am angry, 1484; so, *aib chhuh mĕ khasān*, the blame falls on me (lit. mounts on me), 199; *khasunᵘ wasunᵘ*, flow and ebb (of water), 1314.

khās, adj., ind., particular, special; fem. dat. *khās kathi* (663) or *khās kathi-manz* (1282), in a particular matter; *khās karith*, specially, 94; mainly, 716. Cf. *vishēsh*.

khāsĕn, see *khôsᵘ*.

khat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *khath*), writing, handwriting, penmanship, 35, 837, 927, 1200, 1800; a letter, an epistle, 271, 468, 626, 68, 82, 733, 71, 961, 1120, 4, 1359, 1471, 1587, 1839; *khath-paṭhᵃr*, correspondence, 416; sing. dat. *khatas*, 733; *khatas-manz*, 626, 961; *khatas-pĕṭh*, 1587; gen. *khatukᵘ*, 468, 771; *khatüchü küḍü-müṭü kath*, an extract from a letter, 682.

KHAṬ, conj. 1 (I past part. *khoṭᵘ*, plur. *khaṭⁱ*, fem. *khüṭü*, plur. *khachĕ*; II past part. *khachyōv*), to hide, conceal; conj. part. *khaṭith*, having concealed, privately; used as an adj. *khaṭith katha-bāta*, private conversation, 1394; *khaṭith thawun*, to conceal, 371, 868, 1593.

khatara, decl. 1, a danger, peril; sing. abl. *khatara-nishĕ*, (saved) from a peril, 1575.

khay, decl. 4, rust, 1559.

khayāl, decl. 1, thought, sentiment, 894, 1387; opinion, 644 (nom. plur.); *mazahabī khayāl*, religious opinions (plur. nom.), 1654; an idea, imagination, 898.

khazāna, decl. 1, a treasury; sing. dat. *khazānas-pĕṭh*, (I am going) to the treasury, 1817.

KHĔ, conj. 1, irreg. [inf. *khyonᵘ* (*khĕun* or *khyun* is not used), sing. dat. *khĕnas*, gen. *khĕnukᵘ*, &c.; fem. *khĕñü*; conj. part. *khĕth*; pres. part. *khĕwān*; I past part. *khyōv*, plur. *khyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *khĕyĕ*; II past part. *khĕyōv*, plur. *khĕyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *khĕyēyĕ*; III past part. *khĕyāv*; fut. sing. 1 *khĕma*, 2 *khĕkh*, 3 *khĕyi*; plur. 1 *khĕmaw*, 2 *khĕyiw*, 3 *khĕn*; imperat. sing. 2 *khĕh*, 3 *khĕyin*; plur. 2 *khĕyiw*, 3 *khĕyin*; polite, sing. 2 *khĕta*, 3 *khĕyⁱtan*; plur. 2 *khĕyⁱtaw*, 3 *khĕyⁱtan*; past cond. sing. 1 *khĕmahö*, 2 *khĕhökh*, 3 *khĕyihē*; plur. 1 *khĕmahöw*, 2 *khĕyⁱhīw*, 3 *khĕhön*], to eat, 521, 9, 30, 716, 57, 867, 8, 77, 1012, 1280, 1463, 1687; to take (medicine), 1322, 1773; *bözⁱ khĕñü*, to eat deceit,

to be swindled, 479; *gāsa khyonᵘ*, to eat grass, to graze, 819; *kasam khyonᵘ*, to eat an oath, to swear, 1222. The following forms occur in the specimens:—inf., to eat, the act of eating, 1222, 1463; food, 757, 868; dat. *khĕnas khŏsh*, fond of taking (medicine), 1322; gen. *khĕnukᵘ wakth*, the time of food, dinner time, 530; conj. part. *tim chhih hākh khĕth zuwān*, they live having eaten herbs, i. e. they live upon herbs, 867; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh khĕwān*, 521, 9, 1773; plur. 3 *chhih khĕwān*, 819; fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh khĕwān*, 716; I past masc. *mĕ khyōv*, I ate, 877; perf. fem. with suff. of dat. (for ag.) sing. 2nd pers. pron. *tĕ chhĕ-y bözⁱ khyēmüṭü*, thou hast been deceived, 479; imperat. sing. 2, 1012, 1687; past cond. sing. 3, 1280.

KHĔCH, conj. 1 (I past part. *khyüchᵘ*, plur. *khīchⁱ*; fem. *khīchü*, plur. *khēchĕ*; II past part. *khēchyōv*), to pull, draw; to draw (a line), 651; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. of acc. plur. 3 pers. *khēchu-kh*, draw them, 651.

khĕw, decl. 1, a boat's tow-rope; sing. abl. *khĕwa-sūty*, (to pull the boat) with a tow-rope, 1428.

khidmat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *khidmath*), service, attendance, ministry; sing. dat. *khidmüṭü*, 1478 (for acc.); *khidmüṭü-manz*, in service, 1614.

khilāl, decl. 1, disorder, ruin, damage, 954; disorder, interruption, 984.

khītⁱ, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *khētĕ*, and so on), a field, 723; cultivation, 1793.

khiyāl, decl. 1, thought, surmise, conception, idea; *khiyāl ṭānun*, to cause thought to enter, to exercise thought, 1785.

khŏḍ, decl. 1, a ditch, a pit; sing. dat. *khŏḍas-manz*, in a ditch, 1331.

khōf, decl. 1, fear, dread, 151, 698, 1824; abl. *khōfa-kinⁱ*, through fear, 711.

khölī, adv., only, merely, 526, 604, 867, 922, 98; *khölī gaṭhun*, to miss (of a bullet), 1171, 1636.

kholᵘ, adj. (sing. dat. *khalis*; fem. *khüjü*, sing. dat. *khajĕ*), broad, 244; fem. nom., 1908.

khōnüv, see *khān*.

khōr, decl. 1, a foot, 193, 494, 760, 862, 1767; a leg, 1054; plur. nom. *khōr*, 494, 1767; *atha khōr ganḍ tas*, bind him hand and foot, 193.

khŏrāk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *khŏrākh*),, a dose of medicine; plur. nom., 573.

khörāt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *khörāth*), alms, 305.

khōrĕ, see *khūrü*.

khörij, adj., ind., in *gauv khörij*, (the case) was struck off, 1215.

khŏsh, adj., ind., happy, glad, pleased, satisfied, 359, 496, 650, 806, 18 (*gŏs khŏsh*, I became pleased), 41, 952 (happy in doing), 1343, 64, 1492; willing, *dinas khŏsh*, willing to give, 147, 436; *dawāh khĕnas khŏsh*, fond of taking medicine, 1322; *khŏsh khath*, neat handwriting, 1200. *khŏsh-dil*,

adj., ind., of happy mind, lively in disposition, 1088; *khŏsh karun*, to make happy, to please, 771; hence *khŏsh karawunᵘ*, one who pleases, obliging, 1224; *khŏsh pöṭhⁱ*, in a happy manner, (to perform a journey) safely (= *sahī salāmat*), 1562; *khŏsh sapanun*, to be happy, delighted, 446; *khŏsh yunᵘ*, to be pleasant (to a person), to be liked, to seem nice (*pasand ānā*), 15, 36, 1239, 1444, 1911; hence *khŏsh yiwunᵘ*, one who seems nice, elegant, beautiful, 168, 619; plur. nom., 952; fem. sing. nom., 1444.

khŏshāmad, decl. 1, flattery; sing. gen. *khŏshāmadachĕ katha* (fem. plur. nom.), words of flattery, 741; *khŏshāmad karun*, to flatter, 740.

khŏshbū, decl. 4, fragrance, odour, sweet smell, 1667.

khŏshbūdār, adj., ind., perfumed, scented, 1308.

khŏshī, decl. 4, joy, pleasure, happiness, 596, 840, 60, 1001, 1402, 1572, 1852; *khŏshiyĕ-sūty purᵘ*, full of happiness, 1160; *panani khŏshiyi-kinⁱ*, at his own choice, 317.

khŏshkī, in *khŏshkī wati-kinⁱ*, (to go) by land, 1029.

khŏsiyĕt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *-yĕth*), property, peculiar nature, 1093.

khōsᵘ, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *khōsis*, gen. *khāsyukᵘ*, ag. *khōsⁱ*, abl. *khāsi*; plur. nom. *khōsⁱ*, dat. *khāsĕn*, ag. *khāsyau*), a cup; dat. plur. *khāsĕn-kĕth*, (they drink) in cups, 453.

khŏta, postpos., than, used to form an ablative of comparison. It governs either (a) the abl. case, or else (b) the masc. sing. abl. form of the genitive case; thus:—(a) *tamⁱ-sandi khŏta jyān*, better than his, 380; *dila-khŏta hīlabāz*, more deceitful than the heart (of man), 478; *myāni* (fem. abl.) *-khŏta tūrᵘ dilīrī*, greater courage than mine, 429; *pazi-khŏta torᵘ*, more than the correct amount, 501; *harahar karana-khŏta jyān*, better than fighting, 724; *mĕ chhuh tamⁱ-sandi-khŏta kam talab*, I have less pay than his, 1057; *gara-khŏta rᵒtᵘ*, better than the house, 1372; *tami-khŏta torᵘ*, more than that, 1527; *karana-khŏta būḍᵘ bĕ-wukūfī*, greater foolishness than doing (this), 1649; (b) *myāni khŏta phailwān*, braver than me, 214; *nĕchivⁱ-sandi khŏta gāṭᵘjᵘ*, (she is) cleverer than the boy, 330; *rātaki khŏta tūrᵘ*, colder than yesterday, 411; *yinsāna-sandi khŏta torᵘ*, (fear God) more than man, 710; *myāni khŏta jalᵃd*, faster than I, 1046; *sᵃha-sandi khŏta bahādur*, braver than the tiger, 1081.

khōtᵃra, postpos., for, for the sake of. The various shades of its meaning will appear from the following examples. It governs rather the (a) abl. case, or (b) the genitive in the masc. sing. abl. case. Thus:—(a) *kāmi-khōtᵃra*, for the sake of (this) business, for (this) purpose, 94; *murāda-khōtᵃra*, (sent) for (this) purpose, 790; *yina khōtᵃra*, for (his) coming, to make him come, 848; *tabīyĕta-khōtᵃra ṭhaharāwun*, to judge as to (a man's) character, 1002; *rāchhi-khōtᵃra*, (they fled) for protection, 1417.

In this way it is often employed with the infinitive ablative, to form an infinitive of purpose, as in *kōm^ü sawārana-khōt^ara*, (eager) to undertake the work, 600; *milanāwana-khōt^ara*, (tell him) to join, 809; *wuchhana-khōt^ara*, (call him) to inspect, 966, cf. *mulāhaza-khōt^ara*, (ready) for inspection, 967; *karana-khōt^ara*, (an order) to do, 992; *ṭhēw^arana-khōt^ara*, (water) to quench (the thirst), 1447; (b) *naw-jawānan-handi khōt^ara*, (a school) for young persons, 39; *sāni-khōt^ara*, (sell the goods) for us, 556; *yimiki-khōt^ara*, (punished) for this, 1430; *kitābi-handi khōt^ara* (subscribe) for the book, 1739.

khōtirdōrī, decl. 4, kindness, 47.

khot^u, *khot^u-mot^u*, see *KHAS*.

khọṭ^u, adj. (fem. *khọṭ^ü*, fem. sing. dat. *khŏchĕ*, and so on), counterfeit (of money); fem. sing. nom., 425.

KHŌZ, conj. 2 (I past part. *khūt^u*, plur. *khūt^i*; fem. *khūt^ü*, plur. *khōta*); II past part. *khōtōv*), to be afraid, 464. The person or thing feared is sometimes put in the dat., as in *chhu-na wananas khōtān*, he is not afraid to speak, 1066, or in the abl., as in *chhus gathana khōtān*, I am afraid to go, 53, or is governed by the postposition *nishĕ*, as in *dāndas-nishĕ*, (are you not afraid) of the bull, 250, and *Khudāyĕs-nishĕ*, (to fear) God, 650, 710, 841, 1914. The following forms occur:. fut. pass. part. *khōtun^u*, 710; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus khōtān*, 53; 2 *chhukh khōtān*, 464; with interrog. neg. suff. *chhukh-nā khōtān*, 250; 3 neg. *chhu-na khōtān*, 1066; plur. 3 *chhih khōtān*, 841, 1914; fut. plur. 3, in sense of pres. subj. *khōtan*, 650.

khōta-bod^u, adj. (fem. *-büd^ü*, fem. sing. dat. *-bajĕ*, and so on), timid, 1796.

KHŌZANĀW, conj. 2 (I past part. *khōtanōw^u*), to terrify, noun of agency, fem. plur. nom. *khōtanāwawañĕ*, terrifying, terrible, 786.

khọwor^u, adj. (masc. sing. dat. *khōwaris*; ag. *khōwar^i*; abl. *khōwari*; plur. nom. *khōwar^i*, dat. *khōwarĕn*, ag. *khōwaryau*; fem. sing. nom. *khōwür^ü*, dat. *khōwarĕ*, and so on), left, not right; masc. sing. abl. *khōwari atha-sūty* (or *atha*), with the left hand, 874, 1052.

khūbsūrath, adj., ind., beautiful, 713, 836, 1384, 1630.

Khudā, decl. 1, God, 434, 884, 1008, 1557; sing. dat. *Khudāyĕs*, 139 (for acc.), 945; *Khudāyĕs nishĕ*, as compared with God, 962; (fearing) God, 650, 710, 841, 1914; gen. *Khudāyĕ-sond^u*, 29, 203, 1809, 51, 1918, 21; ag. *Khudāyĕn*, 433; nom. with emph. *y*, *Khudā-y*, 1835. This is the word employed by Musalmāns. Hindūs use *Paramēshwar*, q. v.

khüj^ü, see *khol^u*.

khulāsa, decl. 1, the substance, gist, pith of anything, 1003.

khūn, decl. 1, murder; sing. gen. *khūnuk^u*, 671.

khünḍu, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *khanjĕ*, and so on), a small piece (fem. of *khonḍu*, a piece); plur. nom. *tŏchi-khanjĕ*, bread-crumbs, 794.

khūnkhōr, adj., ind., blood-thirsty, fierce, 1197.

khūntu, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *khūntis*; plur. dat. *khōntĕn*, ag. *khōntyau*), a stumble; *logu mĕ khūntu*, I stumbled, 1735.

khūru (1), decl. 2 (sing. dat. *khūris*; plur. nom. *khūri*, dat. *khōrĕn*, ag. *khōryau*), a razor; sing. dat., 275 (dat. of poss.); plur. nom., 428.

khūru (2), decl. 2 (declined like *khūru* (1)), an oar; sing. abl. *khūri-rostu*, without oars, 1221.

khūrü, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *khōrĕ*, and so on), the heel; sing. dat. *khōrĕ-pĕṭh*, on the heel, 862.

khütü, see *KHAS*.

KHYĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *khyōwu*, plur. *khyōwi*; fem. *khyōwü*, plur. *khyāwĕ*), to cause to eat, to feed; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih khyāwān*, they feed, 338.

khyolu, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *khĕlis*, ag. *khĕli*, and so on), a flock, a herd, 746.

khyonu, see *KHĔ*.

kijü, decl. 3 (fem. of *kyulu*, q. v.), a small peg, a nail; sing. dat. *kijĕ-pĕṭh*, on the nail, 838; abl. *kiji-sūty*, (scratched) with a nail, 1582.

kila, decl. 1, a fort, fortress; sing. dat. *kilas* (for acc.), 1774; *kilas-manz*, in the fort, 589, 738; *kilas-nishĕ*, near the fort, 280.

kilu, the same as *kyulu*, q. v.

kina, conjunct., or, expressing an alternative between two or more nouns (substantive or adjective) in 167, 246, 608, 702, 22, 39, 71, 89, 806, 42, 931, 1017, 1784, 1876; between two phrases, 788, 1029, 1882; *kina na*, or not, 13, 386, 1657, 1833.

kini, postposition, it usually governs the ablative case, but being by origin a noun in the ag. case masc. sing., it is sometimes put into agreement with a genitive in that case, as in *myōni-kini*, below. It has various meanings, as follows:—

By, owing to, on account of, through, as in *zānana-kini*, through knowing, 36; *myōni-kini*, through, by means of, me, 159, 1282; *na āsana-kini*, owing to their not being (a cook), 410; *yimi-kini zi*, owing to this that, therefore, 438; *yimi khōfa-kini*, owing to this fear, 711; *yuthu karana-kini*, owing to doing this, 767; *sūrütü-kini*, (handsome) in appearance, 836; *āsana-kini*, owing to being, 1027, 1052; *be-khabariyi-kini*, through (your) neglect, 1204; *tihandi wanana-kini*, through his persuasion, 1317; *hukma-kini*, under the order (of God), 1422; *takhsīra-kini*, (sorry) for an offence, 1682.

For, for the sake of, *gaṭhana-kini*, (favourable wind) for going, 707.

Through, by means of, in phrases like *timau-kini*, (look) through them

(i. e. the windows), 1298; *dāri-kinⁱ*, (the birds flew out) by the window, 1910.

Hence forming adverbs of manner, as in *sabᵃra-kinⁱ*, with patience, patiently, 164; *parhēza-kinⁱ*, cautiously, 286; *panañi khŏshiyi-kinⁱ*, at his own pleasure, voluntarily, 317; *satkāra-kinⁱ*, politely, 325; *tawāzau-kinⁱ*, politely, 325, 6; *sĕzara-pazara-kinⁱ*, with uprightness and truth, honestly, 473; *garas talⁱ-kinⁱ*, under the house, 578; *juz-rasiyi-kinⁱ*, satisfactorily, comfortably, 788; *jyāda, kharchiyi-kinⁱ*, extravagantly, 788; *mizāza-kinⁱ*, naturally, by nature, by disposition, 886, 1873; *khŏshki wati-kinⁱ*, (to go) by land, 1029; *ŏbī wati-kinⁱ*, (to go) by water, by sea, 1029; *chāñi byzᵘ-kinⁱ*, in your opinion, 1781. Especially common are *mihrbŏnī-* or *dayāyi-kinⁱ*, 55, 408, 12, 532, 668, 811, 6, 1644, and *krēpāyi-kinⁱ*, 811, both in the meaning of 'please!'

With emphatic *y*, we have *tabīyĕta-kini-y*, only by nature, naturally, 452.

kirāy, decl. 4, the rent of land, a house, a boat, or the like, 675, 824, 1031, 1497; *ḍākūchū kirāy*, postage (of a letter), 1360; sing. gen. *bahāti-hanzĕ kirāyĕ-hondᵘ ăkār*, the engagement of the hiring (or freight) of a ship, 780; dat. *nāv kirāyĕ karūñᵘ*, a boat is to be taken on hire, 871; *hyotᵘ gara kirāyĕ*, (I) took a house on lease, 1047; abl. *kirāyi-chīrⁱ* (decl. 3), a lease (the document), 1496; *kirāyi-dār*, a leaseholder, the tenant of a house, 625.

kishmish, decl. 4. The small dried stoneless grape, sultana raisins, raisins, 1456.

kitāb, decl. 4, a book, 15, 191, 369, 614, 8, 87, 800, 1, 928, 1059, 94, 1143, 1208; 1392, 1572, 1778; *lŏkᵘṭᵘ kitāb*, a small book, a pamphlet, 1275; *hisāb-kitāb*, an account with a merchant, 19; sing. dat. *kitābi*, 936 (dat. of possession), 1876; gen. *kitābi-hondᵘ*, 131, 1269, 1514; *kitābi-hondᵘ wanun*, to speak of, or about, a book, 1638, 58; *kitābi-handi khŏtᵃra*, for the book, 1739; abl. *kitābi-nishĕ*, (a quotation) from a book, 1452; *kitābi-pĕṭha*, from on the book, 210; plur. nom. *kitāba*, 218, 802, 1600.

kithⁱ, see *kyuthᵘ*.

kitⁱ, see *kyutᵘ*.

Kŏdir, decl. 1, a proper name, Kādir; ag. *Kŏdiran*, 103.

Kŏdiri-mutlakh, adj., ind., Almighty, the Almighty, 962.

koḍᵘ, see *KAḌ*.

kōh, decl. 1, a mountain, 1183; sing. dat. *kōhas-pĕṭh*, upon the mountain, 109; plur. nom. *kōh*, 869, 907.

kŏida, decl. 1, rule, method; *bĕ-kŏida*, adj., ind., without rule, (of an army) without discipline, 541.

köim, adj., ind., firm, fixed, established, permanent, 1310; stable, steadfast, 1712.

kŏkur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *kŏkaras*, and so on), a cock, 444.

*kŏküṛ*ü, fem. of *kŏkur*, decl. 3, a hen, a fowl, 310; plur. nom. *kŏkarĕ*, 777.

kōl, decl. 1, a promise (*qaul*), 1344.

kŏlay, decl. 4, a wife, 1909.

kolᵘ, adj. (fem. *küjü*), dumb; fem. sing. nom., 594.

kŏlᵘ, adj. (fem. *köjü*), relating to time, lasting (such and such) a time, 43; see *yĕka-kŏlᵘ*.

KÖMP, conj. 3 (II past part. *kömpyōv*); to tremble; inf. abl. *lagun kömpani*, to begin to tremble, 59; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus kömpān*, I tremble, 1818.

kömü, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *kāmĕ*, and so on), an action, act, conduct, deed, 27, 86, 132, 59, 90, 239, 317, 81, 437, 845, 9, 969, 1061, 1161, 82, 1317, 51, 1425, 1509, 1816; a work, task, 94, 140, 351, 63, 87, 513, 633, 736, 1025, 1138, 9, 1305, 1441, 1743, 51, 1826, 40; a business, undertaking, profession, 28, 88, 98, 184, 257, 8, 438, 600, 22, 984, 6, 1051, 1125, 1335, 91, 1414, 5, 94, 1517, 1838, 67; a matter, affair, 45, 375, 492, 865, 902, 38, 80, 1300, 15, 1493, 1857; a post, employment, 1743; a purpose, object, 83, 690; sing. gen. *kāmĕ-hondᵘ*, of use, useful, 574, 1858; *kömᵘ-kār* (sing. dat. *kāmĕ-kāras*, abl. *kāmi-kāra*, plur. nom. *kāmĕ-kār*, and so on, business, transactions, dealings, 473, 676, 795, 1807; *kāmĕ karun*, to do an action, 674; *kömü karüñᵘ*, to do an action, 1834; to do work, 1293; *kömü diñü*, to give employment, to employ, 624; *nĕrihē jān kömü*, good work would have issued (by it), it would have been of use, 924; *chhuk kāmĕn lagān*, it serves (various) purposes, 1613.

Sing. dat. *kāmĕ*, 27, 363, 674 (for acc.), 736, 845 (for acc.), 1025, 1441 (for acc.); *kāmĕ-kyutᵘ*, for the business, 1840; *kāmĕ-manz*, in the business, &c., 28, 45, 88, 140, 184, 258, 492, 865, 902, 80, 4, 1315, 35, 1414, 1742, 1867; *kāmĕ-kāras-manz*, in business, 676; *kāmĕ-pĕṭh* (successor) in a post or office, 1743; gen. *kāmĕ-hondᵘ*, 86, 1010, 1391, 1751, 1826, 58; *kāmĕ-handi karana-sūty*, from doing the action, 1300; *kāmĕ-hünzü*, (it, *fem.*, will be) of use, 574; abl. *kāmi-kāra-sūty*, from, or by, the business, 795; *kāmi-khötᵃra*, for (this) purpose, 94; *kāmi-puṭhy*, for, or on, business, 257; *kāmi-sūty*, owing to (this) action, 437.

Plur. nom. *kāmĕ*, 1161, 1509; *kāmĕ-kār*, businesses, 1807; dat. *kāmĕn*, 1613, 1816: *kāmĕn-kyutᵘ*, for the matters, 1493.

korᵘ (1), see *KAR* (1).

korᵘ (2), decl. 2, a bracelet; a link or ring in a chain, 1080 (plur. nom. *karᵃ*).

kōsh, decl. 1, a dictionary; sing. dat. *kōshĕs-manz*, in the dictionary, 520. (H. Cf. *lŏgat*.)

kōshish, decl. 4, diligence, exertion, 526, 1860; endeavour, 848, 1227.

Kōshurᵘ, adj. (fem. *Kōshirᵘ*), of or belonging to Kashmīr; in fem., as subst., the Kāshmīrī language, 96, 1692.

kŏssa, see *kyāh*.

kōṭ, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kōṭh*), a coat (the English word), 1772.

kōtāh, adj., ind., how much? 863, 1443; *kōtāh dūr*, how far? 561; *kōtāh kāl wŏtu-y ath bēmārĕ*, how much time passed for thee for this disease, how long have you had this sickness? 896; *kōtah wakth wŏtu-y*, how much time did you spend? 937; *kōtāh kholᵘ*, how broad? 244; *kōtāh sŏnᵘ*, how deep? 507; *kōtāh zyūṭhᵘ*, how long? 1100. Cf. *kūtᵘ* and *kaiśāh*.

kŏṭhᵘ, decl. 2, a knee; *kŏṭhᵘ namᵃrāwun*, to cause the knee to bow, to kneel, 1019.

kotᵘ, adv., to where? whither? *kotᵘ-pĕṭh*, where (does the road go)? 1042; *kotᵘ-tām*, how far (can you jump)? 1006.

kŏśhᵘ, decl. 2, a bribe, 239.

kōyim-mukām, decl. 1, a *locum tenens*, a successor, 1743.

kōzⁱ, decl. 1, a native judge, a Qāzī; sing. ag. *kōzⁱ*, 1004.

krak, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *krakh*, dat. *kraki*; plur. nom. *kraka*), a noise, 402, 602, 1213, 1546 (roaring of the sea), 1640; *krakh tulüñᵘ*, to raise a noise, to cry out, 449; plur. nom. *kraka-nād*, the screaming of children, 1584.

kram, decl. 1, order, system; sing. abl. *krama-rostᵘ*, without system, 1771 (used adverbially). (H.)

krat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *krath*, plur. nom. and all other cases of sing. *krüśᵘ*, plur. dat. *krüśᵘn*, abl. *krüśᵘv*), a writing, composition (*inshā*); sing. dat., 442. (H.)

krēchhĕr, decl. 1 (abstract noun from *krēṭh*), sorrow, affliction, 52.

krĕhonᵘ, adj. (fem. *krĕhüñᵘ*), black, dark-coloured, 246; fem. plur. nom. *krĕhañĕ*, 685.

krĕhnamāz, decl. 1, the liver; sing. gen. *krĕhnamāzukᵘ rūg*, disease of the liver, 1090. (H.)

krĕpā, decl. 4, mercy, kindness; sing. abl. *krĕpāyi-kinⁱ*, through kindness, *hence* please! 811. (H. Cf. *mihrbōnī*.)

krīris, see *krūrᵘ*.

kriyā, decl. 4, an act, an action, 969; sing. gen. *kriyā-hondᵘ*, 1010. (H.)

krūd, decl. 1, anger, wrath, passion, 1484; *krūd karun*, to be in a passion, 1287. (H. Cf. *śakh*.)

krūdī, adj., ind., angry, passionate, violent in temper, 80, 759, 1873. (H. Cf. *khafa* and *gussawar*.)

kruh, decl. 1, a *kōs*, two miles; plur. nom. *kruh*, 1149; dat. *shēṭhan kruhan tāñ*, for sixty *kōs*, 1437.

krūrᵘ or *kryūrᵘ*, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *krīris*), a well; sing. nom. *krūrᵘ*, 1902; dat. *krīris-manz*, (lower the bucket) into the well, 1114.
kshĕmā, decl. 4, pardon, mercy, forgiveness, 1019; *kshĕma kariūñᵘ* to pardon, forgive, 668, 769, 1278. (H. Cf. *muāf*.)
kshēp, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *kshēph*) in *kāla-kshēph karun*, to pass the time, 1099. (H.)
kuddūs, adj., ind., pure, holy, blessed, 884.
kūdⁱ, decl. 1 (plur. nom. *kūdⁱ*) a prisoner; plur. nom., 1393. Cf. *kaid*.
kudrat, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *kudrath*), power, omnipotence, 945; sing. abl. *kudrüţᵘ-sūty*, 1918.
küjᵘ, see *kolᵘ*.
kulᵘ, decl. 2, a tree, 208; *lŏkuţᵘ kulᵘ*, a plant, a shrub, 939; sing. dat. *kulis*, 227 (dat. of possn.); *kulis-pĕţh*, (climbing) up a tree, 333; gen. *kulyukᵘ*; *kulichᵘ sūrath*, the form of the tree, 770; *kulichĕ ćhāyĕ-tal*, under the shade of the tree, 1067, 1620; *kulichĕ lanjĕ*, the branches of the tree, 1622; plur. nom. *kulⁱ*, 1551; dat. *kulĕn*, 248; abl. *kulyau-sūty*, (shady) with trees, 1621.
kuluf or *kuluph*, decl. 1, a lock, 1096; *kuluf mućarāwun*, to unlock, 1848.
kun, postpos., governing dat., towards, in the direction of; *paranas-kun*, (inclined) towards reading, 128; *thazaras-kun*, up stream, 707; *nākāra-giyĕ-kun*, (inclined) towards wickedness, 858; *gunāhas-kun* (inclination) to sin, 1403.

It thus forms adverbs of direction, being compounded either with the direct form or with the abl. case. Thus *wati lobᵘ-kun*, on the wayside, 471; *path-kun*, behind, 1245; formerly, 668.

kuni, adv., at any time, anywhere, 85, 645; *kuni kuni*, sometimes, 497; *prath-kuni*, everywhere, 1523. See *kĕh*.
kūnjal, adj., ind., having corners; fem. sing. nom. *ćŏ-kūnjal*, four-cornered, square, 739.
kunᵘ, adj. (fem. *kuñᵘ*), only one, exactly one; sing. masc. nom. with emph. *y*, *kunu-y*, only, alone, the only one, 1835; fem. *kuñü-y hishᵘ*, exactly similar, the same (Hindōstānī *ĕk-sī*), 1569; masc. sing. dat. *kunisüy*, 1921.
künᵘ, decl. 1, the foundation of a house, 775.
küñᵘ, decl. 3, a stone, 1070, 1900; sing. gen. *kañĕ-handⁱ pöţhⁱ*, like stone in imitation of stone, 900.
kunz, decl. 4, a key; plur. nom. *kunza*, 838.
kurᵃkoţᵘ, decl. 2, rubbish, sweepings, chips, 315.
kursⁱ, decl. 3, a chair; sing. dat., 1105.
kūrᵘ, decl. 3, a girl, 330, 1198; a daughter; plur. nom. *kōrĕ*, 805.
kürᵘ, *kürükh*, see *KAR* (1).

kus, see *kyāh*.

kushĕla-paṭ^{a}*r*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *-paṭh*^{a}*r*), a letter giving good news; hence, politely, a letter, 1471. (H.)

kusūr, decl. 1, a fault, 668; *bē-kusūr*, faultless, innocent, 956.

kuṭawāl, decl. 1, a *kōṭwāl*, a police officer; sing. ag. *kuṭawālan*, 1598.

kuṭh^{u}, decl. 2, a room, 1307; sing. dat. *kuṭhis-manz*, in the room, 420, 850, 1879; gen. *kuṭhyuk*^{u}, of the room, 747, 1640; plur. nom. *kuṭh*^{i}, 832, 1550; *pōṭhi-kuṭh*^{u}, a library, 1064.

kūṭhür^{ü}, decl. 3, a room, 1112; plur. nom. *kūṭharĕ*, 1098, 1122.

kūt^{u}, adj. (sing. dat. *kūtis*, ag. *kūt*^{i}, abl. *kūti*; plur. nom. *kūt*^{i} or *kūĉ*^{ü}, dat. *kūtĕn* or *kaitĕn*, ag. *kūtyau* or *kaityau*; fem. sing. nom. *kīĉ*^{ü} or *kūĉ*^{ü}, dat. *kūĉĕ*, ag. *kūĉi*; plur. nom. *kūĉa* or *kāĉa*, dat. *kūĉan*, ag. *kūĉan*), how much, (plur.) how many? masc. sing. nom. *kūt*^{u} *jal*^{a}*d*, how quickly? 791; plur. nom. *kūĉ*^{ü}, 1080; *kūt*^{i}, 1218, 1393, 1550, with interrog. *ā* added, it becomes *kaityā* (see final remarks under *a*, *ā*, *ay*), as in *kaityā samān*, how many (boys) on an average? 135; dat. *kūtĕn dōhan*, during (i.e. for) how many days, for how long? 1101; abl. *kūtyau dohau-pĕṭha*, how many days ago, how long ago, since how long (is it)? 1608; fem. sing. abl. *kūĉi phiri*, several times, 1192, lit. how many times!

kūṭ^{u}, decl. 2, wood; plur. nom. *kūṭ*^{i}, timber, 1794.

kutub-khāna, decl. 1, a library, 506, 1064.

kutub-numā, decl. 1, a ship's compass; sing. abl. *kutub-numā-süty*, by means of a compass, 361.

kūĉi, see *kūt*^{u}.

kyā, *kyāh* (1), a particle prefixed to a sentence, and serving to introduce an interrogation; *kyā*, 143, 461, 575, 97, 693, 702, 81, 95, 845, 947, 95, 1310, 40, 95, 1412, 1516, 1624, 1811, 44; *kyāh*, 198, 275, 1722; *kyā mā āsi*, perhaps it is, 1309.

kyāh (2), pron.-interrog., who? which? what? subst. and adj. In the sing. it may be either animate (an.) or inanimate (inan.), and the an. forms are sometimes masc., sometimes fem., and sometimes com. gen. In the plur. it may be either masc. or fem. or com. gen., without distinction between an. and inan. objects.

Sing. nom. an. masc. *kus*, fem. *kŏssa*, inan. *kyāh*, but when used as an adjective *kus* and *kŏssa* may also be used with inanimate nouns according to gender; dat. an. com. gen. *kamis* or *kas*, inan. *kath*; gen. an. com. gen. *kam*^{i}*-sond*^{u}, *kasond*^{u}, or *kas*; inan. *kamyuk*^{u}; ag. an. and inan. masc. *kam*^{i}, fem. *kami*; abl. an. and inan. masc. and fem. *kami* or *kawa*; plur. nom. masc. *kam*, fem. *kama*; dat. com. gen. *kaman*; gen. com. gen. *kaman-hond*^{u} or *kahond*^{u}; ag. com. gen. *kamau*. In the Persian character *kyāh* is often spelt *kyah*.

The following forms occur with specimens:—

Sing. nom. an. masc. subst. *kus*, who? 58, 131, 382, 490, 613, 23, 4, 39, 706, 827, 1125, 35, 1266, 1316, 37, 81, 91, 1743, 51, 1889; adj. *kus jānawara*, what bird? 195; *kus hakīm*, which doctor? 1323; inan. subst. *kyāh*, what? 45, 72, 6, 110, 44, 48, 225, 32, 336, 47, 68, 449, 78, 508, 22, 674, 717, 34, 9, 84, 824, 85, 926, 1002, 22, 1118, 1334, 60, 3, 70, 3, 89, 1457, 75, 1528, 1649, 1737, 1861, 70, 1915; adj. *kyāh*, 42, 62, 159, 285, 418, 41, 70, 557, 622 (*kyāh kömᵘ*), 699, 943, 1182, 1226, 38, 50, 1406, 68, 1504, 11, 38, 56, 1806, 78; *kus bāb*, what chapter? 300; *kus rang*, what colour? 246; *kus tōrīkh*, what date? 468; *kus hisa*, what part? 771; *kŏssa adyāy*, what chapter (fem.)? 300.

Dat. an. *kamis*, to whom? 705, 66; *kas-nishĕ*, from whom? 220; inan. *kath pāsas-manz*, on what page? 1269; *kath yĕthi-pĕṭh*, with what intention? 1435.

Gen. an. *kamⁱ-sondᵘ khar*, whose ass? 111; *kamⁱ-sondᵘ khath*, whose handwriting? 837; *kamⁱ-sondᵘ paranda*, whose pinnace? 1330; *kamⁱ-sandi hukma*, by whose order? 132; *kamⁱ-sandⁱ batakh*, whose ducks? 592; *kamⁱ-sandⁱ dānd*, whose oxen? 1267; *kamⁱ-sünsᵘ khĭtⁱ*, whose field? 723; *kamⁱ-sanza kŏkarĕ*, whose hens? 777; *kasandi nāwa*, in whose name? 670.

Ag. an. masc. *kamⁱ*, by whom? 988, 1790.

Abl. inan. subst. *kami-puthy*, for what? why? 190; adj. *kami tadbīra*, by what contrivance? 405, 1139; — *ranga*, of what sort? 959; — *wŏpāyĕ*, by what means? 1139; — *kᵃsmukᵘ*, of what kind? 1442; — *mŏla*, at what rate? 1462; — *kāmĕ-hondᵘ*, of what use? 1858.

Plur. gen. *kahondᵘ*, whose? 815; *kahandi bāpath*, about what things? 1483.

Note also *kyāh bajyōv*, what o'clock is it? 336, 885; *kus hyuhᵘ*, of what sort? about what? 737, 1150 (both inan.); *kus-tām*, *kus-tāñ*, a certain one; *kamⁱ-tāñ hūnⁱ*, by a certain dog, 1119. *kyāh* is used as an adverb meaning 'how' in *wuchh rath kyāh chhuh pashpān*, see how it bleeds, 202.

kyāzi, adv., why? how? 117, 315, 62, 449, 64, 558, 69, 740, 42, 61, 96, 14, 80, 1037, 58, 99, 1188, 1362, 1445, 1583, 1642, 68, 1820, 36, 49, 90; *ti-kyāzi*, 'that why,' 807, and *yimi sababa kyāzi*, 'for this cause why,' 907, both equivalent to 'because'.

kyomᵘ, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *kĕmis*, and so on), an insect, 959; plur. nom. *kĕmⁱ*, 237.

kyulᵘ, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *kilis*, and so on), a spike, a nail, 588. Cf. *kijᵘ*.

kyuthᵘ, pron., adj. (sing. dat. *kithis*, and so on, fem. *kiśhᵘ*), of what kind, 521, 757, 1249; *kyüthᵘ*, as adv. 'how?' 1755; plur. nom. *kithⁱ*, 743; fem. sing. nom., 230.

*kyut*ᵘ, postpos. governing the dative. It means 'for', 'for the sake of,' and is an adjective agreeing in gender, number, and case with the governing substantive. Its masc. plur. nom. is *kitⁱ*. Its fem. sing. nom. is *kišᵘ*, plur. nom. *kiša*. The following examples of its use occur in the specimens :—

Masc. sing. nom. *jānawaran-kyut*ᵘ, (a cage) for birds, 261 ; *bēmāran-kyut*ᵘ *gara*, a house for invalids, 987 ; *pānšan warihĕn-kyut*ᵘ, (a lease) for five years, 1047 ; so *mĕ-kyut*ᵘ, for me, 1103, 1826 ; *kāmĕn-kyut*ᵘ, for the matters, 1493 ; *kāmĕ-kyut*ᵘ, for the business, 1840. Plur. *mĕ-kitⁱ*, for me, 428 (razors, masc.), 1514 (volumes, masc.), 1753 (things, masc.).

Fem. sing. nom. *mĕ kišᵘ kitāb*, a book (fem.) for me, 801 ; *nāparhēzagīrī chhĕh mizāzas-kišᵘ nākāra*, intemperance is bad for the character, 976.

The word also governs adverbs, as in *az rāt-kyut*ᵘ *sāl*, an invitation for to-night, 634 ; *pagāh-kyut*ᵘ, (put by) for to-morrow, 1574. Cf. also *rāt-kyut*ᵘ, by night, in 1097, 1703.

The use of *kyut*ᵘ with the infinitive and future passive participle is instructive. With the dative infinitive the verb must be construed actively, as in *pūthⁱ paranas kyut*ᵘ *prang*, a couch for reading a book; but if the verb is to be construed passively as a future passive participle the direct form must be used as in *pariūñᵘ kišᵘ kitāb*, a book for being read, a book for reading. So *kalam garun*ᵘ*-kyut*ᵘ *shrākapuchh*ᵘ, a pen-knife for a pen to be mended, 1301 ; *asbāb ladanⁱ-kitⁱ*, goods (masc.) for being sent, 679.

L

LAB, conj. 1 (pres. part. forming pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh labān*, 1713; I past part. masc. sing. *lob*ᵘ, 731, 1618; with pron. suff. of 2 pers. ag. sing. *lobu-th*, it was got by thee, 1271 ; fem. *lüb*ᵘ, 1288, 1436, 1630; with pron. suff. 2 pers. sing. ag. and suff. of interrogation, *lüb*ᵘ*-th-a*, was it (fem.) got by thee? 1284 ; fut. sing. 1, with pron. suff. of 3 pers. sing. acc. *laba-n*, I will find him, 532 ; plur. 1 *labaw*, 1794), to get, to find; *tamⁱ lob*ᵘ *sazā*, he was punished, 1618.

lāb, decl. 1, profit, gain, 1742 ; sing. dat. *lābas*, 1039. (H.)

lāchār, adj., ind., poor, helpless, 866, 1056.

lachh, card., a hundred thousand ; *akh lachh rupayĕ*, a *lākh* of rupees, 1026.

lāchh, decl. 1, lac, sealing-wax ; *lāchha-chhal-āh*, a wafer, 1877.

LAD, conj. 1 (inf. and fut. pass. part. *ladun*, *ladun*ᵘ ; masc. sing. gen. *ladanuk*ᵘ ; plur. nom. *ladanⁱ* ; sing. abl. forming pass. *āv ladana*, it was exported, 678 ; I past part. masc. sing. *lod*ᵘ, 271 ; fem. sing. with pron. suff. of 2 pers. sing. ag. *lüzᵘ-th*, 15 ; I perf. part., fem. sing. *lüzᵘ-müšᵘ*, 1361 ; II past part. *lazōv* ; fut. sing. 1 *lada*, 2 *ladakh*, 1359), to send,

dispatch, 15, 271, 1359, 61; to load (a ship), export, 678, 679, 1091; to build (cf. *LADANĀW*); *ladanuk*^{u} *hukm*, an order to load, 1091; *yim asbāb chhih ladan*^{i} *kit*^{i}, these articles are for export, 679.

LADANĀW, conj. 1, to cause to be built, to get built; fut. sing. 1 *ladanāwa*, 249.

lafzī, adj., ind., verbal, literal (of a translation), 1086.

LAG, conj. 2 (I past part. *log*^{u}, plur. *lag*^{i}; fem. *lūj*^{ü}, plur. *lajĕ*; II past part. *lajyōv*), to be attached (to anything); hence in various meanings as in the following :—

Pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh kāmĕn lagān*, it is being attached to businesses, it serves (various) purposes, 1613; with interrog. suff. *jinsas chhw-ā mōsūl lagān*, is duty being attached to the articles? is duty payable on them? 597; fem. sing. 3 *mĕ chhĕh tūr*^{ü} *lagān*, to me cold is being attached, I feel cold, 343; I past masc. *log*^{u} *mĕ khūnt*^{u}, I stumbled, 1735; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh kāmĕ-mans log*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, he is engaged in business, 184; *dil chhuh fikirī log*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, (his) mind is pensive, 1302; plur. 3 *chhih kāmĕ lag*^{i}*-mat*^{i}, they have been attached to (are employed on) the work, 1025; fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh khay lūj*^{ü}*-müṭ*^{ü}, rust has been attached (to it), (it) is rusty, 1559.

This verb, in the future and past conditional tenses, is employed like *GAṬH* (1) and *PAZ* to indicate propriety. It may be used either personally or quasi-impersonally. Thus :—

(*a*) Personally. In this case the governed verb is put in the part. fut. pass., and agrees with the personal subject. Plur. 1 *lagaw-na as*^{i} *dōstan trāwan*^{i}, we ought not to forsake friends, 773.

(*b*) Quasi-impersonally, with the person, when expressed in the dative or genitive, and the governed verb in the infinitive direct; *kaīsi lagi-na hĕḍun*^{u}, to despise any one is not proper, 399; *asĕ lagi-na karun*^{u}, for us to do (so and so) is not proper, 548, 1281; *lagi-na asĕ kĕh kharun*^{u}, it is not proper for us to hate anything, 851; *asĕ lagi-na bĕ-rah*^{a}*m sapadun*^{u}, we ought not to be unkind, 1845.

(*c*) In another construction, the person, if expressed, is put in the genitive, and the sentence treated passively, with the governed verb in the future passive participle; *kaīsi-hūnz*^{ü} *lagi-na ṭakh karüñ*^{ü}, or *kaīsi-hond*^{u} *lagi-na krūd karun*^{u}, of any one anger to be made is not proper, no one should be in a passion, 1287; *mīl* (fem. sing.) *lagi-na trāwüñ*^{ü}, the ink to-be-spilt is not proper, do not spill the ink, 1697; *kitāb* (fem. sing.) *lagi-na ṭaṭüñ*^{ü}, the book to-be-torn is not proper, the book must not be torn, 1778; *katha* (fem. plur.) *lagan-na bōzañĕ*, the words to-be-heard are not proper, we should not listen to the words, 741.

No examples of the use of the past conditional appear in the sentences.

The following is therefore given for the sake of completeness: *tot*[u] *lagihē gaṭhun*[u], one (I, you, &c.) should have gone there.

With the abl. of the inf. this verb also means 'to begin', as in *log*[u] *kömpani*, he began to tremble, 59.

LĀG, conj. 1 (I past part. *lôg*[u], plur. *lög*[i]; fem. *löj*[ü], plur. *lājĕ*; II past part. *lājyōv*); to apply, cause to join, unite, 1804, 65; *dil lāgun*, to apply one's mind, give heed, pay attention, 125, 8; pres. fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh lāgān*, 128; perf. masc. sing., with neg. suff. *chhu-na lôg*[u]*-mot*[u], 1865; fut. plur. 1 *lāgaw*, 125; imperat. sing. 2 *yith lāg*, apply (your finger) to this, touch this (with your finger), 1804.

LAGANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *laganôw*[u], plur. *laganöw*[i]; fem. *laganöw*[ü], plur. *laganāwĕ*; II past part. *laganāvyōv*), to cause to be applied. The inf., as a verbal noun, *laganāwun*[u] means 'the causing to be applied'; hence *baḍanuk*[u] *laganāwun*[u] means 'the causing of increase to take effect', 'a tendency to cause to increase,' 1780.

LAGĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *lagôw*[u], plur. *lagöw*[i]; fem. *lagöw*[ü], plur. *lagāwĕ*; II past part. *lagāvyōv*), to apply, *hence*, to apply anything to oneself, to wear, or put on, anything, as in *tim chhih ainakh lagāwān*, they wear spectacles, 1694.

lākam, decl. 1, a bridle, 242.

Lakhnaw, decl. 1, Lucknow; sing. gen. *Lakhnawak*[i] *Nawāban*, by the Nawāb of Lucknow, 1378.

LAM, conj. 1 (I past part. *lom*[u]; II past part. *lamyōv*), to pull, draw; esp. to tow a boat; fut. pass. part. fem. sing. nom. *asĕ pĕyi nāv lamün*[ü], we must pull the boat (with a tow-rope), 1428.

lānatāna, decl. 1, reproach, reproof, 1508; sing. dat. *lānatānas lāyĕkh*, worthy of reproof, 1509.

Landan, decl. 1, London, 1562; England, 636.

lanjĕ, see *lünḍ*[ü].

lār, decl. 4, pursuit; *sipāhau kür*[ü] *dushmanan lār*, the soldiers pursued the enemy, 1437.

lara, decl. 1, the side; plur. dat. *mĕ chhuh laran dôd*[u], I have a pain in my side, 717.

lashkar, decl. 1, an army, a regiment, 1130; *lashkaras brōnṭh*, in front of the army, 102.

lāṭ, decl. 1, a lot (at an auction) (the English word); plur. nom. *lāṭ*, 1109.

laṭ, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *laṭh*), rubbish, dirt, 1765.

LĀY, conj. 1 (I past part. *lôy*[u], plur. *löy*[i]; fem. *löy*[ü], plur. *lāyĕ*; II past part. *lāyyōv*), to strike; to strike (a horse), to drive; pres. masc. sing. 3 *suh chhuh cōra lāyān*, he strikes forcibly, he drives fast, 586; I past part. masc. sing. for past tense, *lôy*[u], the master beat (the slave), 166; fem.

tami lōyü mĕ niusht, he struck me a (blow with the) fist, 873; *mahniwi gulⁱ lōyü*, a man struck a bullet, a man shot (himself), 958; *tami lōyü lūrü*, he hit (so-and-so with) a stick, 1729; the thing or person struck in these phrases is put in the dative.

lāyĕkh, adj., ind. worthy of, deserving of, fit for; able, as in *lāyĕkh ci*, worthy that, i.e. able to, 540. In the sense of worthy of, it governs a noun in the dative, but a verb optionally in the future passive participle. Thus:—*kāmĕ lāyĕkh*, competent for the work, 363, 736; *tŏtāyĕ lāyĕkh*, worthy (fem.) of commendation, 381; *lānatānas lāyĕkh*, deserving of reproof, 1509; (with a verb) *shēranas* (dat. of inf.) *lāyĕkh*, in need of repairs, 1498; *karanas* (dat. of inf.) *lāyĕkh*, qualified to do (this), 1441; but *kᵃnunᵘ* (fut. pass. part.) *lāyĕkh*, worthy of being sold, saleable, 1568. Cf. *lōikh*.

lĕdorᵘ, adj. (fem. *lĕdürü*), yellow; 1931; pale (of the complexion), 1274.

LĒKH, conj. 1 (I past part. *lyūkhᵘ*, plur. *līkhⁱ*; fem. *līchhü*, plur. *lēchhĕ*: II past part. *lēchhyōv*), to write; infin. *lĕkhun*, *lēkhunᵘ*, writing, handwriting, the art of handwriting, 641, 1259, 1336; *tamⁱ hyotᵘ lēkhunᵘ*, he began to write, 1121; sing. dat. *lēkhanas-manz*, in writing, 645, 1219, 1303 (in a written composition); sing. gen. *lēkhanukᵘ rābᵃth karun*, to practise writing, 21; *lēkhanukᵘ namūna*, a specimen of writing, 1693; abl. forming pass. *lēkhana yunᵘ*, to be written (potentially, to be able to be written), 459; conj. part. *līkhith hĕkun*, to be able to write, 1927; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus lēkhān*, I am writing, 846; 2 *chhukh lēkhān*, thou art writing, 686; 3 *chhuh lĕkhān*, he writes, 296, 1052; plur. 3 *chhih lēkhān*, 1740; past, *mĕ lyūkhᵘ*, I wrote, 1533; with suff. ag. first person sing. and negative, *lyūkhu-m-na*, I did not write, 668; I perf. part. *lyūkhᵘ-motᵘ*, a thing written, hand-writing, 360, 1053; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh lyūkhᵘ-motᵘ*, it has been written, 331, 920, 1376; fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh līchhü-müšü*, (a book, fem.) has been written, 614; imperat. sing. 2 *lēkh*, 580, 1084, 1124.

LĒKHANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *lēkhanōwᵘ*, plur. *lēkhanöwⁱ*; fem. *lēkhanöwü*, plur. *lēkhanāwĕ*; II past part. *-anāvyōv*), to cause (a thing) to be written, 1120 (I past part.); fut. pass. part. fem. *bŏh chhus kirāyi-chīrⁱ biyĕ lĕkhanāwünü yishān*, I wish to cause the lease to be written again, I wish to renew the lease, 1496.

lĕp, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *lĕph*), handwriting, 1200.

līchhü-müšü, *līkhith*, see *LĒKH*.

lihās, decl. 1, regard, consideration, respect, respectful attention, 1524.

likhōrⁱ, decl. 1, a writer, a scribe, 1585.

lilām, decl. 1, an auction; sing. dat. *lilāmas*, at the auction, 1109. Cf. *nilām*.

lit^{ü}r^{ü}, decl. 3, a saw; sing. abl. *lit^{u}ri-sūty*, with a saw, 1576.

liyākat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *liyākath*; plur. nom. and all other cases of the sing. *liyākiiś^{ü}*, and so on), a good qualification; plur. nom., 1440; *liyākath-nāma*, decl. 1, a certificate, a letter of recommendation, 292.

lob^{u}-kun, adv. in *wati lob^{u}-kun*, by the wayside, 471.

lŏgat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *lŏgath*, dat. *lŏgiiś^{ü}*), a dictionary; sing. dat. *lŏgiiś^{ü}-manz*, in the dictionary, 520.

log^{u}-mot^{u}, see *LAG*.

lŏg^{u}-mot^{u}, see *LĀG*.

lŏh-langar, decl. 1, the anchor of a ship, 260.

lŏikh, the same as *lāyĕkh*, q. v., fit, proper; (fem. sing. nom.) *nafratī karanas lŏikh*, worthy to be hated, 642; *sazāhas lŏikh*, deserving of punishment, 509; *mihrbŏniyĕ lŏikh*, worthy of kindness, 1922.

lŏkachyār, decl. 1, boyhood, youth, childhood; sing. abl. *lŏkachyāra-pĕṭha*, from boyhood, 312, 942.

lŏkuṭ^{u}, adj. (masc. sing. dat. *lŏkaṭis*; sing. ag. and plur. nom. *lŏk^{a}ṭ^{i}*; fem. *lŏk^{ü}ṭ^{ü}*, dat. *lŏk^{a}chĕ*), small, 1220, 1325; junior (in a family), 1007; *lŏkuṭ^{u} kul^{u}*, a small tree, a shrub, 939; masc. sing. dat. (for acc.) *lŏkaṭis shuris*, (his) little child, 1220; plur. dat. *lŏkaṭĕn-sūty*, with (our) inferiors, 944; fem. sing. nom., 1325; *lŏk^{ü}ṭ^{ü} kitāb*, a pamphlet, 1275.

long^{u}, adj. (fem. *lünj^{ü}*), lame, 1027.

lŏrĕ, see *lūr^{ü}*.

lŏsa, decl. 1, weariness, languor, 1032.

lǫt^{u}, adj. (fem. *lǫś^{ü}*), light, not heavy, 1071; trifling, trivial, 1821 (fem.); masc. sing. nom. *tam^{i} zōn^{ü} myōn^{ü} nasīhath lǫś^{ü}*, he considered my advice light, he treated it with scorn, 1581; *chhuh lǫt^{u} pakān*, he treads softly, 1815; *mĕ wiin^{ü} sa kath lǫt^{u}-pōṭh^{i}*, I whispered that word, 1905; fem. *asĕ gaśhi lǫś^{ü} nāv kariin^{ü}*, we must lighten the boat, 1073.

lŏy^{ü}, see *LĀY*.

lŏzim, adj., ind., requisite, necessary, incumbent, 644.

lūb, decl. 1, avarice, 133. (H.)

lūbiṭh, adj., ind., covetous, avaricious, 430.

lüj^{ü}, see *LAG*.

lūk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *lūkh*), used in plur., people; plur. nom. *lūkh*, 139, 178, 1740; dat. *lūkan*, 624, 657; *lūkan-sūty*, with the people, 49; gen. *lūkan-hünz^{ü} rafākath*, the companionship of people, society, 417.

LŪK^{A}RĀW, conj. 1 (past part. *lūk^{a}rōw^{u}*, plur. *-rōw^{i}*; fem. *-rōw^{ü}*, plur. *-rāwĕ*; II past part. *-rāvyōv*), to make small; conj. part. *hĕkah-an-a lūk^{a}rōwith*, canst thou shorten it? 1635.

lünḍ^{ü}, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *lanjĕ*, and so on), the branch of a tree, 227, 1622; a creeper, a climbing plant, 440; plur. nom. *lanjĕ*, 227, 1622.

LŪR, conj. 1 (I past part. *lūrᵘ*, plur. *lūrⁱ*; fem. *lūrᵘ*, plur. *lūrĕ*; II past part. *lūryōv*), to destroy, knock down; past cond. (in sense of pres. cond.) sing. 2, with suffix of acc. 3rd pers. sing. *yĕluwai lūrahö-n*, if thou knock it down, 1407.

lūrᵘ, decl. 3, a house, 249; sing. dat. *larĕ*, 1550; gen. *larĕ-hondᵘ*, 1549.

lūrᵘ, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *lōrĕ*, and so on), a stick, a staff, 316, 1027, 1716, 1929; *tamⁱ löyᵘ lūrᵘ*, he hit (his head, dat.) with a stick, 1729; sing. dat., 450.

lūzᵘ, *lūzᵘth*, see *LAD*.

lyūkhᵘ, see *LĒKH*.

M

mȧ, adv. prohibitive particle, used with the imperative, do not, 516, 749, 1044, 1687.

mā, adv. used with a verb, to indicate a question with hesitation, *kyā, mā āsi*, can it be (true), 1309.

mắchh, decl. 1, honey, 877; abl. *mắchha-gan*, honeycomb; abl. *mắchha-gana andᵘra*, from in the honeycomb, 877.

machhⁱ, decl. 3, a fly, 1719; plur. nom. *machhĕ*, 751; sing, abl. *machhi-goḍᵘ*, a swarm of flies, 1764.

māda, decl. 4, a female, 718.

Madarās, decl. 1, Madras; sing. gen. *madarāsakis ḍākas-pĕṭh* (received) by the post from Madras, 1268.

madat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *madath*), help, assistance, 690; *madath karunᵘ*, to help (with dat.), 116, 733, 865; *madath karani hözir*, ready to help, 1240; sing. gen. *madatukᵘ hājath*, need of help, 1202; abl. *madata-sūty*, through (so-and-so's) help, 1741.

madrasa, decl. 1, a school, academy, 12, 39, 346.

magar, conjunct., but, 547, 711.

magara-math, decl. 1, a crocodile, 66.

mahabbat (nom. sing. and plur. *-bath*), decl. 1, love, affection, 1651.

mȧhanyuvᵘ, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *mahanivis*, and so on), a man, a person (5, 38, 269, 373, 886, 958, 66, 75, 1162, 1296, 1409, 1603, 1906, 19); man, mankind, 969; sing. ag. *mahanivⁱ*, 958; plur. nom. *mahanivⁱ*, men, people, 112, 62, 344, 671, 1023, 1218, 1710; dat. *mahanivĕn*, 523; gen. *mahanivĕn-hanzi sŏhbūtᵘ-nishĕ*, from the company of (bad) men, 1639; *mahanivĕn-hünzᵘ jamāth*, an assembly or crowd of people, 113, 379 (*jamāth-āh*), 445.

mahārāj, vocative particle, *hĕ mahārāj*, O Sir, 816. (H.)

mahārāza, decl. 1, a bridegroom, 241.

mahārẹnᵘ or (better) *mahārĕñ*, decl. 3, a bride, 241.

mahāwara, decl. 1, an idiom, term, expression, 1229.

maidān, decl. 1, sing. dat. *maidānas-manz*, on the plain, 819.

mainai, adj., ind., in *mainai wakta-*(or *kāla-*)*pěṭha*, a short time ago, lately, 1382.

mājĕ, see *möj*$^{\ddot{u}}$.

majlis, decl. 4, an assemblage, congregation, meeting, 33.

majözī, adj., ind., figurative, metaphorical, 725 (fem.).

mak, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *makh*), an axe, 142.

makdūr, decl. 1, power, ability, capacity; abl. *makdūra mūjūb*, to the best of (his) ability, 847, 1425.

māl, decl. 1, property (327, 1147, 1480, 1625); an estate (568, 670, 729); property, wealth (774); the cargo of a ship (461); sing. dat. *mālas*, 461; *mālas-pěṭh*, (a claim) on the property, 327; gen. *māluk*^{u} *k*^{a}*sth*, the dividend on the estate, 568, 729; *mālüch*$^{\ddot{u}}$ *wösiath*, the executorship of the property, 670; abl. *māla-nishĕ*, (a share) of the property, 1625.

malak, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *malakh*), a wave; plur. abl. *malakau-sūty*, (tossed) by the waves, 1803.

mal^{i}*ka*, decl. 4, a queen, 1446.

malöi, decl. 4, cream, 432.

man, decl. 1, the mind, 78, 491, 890, 917, 1156, 1302, 1853; the heart, 478, 700, 1434; mind, disposition, 951; *man lāgun*, to apply the mind, 125, 8; sing. dat. *manas prayĕwun*^{u}, pleasing to the mind, agreeable, 61; favourable (of a wind on a ship), 707; *kor*^{u} *manas asar*, made an impression on the mind, 917; *manas-manz*, in the mind, 1156; gen. *manuk*^{u} *shŏg*^{u}*la*, diversion of the mind, amusement, 78; abl. *mana-khŏta*, (more deceitful) than the heart (of man), 478. (H.)

mān (1), decl. 1, honour, credit, respect, 301, 437, 878, 1488; *tas chhuh mān sapadān*, he is respected, 1523. (H.)

MĀN (2), conj. 1 (I past part. *môn*^{u}, plur. *möni*; fem. *möñ*$^{\ddot{u}}$, plur. *māñĕ*; II past part. *māñōv*), to obey, 533, 1223, 5, 1809, 72; to heed, follow (advice), 423, 1157, 1487, 9, 91; to agree to, accept, comply with, 13, 37, 60, 114, 368, 899; to accept (an offer, or an invitation), 16, 634, 1280; to admit or maintain (that a thing is true), 50, 178, 435.

Inf. *na-mānun*^{u}, disobedience, 1872; fut. pass. part. masc. sing. *mĕ pĕyi hukm mānun*^{u}, I shall have to obey the order, 1225; fem. sing. *nasīhath mānüñ*$^{\ddot{u}}$ *ös*$^{\ddot{u}}$ *tas*, advice ought to have been heeded by him, 1489; pres. 1 sing. masc. *chhus mānān*, 60, 114; neg. *chhus-na mānān*, 37, 634; 2 sing. masc. interrog. *chhukh-a mānān*, 13, 435; neg. *hargāh ts*^{a}*h mānān chhukh-na*, if thou dost not comply, unless thou compliest, 368; 3 sing. masc. *chhuh mānān*, 178. Past part. forming past tense, masc. *môn*^{u}, 50; neg. *môn*^{u}*-na*, 1280, 1809; fem. *möñ*$^{\ddot{u}}$, 16; neg. *möñ*$^{\ddot{u}}$*-na*, 1487, 91, 1809; fut. sing. 1

māna, 533, 899; imperat. 2 sing. *mān*, 1223; 1 plur. *mānaw*, 423; past cond. sing. 2 *mānahökh*, 1157.

manā, decl. 1, prohibition, 778; with indefinite suffix *āh*, *tĕ koru-th manāh*, thou madest a prohibition, you forbade, 761.

mand (1), adj., ind., lazy; masc. plur. nom., 1040. (H.)

mand (2), adjectival suffix, as in *hŏnar-mand*, skilful, 1660.

mandachh, decl. 4, shame, modesty, 1624.

mandachha-vyotᵘ, adj. (fem. *-vyüšᵘ*), bashful, of modest disposition, 1176.

manḍī, decl. 4, an exchange, a place where merchants meet to transact business, 665.

manḍüjᵘ, decl. 3, a circle; *bĕhun manḍüjᵘ karith*, to sit, having made a circle, to sit in a circle, 320.

MANG, conj. 1 (I past part. *mongᵘ*, plur. *mangⁱ*; fem. *münjᵘ*, plur. *manjĕ*; II past part. *manjyōv*), to ask for, demand; conj. part. *dyunᵘ mangith*, to give on loan, 1094; pres. 1 sing. masc., with suff. of 2 pers. sing. dat. and neg. *bŏh chhus-ay-na mangān*, I am not asking from thee, 1087; 3 sing. masc. *chhuh mangān*, 216, 1113 (asking a low price); I past part. forming past *mongᵘ*, 1216; fem. with suff. of 3 pers. sing. ag. *münjᵘn*, 1019.

manga, in *hanga-ta-manga*, unexpectedly, 1839.

MĀNJ, conj. 1 (I past part. *mônjᵘ*, plur. *mönjⁱ*; fem. *mönjᵘ*, plur. *mānjĕ*; II past part. *mānjyōv*), to file; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3 pers. sing. acc. *mānju-n*, file it, 726.

manshāh, decl. 1, an intention, 1600.

manush, decl. 1, a man, mankind (as distinct from beasts), 167, 962, 1656; *kāh manush-nā*, no one, 1919; sing. dat. *manushĕs*, 1467 (dat. of possession); gen. *manushĕ-sondᵘ*, 858; *manushĕ-sandi mana khŏta*, than the human heart, 478; *manushĕ-sandi khŏta*, (fear God more) than man, 710; plur. nom. *manush*, people in general, 1023; dat. *manushĕn*, 523. (H.)

manz (1), postpos. governing the dative case, in (of place), 66, 78, 161, 2, 82, 217, 25, 37, 78, 385, 419, 26, 86, 520, 89, 96, 626, 39, 59, 75, 98, 738, 54, 87, 814, 23, 5, 32, 40, 1 (*bis*), 60 (*bis*), 9, 908, 37, 40, 61, 70, 87, 94, 1041, 63, 91, 1137, 42, 8, 55, 6, 88, 93, 1222, 34, 72, 85, 1313, 63, 93, 1423, 39, 1596, 1609, 88, 1717, 50, 1805, 14, 79; in, in a wider sense, e.g. governing the verbal noun or infinitive, and giving the sense of the Latin gerund in *do*, as in *paranas-manz*, in reading, *legendo*, 165; similarly, 359, 645, 63, 74, 952, 1169, 1219, 27, 45, 94, 1303, 68, 1556, 95; in sentences such as 'in work', 'in a business', 'in actions', 88, 184, 258, 492, 676, 865, 902, 80, 4, 1115, 1315, 35, 7, 1742, 1856, 67; in or concerning an affair or the like, 397, 1282,

1737, 85; in a condition (of poverty, happiness, and so on), 566, 773, 892, 954, 1099, 1164, 1290, 1364, 1685, 1762; in an opinion, judgement, or the like, 904, 1281, 1832; (to speak) in (a language), 347, 66, 88, 680; in (of time), *kĕh dŏhan-manz*, in some days, soon, 611; *patimis rĕtas-manz*, last month (such and such a thing happened), 678; *brinzis-manz*, (I shall return) in a minute, 1159; *warihĕs-manz*, (the pleasantest season) in the year, 1591; *haftas-manz aki phiri*, once a week, 1601; *waktas-manz*, in the space (of so many months), 1690: as other unclassed shades of meaning, we may quote *jangan-manz*, (weapons used) in battles, 224; *sŏp^{a}nas-manz*, in a dream, 583; *gāṭajyāras-manz*, (excelling) in intelligence, 661; *nafāhas-manz*, (a share) in the profit, 1410; *faujas-manz*, (rank) in the army, 1457.

Into, 221, 420, 67, 88, 850, 1114, 6, 1241, 4, 1331, 1733, 74; on (local), 819, 1269, 1579; *yillatas-manz*, (executed) on a charge (of murder), 671; between, among, 522, 57, 1868; *azikis-üy ḍākas-manz*, (letter going) by to-day's post, 846; *kaparas-manz*, (strain) through a cloth, 1723.

With pronouns, we have, *ath-manz* (subst.), in this, 554, 625, 979, 1250; *ath^{i}-manz*, in this very thing, 1416; *tath-manz*, in that, 1292; *tas-manz*, in him, 887; *timan-manz*, amongst them, 537; *yith-manz*, in this (subst.), 198, 1607; *yimis-manz*, in this person, 485; *yĕth-manz*, in (that) which, 1292.

manz (2), decl. 1, the middle of anything; *manz-bāg*, postpos. *ālakŏnḍalas manz-bāg*, in the centre of the circle, 289; sing. dat. *manzas*, in the middle, 1152; ag. *manz^{i}*, between; *pank^{ü}g^{ü}n manz^{i}*, between the lines, 1689; abl. *manza*, postpos. governing ablative case, *dŏyau-manza*, from among two, (which) of the two, 318.

manzyum^{u}, adj. (fem. *manzim^{ü}*), mediate, middle, tolerable, moderately good, 1800; *anzyum^{u}-manzyum^{u}*, middling in quality, 1153; *manzyum^{u}-yōr^{u}*, a go-between, a broker; *manzim^{ü}-yār^{a}z*, decl. 4, the profession of a broker, 245.

māph, decl. 1, pardon; *māph karun*, to pardon, 174. The same as *muāf*, q.v.

MAR, conj. 2 (I past part. *mūḍ^{u}*, pl. *mūḍ^{i}*; fem. sing. and plur. *mŏyĕ*; perf. part. *mūḍ^{u}-mot^{u}* or *mū-mot^{u}*, fem. *mū-mŭĭg^{ü}*; II past part. *mŏyōv*), to die; inf. dat. *maranas nīzīkh*, near to death, at the point of death, 1350; abl. *marana-kin^{i}*, (weeping) on account of the death, 1898; *marana-sūty*, the same, 1186; imperf. plur. masc. *ŏs^{i} marān*, they were dying, 1710; I past sing. 3 masc. *mūḍ^{u}*, 695, 703, 958, 1909; fem. *mŏyĕ*, 562; perf. part. sing. masc. *mūḍ^{u}-mot^{u}*, a dead (snake), 471.

MĀR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *mōr^{u}*, plur. *mör^{i}*; fem. *mör^{ü}*, plur. *mārĕ*; II past part. *māryōv*), to kill; inf. sing. nom. *mārun^{u}*, to kill (is

wicked), 1013; I past masc. *suh mǒrᵘ ṭūrau*, he was killed by robbers, 1190.

mār (2), decl. 1, in *māra-wātul*, decl. 1, the executioner, 1602.

maramat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *maramath*), repairing, repairs, 108.

mārg, decl. 1, a way, a road; plur. nom. *Paramēshwara-sandⁱ mārg*, the ways (i.e. actions) of God, 1851. (H.)

mārkhōr, decl. 1, the wild goat of Ladakh, the markhor, 1636 (sing. dat.).

mārmar, decl. 1, sing. gen. *sangi-marmarukᵘ banyō-motᵘ*, made of marble, 1129.

mas, decl. 1, the hair of the head; *mas pārun*, to comb the hair, 348; *mas kāsun*, to shave, 1627.

masal, decl. 4, a proverb, 1420.

masāla, decl. 1, spices; plur. nom. *masāla*, 1696; dat. *masālan-sūty*, together with the spices, 319.

MASH, conj. 1 (I past part. *mothᵘ*, plur. *mathⁱ*; fem. *mūthᵘ*, plur. *machhĕ*; II past part. *machhyōv*), to forget. This verb is usually construed with the subject of the past tenses in the dative case. Thus (with suffix of dat. of 3rd pers. sing.) *panūnᵘ shĕchhⁱ mūthᵘ-s*, he forgot his message, 643. The conj. part. appears in *mashith gaṭhun*, to be forgotten, as in *yi-na mashith gaṭhi-y* (suff. of dat.), (take care) that it be not forgotten by thee, do not forget this, 768; *mĕ gayĕ kath wanana mashith*, I forgot to mention the fact, 1246; *mashith gayĕ-m* (suff. of dat.), I forgot, 1679.

mashāl, decl. 4, a torch; sing. abl. *mashāli-gāshĕ*, by torchlight, 1802.

mashᵊrab, decl. 1, a mistake; sing. dat. *mashᵊrabas-pĕṭh*, on a mistake, mistaken, 653.

MASHᵊRĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *mashᵊrōwᵘ*, plur. *-rōwⁱ*; fem. *-rūwᵘ*, plur. *rāwĕ*; II past part. *-rāvyōv*), to cause to be forgotten; conj. part., *ṭhunun mashᵊrōwith*, to overlook (an offence), 1264.

mashgūl, adj., ind., occupied, busy, 258.

mashhūr, adj., ind., well known, famous, 288, 916, 1253, 1420.

mat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *math*), an opinion, religious opinion, doctrine, sing. nom., 572. (H.)

MATH, conj. 1 (I past part. *mothᵘ*, plur. *mathⁱ*; fem. *mūthᵘ*, plur. *matha*; II past part. *maṭhōv*), to churn; to beat, to pound; to rub; polite imperat., sing. 2, with suffix of 3rd pers. plur. acc. *math-ta-kh pananĕn athan*, rub them on your hands, 1553.

matlab, decl. 1, the meaning of anything, 828, 1172, 1837; intention, object, 311, 1182.

mauka or *maukā*, decl. 1, an opportunity, occasion, 783, 1891.

mausim, decl. 1, a season (of the year), 1591, 1749; sing. gen. *mausimukᵘ*, 638.

māv, decl. 1, a plant, a cutting from a plant, 939.

māyĕ, decl. 4, glue, size; paste (for sticking paper); sing. abl. *māyi-sūty*, (stick) with paste, 1715; *māyi-dār*, adj., sized, (of paper) smooth, 1670.

maza, decl. 1, pleasure, enjoyment; *mausimuk*^{u} *maza tulun*, to enjoy the season, 638.

mazahabī, adj., ind., of or belonging to a sect; plur. nom. masc. *mazahabī khayāl*, a religious opinion, 572; plur. nom., 1654.

mazbūth, adj., ind., firm, fixed, fast, tight, 1791.

mazūr, decl. 1, a labourer, labouring man; plur. nom. *mazūr*, 1025.

mĕ, see *bŏh*.

mĕh^{a}*nat*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *mĕh*^{a}*nath*, dat. *mĕh*^{a}*nūt*^{ü}, and so on), labour, exertion, 1595; *mĕh*^{a}*nath karūn*^{u}, to work, support oneself by work, 954, 1024, 1920; plur. nom. *chhiwa mĕh*^{a}*nüt*^{u} *tulān*, you are taking trouble, 1836.

mĕh^{a}*natī*, adj., ind., diligent, industrious; masc. plur. nom. *mĕh*^{a}*natī*, 527.

mĕkarāz, decl. 4, scissors, shears; pincers; sing. abl. *mĕkarāzi-sūty*, (nipped my finger) with pincers, 1212.

MĒL (1), conj. 2 (I past part. *myūl*^{u}, plur. *mīl*^{i}; fem. *mīj*^{u}, plur. *mēje*; II past part. *mējyōv*), to be met (with dat. of person by whom met; it is met to me = I met it); to agree with, be reconciled to; to agree with, (with emph. *y*) resemble exactly, be exactly alike; conj. part. *chhi-y mīlith gay-mat*^{i}, they are exactly alike, 65; pres. masc. sing. 3, with emph. *y*, *chhuh mauka mēlān-ūy*, an opportunity is certainly met, there are (frequent) opportunities, 783; fem. sing. 3 *sūrath chhĕh mēlān*, the appearance (i.e. features) (of the two) is (i.e. are) alike, 714; with neg. suff. *khŏshī chhĕ-na kaisi mēlān*, happiness is not obtainable by any one, 596; I past part., forming past tense, masc. sing. *tas myūl*^{u} *yinām*, he got a reward, 1374; plur. *tim mīl*^{i}, they are reconciled, 1479; fem. sing. *mĕ mīj*^{u} *shĕch*^{i}, I received a message, 126; fut. sing. 3 *mĕ mēli ḍūnga*, I shall get a boat, 1397; *guyun*^{u} *kati mēli asĕ*, where shall we get straw? 1725; with, suff. of dat. 2nd person sing., *mēli-y*, you will get (it), 730; plur. 3 *mēlan mĕ rupayĕ*, I shall get the rupees, 1178.

mēl (2), decl. 1, a meeting, interview; acquaintance, friendship, 852; *mēl thawun*, to associate, 895; *tam*^{i} *kor*^{u} *asĕ-sūty mēl*, he made a meeting with us, he received us, 326; *mĕ tas-sūty sapadi mēl*, I shall meet him, 1779.

MĒN, conj. 1 (I past part. *myūn*^{u}, plur. *mīn*^{i}; fem. *mīn*^{u}, plur. *mēnĕ*; II past part. *mēnōv*), to measure. Imperat. sing. 2, with suff., 3rd pers. sing. acc. *mēnu-n*, measure it, 1141.

mĕt^{a}*r*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *mĕth*^{a}*r*), a friend; sing. nom. *mĕth*^{a}*r*,

785, 1575; *mĕth^ar thawun*, to count as a friend, to favour, 1283; sing. ag. *mĕtran*, 1699; plur. dat. (for acc.) *mĕtran*, 773. (H. Cf. *dōst*.)

mĕth^ar, *mĕtran*, see *mĕt^ar*.

mĕṭ^u, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *mĕṭĕ*, ag. *mĕṭi*; plur. nom. *mĕṭ^a*, and so on), earth, clay; sing. abl. *mĕṭi-sūty*, (made) with (of) earth, 240, 329; *mĕṭi-bāna*, decl. 1, an earthen vessel, plur. earthenware, 606.

mĕwa or *mēwa*, decl. 1, a fruit; sing. dat. (for acc.) *mĕwas*, 1744; plur. nom. *mĕwa*, 1280.

mēz, decl. 1, a table, 1886; sing. dat. *mēzas-pĕṭh*, on the table, 1044; *mēzas-tal*, under the table, 731.

mihrbān, adj., ind., loving, affectionate, benevolent, merciful, kind, 1008, 1134.

mihrbōnī, decl. 4, friendliness, kindness, goodness, favour, a favour, a kindness, 627, 1512; *mihrbōnī karün^u*, to show kindness (to = *pĕṭh*), 820, 1015; *mihrbōnī karith*, 'please,' 32, 708; sing. dat. *mihrbōnī shukr-guzār*, grateful for kindness, 817; *mihrbōniyĕ lōikh*, worthy of kindness, 1922; abl. *mihrbōnī-kin^i*, by means of kindness, 'please,' 'pray,' 55, 408, 12, 532, 668, 811, 1644; *mihrbōnī-sūty*, the same as *mihrbōnī-kin^i*, 187; with kindness, in a kindly manner, 944; through (so-and-so's) kindness, 1379.

mīj^u, see *MĒL* (1).

mīl, decl. 4, ink, 209, 1697, 1912; *mīli-dāg*, decl. 1, a spot of ink, 1701.

MILANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *milanōw^u*, plur. *-nōw^i*; fem. *-nōw^u*, plur. *-nāwĕ*; II past part. *milanāvyōv*), to cause to be met, to unite, join, 460, 809; to compare, 360; to mix, 319; inf. sing. abl. *akis-sūty sifar milanāwana-sūty*, by adding a cypher to one, 460; *pachĕ drēri-sūty milanāwana-khōt^ara*, (tell him) to join together the boards with glue, 809; imperat. sing. 2 *masālan-sūty milanāw dāl-chīn*, mix cinnamon with the spices, 319; with suff. 3rd pers. plur. acc. *milanāwu-kh*, mix them, 1174; *pachĕ milanāwu-kh pānawün*, join the boards together, 997; plur. 1 *milanāwaw chyōnis-sūty*, let us compare (ours) with yours, 360.

MILAW, conj. 1 (I past part. *milow^u*, plur. *milaw^i*; fem. *milüw^u*, plur. *milawĕ*; II past part *milavyōv*), the same as *MILANĀW*; conj. part. *milawith*, having added together (cash and notes), in (cash and notes, I have so much), 277; *milawith suwu-kh*, sew them together, 1619; *wuṭh-ta-kh milawith*, please twist them together, 1829.

mīl^i, *mīlith*, see *MĒL* (1).

mil^ik, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *mil^ikh*), property, landed property, an estate; sing. dat. *mil^ikas*, 864.

mimbar, decl. 1, a Member (of Council), (the English word), 422.

minat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *minath*, dat. *minüš*^{u}, and so on), a supplication, 1752.

mīrās, decl. 1, patrimony, inheritance, estate, 649.

miskīn, adj., ind., poor, 187, 1354.

mistar, decl. 1, a ruler (for ruling lines), 1722.

mizāz, decl. 1, temper, disposition, 951; constitution, health, condition of body, 396, 855; *ta*^{u}*wal*^{i}*-mizāz*, of changeable temper, 299; sing. dat. *mizāzas-kiš*^{u}, (intemperance, fem., is bad) for the character, 976; abl. *mizāza-kin*^{i}, by disposition, by nature, 886, 1873; *nar*^{a}*m-mizāz*, mild in temper, 1154.

möfil, decl. 4, an assembly, a company of people; *hĕšü-n möfil barkhāst sapazüñ*^{u}, the company began to retire, 1531.

mŏhar, decl. 4, a seal; a 'mohur' (the coin), an *ashrafī*; *kür*^{u}*-th-a mŏhar*, didst thou make a seal? did you seal? 1587; plur. gen. *mŏharan-hünz*^{u} *thīl*^{i}, a purse of *ashrafīs*, 1436; *mŏhar-kan*, decl. 1, a seal-cutter, an engraver, 637.

möil, adj., ind., inclined to, addicted to, fond of, prone to, 1403 (to = *kun*).

möj^{u}, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *mājĕ*, and so on), a mother; sing. dat. *mājĕ tōbīdār*, obedient to the mother, 1224; *mājĕ-sūty-sūtiy*, always with the mother, 334; gen. *mölis-mājĕ-hond*^{u}, of the father and mother, of the parents, 1233; ag. (*möl*^{i}*-*)*māji*, 1279.

MŎKAL, conj. 3 (II past part. *mŏkalyōv*), to be released, be at liberty; to be finished, completed, be done with a thing; inf. abl. *köm*^{u} *mŏkalana-nishĕ nā-ummēd*, despairing of accomplishing the work, 513; gen. *mŏka-lanuk*^{u} *vēla*, time to stop, 377; II past part., as past tense, masc. sing. 3 *mŏkalyōv*, it is finished, completed, 73; plur. 3 *mŏkalyēy*, they are at liberty (not in prison), 1063; fem. sing. 3 *mŏkalyēyĕ köm*^{u} *sörü-y*, the work is now perfect, 1305.

mŏkalam, decl. 1, a paint-brush, 247.

MŎKALĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *mŏkalŏw*^{u}, &c.), to release, deliver; to leave, abandon; I past masc. sing. *tam mŏkalŏw*^{u} *bŏy*^{u}, he released the brother, 498; pol. imperat. sing. 2 *mŏkalāv-ta*, please release, please deliver, 1247.

mŏkhta, decl. 1, a pearl; plur. gen. *mŏkhtan-hond*^{u}, 1861; *mŏkhta-phol*^{u}, a few pearls, plur. nom. *mŏkhta-phal*^{i}, the usual word for 'pearls', 996, see *phol*^{u}, which in the plural means 'grains'.

mōkil, decl. 1, the client of a lawyer; sing. dat. *mōkilas*, 331.

mŏkol^{u}, adj. (masc. plur. *mŏkal*^{i}; fem. sing. *mŏküj*^{u}), empty, untenanted (of a house), 625.

mŏl, decl. 1, price, value, 482, 1389, 1475, 1545, 1861; *mŏl hyon*^{u}, to take a price, charge a price, 303; *kam mŏl mangun*, to ask a low price,

1113; *mŏl karun*, to fix a price, appraise, 91; sing. ag. *mŏlⁱ·hyonᵘ*, to take at a price, to buy, 267, 8, 413, 28, 808, 1109, 1252, 1580, 1600, 75, 1928; abl. *kami mŏla chhukh hĕwān*, at what rate do you buy? 1462. Cf. *HĔ*.

mölik, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *mölikh*), a master, 1135, 1227; *hence*, the owner, proprietor, or landlord (of a house), 1031, 1266, 1411; the editor (of a newspaper), 613; *asᵃl mölikh*, the real owner; the principal in a business, 1391; sing. dat. *mölikas*, 1227.

mŏlᵘ, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *mölis*; ag. *mölⁱ*; abl. *māli*), a father; sing. dat., 831, 1224: gen. *mölis-mājĕ-hondᵘ*, of the father and mother, 1233; ag. *mölⁱ-māji*, by the father and mother, 1279.

mŏlulᵘ, adj. (fem. *mŏlᵘjᵘ*), costly, valuable; masc. plur. nom. *mŏlⁿlⁱ*, 1862.

mŏlum, adj., ind., known, apparent, 138, 717.

mōm, decl. 1, wax; sing. gen. *batⁱ mōmüchᵘ*, a candle of wax, 1893.

mŏnd, decl. 4, a widow, 703.

mŏndᵘ, adj. (fem. *mŏndᵘ*; fem. sing. dat. *mŏnjĕ*, and so on), blunt (of a knife), 212.

mŏndüjᵘ, see *nĕnĕ-mŏndüjᵘ*.

mŏnduk, decl. 1, in *nĕnĕ-mŏnduk* (sing. nom. *-mŏndukh*, plur. nom. *mŏndakh*), a frog, 787.

mönī, decl. 1, an obstacle, hindrance, 1230.

mŏnᵘ, *mönᵘ*, see *MĀN*.

mŏrabba, decl. 1, jam, preserves, 1380.

mŏralī, decl. 4, a flute, 750.

mŏshᵉk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *mŏshᵉkh*), scent, odour; *pōsh mŏshᵉkh hyonᵘ*, to smell a flower, 1666; sing. abl. *mŏshka-sūty*, (filled) with fragrance, 1308.

mŏshkani-dār, decl. 1, fragrance; sing. abl. *mŏshkani-dāra barith*, filled with fragrance, 1307.

mŏsūl, decl. 1, duty, customs duty, 597.

MŎṬ, conj. 3 (II past part. *mŏtyōv*), to become thick, stout, lusty; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh mŏtyō-motᵘ*, he has become lusty, 1117.

mōtal, adj., ind., adjourned (of a meeting), 33.

mŏṭⁱ, see *mŏṭᵘ*.

motᵘ, adj. (fem. *müšᵘ*), mad; drunken, a drunkard, 590.

mŏṭᵘ, adj. (fem. *mŏṭᵘ*; fem. sing. dat. *mŏchĕ*), thick, stout, fat, 1784 (of paper); masc. plur. nom. *mŏṭⁱ*, fat, 702.

mŏyĕ, see *MAR*.

mŏzūrⁱ, decl. 3, wages, 1878.

muaddab, adj., ind., well-behaved, courteous, respectful, 1525.

muāf, decl. 1, pardon, forgiveness; *muāf karun*, to forgive, 668, 769, 1278. The same as *māph* and *muōfī*, qq.v.

muḍa, adj., ind., ignorant, foolish; as subst., decl. 1, a fool, a dunce, 206, 595; masc. plur. nom. *muḍa*, 893; dat. *muḍan-sūty*, (association) with fools, 895.

muḍagī, decl. 4, foolishness, ignorance, 759; sing. abl. *muḍagiyi-nishĕ*, (beware) of ignorance, 189.

mudāla, decl. 1, the defendant (in a lawsuit); sing. gen. *mudāla-sond*ᵘ, 487.

*mudoy*ᵘ, decl. 2, the plaintiff (in a lawsuit), 1337; sing. gen. *muday*ⁱ*-sond*ᵘ, 1215; *mudayis ta mudāla-sand*ⁱ *yiz*ᵃ*hār*, the statements of the plaintiff and the defendant, 487.

*mūd*ᵘ, see *MAR*.

MUH, conj. 1 (I past part. *muh*ᵘ, plur. *muh*ⁱ; fem. *muh*ü or *mush*ü, plur. *muhĕ* or *mushĕ*; II past part. *muhyōv* or *mushyōv*), to deceive; conj. part. *muhith nyun*ᵘ, to fascinate, 700.

mūjūb, postpos., governing the abl. case, according to, up to the measure of; *tadbīra mūjūb*, according to (your) advice, 517; *panani makdūra mūjūb*, to the best of his, her, &c. power, 847, 1425; *nasīhüt*ü *mūjūb*, according to (your) advice, 1166. Cf. *mūzūba*.

mūjūd, adj., ind., at hand, available, 247.

mukaddima, decl. 1, an affair, matter, 947, 1170; a law-case, a criminal or civil trial, 26, 1215, 1337, 1819; sing. dat. *mukaddimas-manz*, in the case, 1337; gen. *mukaddimüch*ü *khabar*, news of the case, 947.

mukarar, adj., ind., fixed, established, 648; *mukarar karun*, to appoint, fix, 737.

mukharir, in *mukharir chhu-m-na*, there is not daring to me, I dare not, 465.

*mukhur*ᵘ, adj. (fem. *mukh*ü*r*ü), perverse (of children); masc. plur. nom. *mukh*ᵃ*r*ⁱ, 1299. (H.)

mūkūf, adj., ind., discontinued (of a custom), 542; dependent upon, 504.

mūl, decl. 1, root; origin, 1258; sing. abl. *mūla kaḍun*, to pull up by the roots, 1551.

mulāhaza, decl. 1, inspection, view, notice, 967.

*mul*ᵃ*k*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *mul*ᵃ*kh*), a country; sing. nom., 1186; plur. nom., 389, 1016; sing. dat. *mulkas*, 679, 1049 (for acc.); *mulkas-manz*, in the country, in the province, 1423; abl. *mulka*, 673; sing. gen. (masc. sing. *mulkuk*ᵘ), 63, 939; (masc. plur.) *mulkak*ⁱ, 1398; (fem. sing.) *mulküch*ü, 720, 982, 1292; (fem. plur.) *mulkachĕ*, 1196; (plur. dat.) *mulkan*, 1565.

mulākāt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *mulākāth*), an interview, 879; *mulākāth karun*, to meet a person, 930, 1142; *mulākāth karanāwun*, to cause

a person to be met, to introduce one person to another, 985; sing. dat. *mulākātas*, 654, 1875; gen. *mulākātuk*ᵘ, 630.

mulkī, adj., ind., of or belonging to the country; *mulkī-ahalkārau-manza*, from among the civil servants (lit. country, as opposed to military, officials), 324.

munāfa, decl. 1, gains, profits, surplus profits; sing. dat. *munāfas*, 1039 (for acc.).

*muñě-pūt*ᵘ, decl. 2, a kiss, 1017.

*mūnj*ᵘ*n*, see *MANG*.

munösib, adj., ind., proper, suitable, 1408, 1747 (sing. fem.).

muöfī, decl. 4, pardon, forgiveness, 1019. The same as *muāf*, q. v.

munshi, decl. 1, a munshī; sing. dat. *ḍāka-munshis*, to the postmaster, 1361.

MUR, conj. 1 (past part. *mūr*ᵘ; II past *mūryōv*), to take forcibly from inside anything (e. g., in shelling peas, or in snatching from the hand); conj. part. *tamⁱ nyūrⁱ mě yih atha mūrith*, he snatched it out of my hand, 1672.

murabbī, decl. 1, the guardian of an infant, 827.

murād, decl. 1, will, intention, purpose; sing. abl. *murāda khöt*ᵘ*ra*, for a purpose, 790.

murat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *murath*, dat. *murüś*ᵘ, and so on), a picture, a portrait, 582, 1273, 1324; with indef. suff., *-āh*, *murath-āh*, a certain picture, 582; *chahariich*ᵘ *murath*, a picture of the face, a portrait, 1356. Cf. *murśa*. (H., cf. *nakshě*.)

murda, decl. 1, a dead body, a corpse, 1759.

*murkhot*ᵘ, decl. 2, unwisdom, foolishness, 1854. (H.)

murśa, decl. 4, plur., pictures; *murśa karañě*, to draw pictures, 302; sing. gen. *murśa-hond*ᵘ, 804; *murśa-gar*, a painter, 1272. (H., cf. *nakshě*. The word is the same as *murüś*ᵘ, see *murat*.)

murśhā, decl. 4, fainting, faintness, 691. (H., cf. *gash*.)

*mur*ᵘ, decl. 2, in plur. gen. *shurěn-murěn-handi puśhy*, for (your) family, 1421.

*mus*ᵃ*wada*, decl. 1, a rough draft; sing. gen. *mus*ᵃ*wadüch*ᵘ *bahī*, the waste-book, the book of rough drafts, 999.

*mushkyul*ᵘ, adj. (fem. *mushkij*ᵘ), or *mushkil*, adj., ind., difficult, 842 (*mushkyul*ᵘ), 141 (*mushkil*, fem.); as noun, decl. 1, plur. dat. *mush-kilěn-manz*, in difficulties, 1762.

musht, decl. 4, the fist; *musht lāyüñ*ᵘ, to strike with the fist, 873.

musībat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *-bath*), adversity, misfortune, 1560; sing. dat. *musībatas-manz*, 1290.

mūṭhüs, see *MASH*.

MUŚAR, conj. 1 (I past part. *muśor*^{u}; II past part. *muśaryōv*), to open, unloose, untie, unlock; inf. abl. *rag muśarana pata*, after opening a vein, after bleeding, 201; conj. part. *hĕkakh-a muśarith*, can you open (the penknife)? 1020.

MUŚARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *muśarōw*^{u}; II past part. *muśarāvyōv*), the same as *MUŚAR*; conj. part. *hĕkakh-a muśarōwith*, can you open (the knot), 1104; I past sing. masc. *tami*^{i} *muśarōw*^{u}, he opened (the door), 255; imperat. sing. 2 *muśarāv*, open, 149 (a bale of cotton), 1248 (a door), 1848 (a lock); polite imperat. sing. 2 *muśarāv-ta*, untie (the knot), 1021.

muwōfikh, adj., ind., conformable, concordant; favourable, propitious (of wind), 707.

muzāyĕka, decl. 1, moment, importance, consequence; *kĕh muzāyĕka chhu-na*, it is of no importance, 1645.

mūzūba, postpos., the same as *mūjūb*, q. v.; *wanana mūzūba*, according to instructions, 108.

myād, decl. 1, a period; the course of a bill of exchange, 593.

myond^{u}, decl. 2, a morsel (of food), 495.

myōn^{u}, &c., see *bōh*.

myūl^{u}, see *MĔL*.

myūṭh^{u}, adj. (plur. *mīṭh*^{i}; fem. *mīṭh*^{ü}; fem. sing. dat. *mīchhĕ*, and so on), sweet, delicious (of food), 495, 1766.

N

na, the negative particle, not. When negating a direct sentence it is suffixed to the verb. If the verb is in a tense which is compounded by uniting an auxiliary verb to a participle, it is suffixed to the auxiliary. If the word to which it is suffixed ends in *h* preceded by a vowel, the *h* is dropped, but all other terminations remain unaltered. The following examples of the use of a negative in a direct sentence occur in this work:—

(*a*) Verbs substantive, *chhus-na*, I am not, 1322, 922; *chhu-na* (*chhuh* + *na*), is not (masc.), 118, 213, 93, 390, 3, 625, 9, 736, 42, 97, 864, 95, 915, 46, 62, 78, 9, 1078, 96, 1111, 68, 73, 5, 1201, 35, 43, 59, 1349, 58, 66, 69, 96, 1463, 77, 95, 1568, 1645, 56, 67, 1754, 1824, 33, 87; *chhu-m-na*, there is not to me, 465; *chhu-s-na*, there is not to him, 547; *chhĕ-na* (*chhĕh* + *na*), is not (fem.) 57, 272, 464, 584, 647, 840, 925, 38, 1342, 1467, 1757; *chhi-na* (*chhih* + *na*), they are not (masc.) 488, 705, 880; *chhĕ-na* (*chhĕh* + *na*), they are not (fem.), 963, 91, 1564, 88; *ōs*^{u}*-na*, was not (masc.), 138, 1232; *ös*^{ü}*-na*, was not (fem.), 891; *āsi-na*, it will not be, 1538.

(*b*) Finite verbs:—*aśi-na*, he will not enter, 921; *chhukh-na bōzān*, thou dost not understand, 1172; *būz*^{u}*-na*, did not hear, 1721; *chhu-na*

diwān, does not give (masc.), 957; *chhĕ-na diwān*, does not give (fem.), 1719; *dyut*ᵘ*-na*, did not give, 1745; *drāyĕ-na* (the moon) has not risen, 1179; *ôsus-na drā-mot*ᵘ, I had not gone forth, 829; *chhu-na gaṭhān*, does not go, 1763; *gaṭha-na*, I will not go, 17; *gaṭhaw-na*, we ought not, 286, 514; *gōs-na*, I went not, 711; *gauv-na*, is not, 1009; *chhus-na hĕkān*, I cannot, 236, 370, 1, 553, 65, 1213, 1866; *chhu-na hĕkān*, he cannot, 472, 715, 1871; *hyok*ᵘ*-na*, could not (masc. obj.), 1385; *hĕch*ᵘ*-na*, could not (fem. obj.), 18; *hĕka-na*, I cannot, 54, 136; *hĕki-na*, he cannot, 258; *hĕkaw-na*, we cannot, 1370; *hyochh*ᵘ*-na*, did not learn, 70; *chhus-na karān*, I do not make, 384; *chhu-na karān*, he does not make, 2, 1010, 1306, 1919; *chhi-na karān*, they do not make, 1868; *kor*ᵘ*-na*, did not make, 86, 124, 1050, 1526; *kara-na*, I will not do, 1522; *kari-na*, he will not do, 560; *karihē-na*, he would not have done, 1656; *chhu-na khōṭān*, he does not fear, 1066; *koḍ*ᵘ*-na*, did not discover, 545; *lagi-na*, it is not proper, 399, 548, 851, 1281, 7, 1697, 1778, 1845; *lagaw-na*, we should not, 773; *lagan-na*, they ought not, 741; *chhu-na lôg*ᵘ*-mot*ᵘ, is not applied, 1865; *lyūkhu-m-na*, I did not write, 668; *chhus-na mānān*, I do not heed, 37, 634; *môn*ᵘ*-na*, did not heed (masc. obj.), 1280, 1809; *mōñ*ᵘ*-na*, did not heed (fem. obj.), 1487, 91, 1809; *chhus-ay-na mangān*, I am not asking from thee, 1087; *chhu-na mēlān*, is not being obtained, 596; *chhĕ-na nērān*, it does not come out (fem.), 432; *nēri-na*, it will not come out, 1501; *chhu-na pakān*, does not go, 1285; *pazi-na*, it is not proper, 372; *chhi-na pōshān*, we are not victorious, 1262; *rōzakh-na*, thou wilt not remain, 1468; *chhi-na sapadān*, they do not become, 1573; *sapoḍ*ᵘ*-na*, did not become (masc.), 616; *sapüz*ᵘ*-na*, did not become (fem.), 1793; *sapada-na*, I will not become, 983; *sapadi-na*, it will not become, 73, 88, 930; *sapadihē-na*, it would not have become, 690; *shŏngus-na*, I did not sleep, 1663; *chhus-na thawān*, I do not place, 505; *chhĕ-na thawān*, does not place (fem.), 375; *chhi-na khiyāl ṭānān*, they do not exercise thought, 1785; *chhukh-na wanān*, thou art not saying, 604; *wonu-th-na*, thou didst not say, 1333; *wüñ*ᵘ*-na*, did not say (fem. obj.), 1859; *chhus-na wātān*, I do not arrive, 1464; *wôtus-na*, I did not arrive, 1151; *wātanôw*ᵘ*-na*, did not cause to arrive, 953; *chhu-na wŏpadān*, does not grow, 1399; *wuchh*ᵘ*-na*, did not see, 85; *wuchhu-m-na*, I did not see, 1149; *chhu-na yiwān*, does not become, 1239; *yiyi-na*, it will not become, 1752; *chhus-na yiṭhān*, I do not wish, 56, 666, 1478; *chhus-na zānān*, I do not know, 105, 680, 722; *chhukh-na zānān*, thou dost not know, 982; *chhu-na zānān*, he does not know, 812; *chhi-na zānān*, we do not know, 793; *āsakh-na zānān*, thou mayst not know, 677; *zāna-n-na*, I do not know him, 1002.

In a subordinate sentence, the negative precedes the verb, as in *tami*

taṭ^{i} *par, yuth*^{u} *na wuḍith gaṭhi*, he cut the feathers, so that it should not fly away, 752.

As a prohibitive particle, *na* is not used with the present, or with the polite imperative, *ma* being used in the former case, and *mata* in the latter. It is, however, used in other imperative forms, as in *kar*^{4}*zi na*, do not do, or *kar*^{4}*zihē na*, you should not have done. In the phrase *yi-na mashith gaṭhi-y* (768), (take care) that (the message) be not forgotten by thee (see *MASH*), the negative not only precedes the verb, but is suffixed to the relative pronoun *yih*, what, and the compound then has the force of a conjunction = that not, see *yina*. So also in 1106.

When employed to negative a verbal adjective or noun, *na* precedes the word it negatives. Thus *bananī*, possible, probable; *na-bananī*, impossible, improbable, as in *na-bananīyĕ's* (sing. dat.) *path*, belief in an impossibility, 914. If, however, it is the sentence, not the word, which is negatived, the ordinary rule is observed, as in *chhu-na bananī*, it is not possible, it is not probable, it is impossible, improbable, 915, 1358, 66, 96. So, *na-wananī*, 860.

Very similarly, verbal nouns are negatived, as in *na-mānun*^{u}, disobedience, 1872; *na-yinuk*^{u}, of not coming, 576; *na-āsana-kin*^{i}, on account of the non-existence, 410. So also in the case of the verbal noun of the passive, as in *na-wanana yiyi*, it will not be told, 860; but in the passive, if an auxiliary verb precedes the verbal noun, the negative is attracted to the auxiliary, and is suffixed to it; thus:—*chhu-na bōzana yiwān*, it (masc.) is not perceived, 1815; *chhĕ-na bōzana yiwān*, it (fem.) is not perceived, 1303; *chhu-na lēkhana yiwān*, writing is not being done, 459; *chhĕ-na pūrana yiwān*, it (fem.) is not filled, 1163; *chhu-na wuchhana yiwān*, it is not seen, 1304.

na used by itself, without a verb, occurs in *tas-nishĕ chhuh gur*^{u}, *pos*^{u} *lākam na*, he has a horse, but not a bridle, 242. Similarly, suffixed in *kina na*, or not, as in *ts*^{a}*h chhukh-a mānān, kina na*, dost thou heed, or not? 13. So 386, 1657, 1833; *na . . . na* = neither . . . nor, 177, 1606.

As a prefix, *na* occurs in *na-sa*, no, sir! 200 (according to some, *nā-sā*); *na kēh*, not any, no (adj.), 778; *na-ta*, otherwise, 1073; *na-y*, if not, in negative conditional sentences, 690.

nā (= *na* + *a*) gives the force of a negative interrogative. It is used exactly like *na*. Thus, *chhu-nā*, is there not (masc.)? 275, 414; *chhu-y-nā*, is there not to thee (masc.)? 362; *chhĕ-nā*, is there not (fem.)? 456; *chhĕ-y-nā*, is there not (fem.) to thee? 362, 1624; *bani-nā*, will it not be possible? 947; *chhukh-nā hēkān*, canst thou not? 560; *chhiwa-nā hēkān*, can you not? 1518; *kor*^{u}*wa-nā*, did you not make? 1421; *chhukh-nā khōtān*, dost thou not fear? 250; *chhu-y-nā tagān*, is it not possible for thee? 228.

nabᵃz, decl. 1, the pulse, 1429.
nād, decl. 1, a noise, cry, shout; *kraka-nād*, screaming (of children), 1584; *nād dyunᵘ*, to shout, call out; *anun nād dith*, to bring having shouted, to summon, send for, 438; *anu-n nād dith*, send for him, 637, 966, 1558, 1602.
nādān, adj., ind., ignorant, simple; unwise, foolish (of an action), 1854.
nadī, decl. 4, a river; *nadī-bothᵘ* (dat. *-bathis*), a river bank, 612, 1187; sing. gen. *nadī-hondᵘ*, 707; *nadiyĕ-hondᵘ*, 1263, 1458, 1714.
nafā, decl. 1, profit, 1115; sing. dat. *nafāhas-manz*, 1410.
nafratī, decl. 4, detestation, horror, aversion, disgust, 642.
nāg (1), decl. 1, lead (the metal), 1041, 1158.
nāg (2), decl. 1, a water-spring. *Anath-nāg*, name of a town in Kashmīr = Islāmābād, 1615; sing. abl. *nāga-rād*, decl. 1, a fountain, 776 (plur. nom.).
nagar, decl. 1, a town, a city; a province, 814; sing. dat. *nagaras-manz*, 814.
nagāra, decl. 1, a drum, 589.
naishĕkar, decl. 1, sugar-cane, 1766.
nakᵃd, decl. 1, money, esp. cash as distinguished from notes, &c., 277, 1011, 1495; sing. gen. *nakdüchᵘ hōnī*, loss of money, pecuniary loss, 1297.
nakᵃl, decl. 1, a copy, 412, 1245.
nakār, decl. 1, refusal, denial; *nakār karun*, to refuse, decline, 481; *wananas nakār karun*, to deny having said, 502.
nākāra, adj. (ind., masc. sing. nom., 63, 1162, 1704; dat., 117; abl., 1399; plur. nom., 383, 1050; gen., 1639; fem. sing. nom., 159, 239, 417, 976, 1198; dat. 117; gen., 86; plur. nom., 1161, 1400), unprofitable, useless, bad; bad, unfavourable (of a climate), 63; bad, prejudicial, 976 (governs dative); bad, wicked, naughty, 86, 117, 59, 239, 383, 417, 1050, 1161, 62, 98, 1400, 1639; *nākāra gāsa*, masc. sing. nom., weeds, 1704; *nākāra-gāsa waröi*, (nothing) but weeds, 1399.
nākāragī, decl. 4 (dat. *nākāragiyĕ*, 858, 1868; gen. *nākāragiyĕ-honaᵘ*, 1869; abl. *nākāragiyi*, 8; plur. nom. *-giyĕ*, 1038; dat. (for acc.) *-giyĕn*, 890), evil, evil actions, wickedness, 8, 659, 858, &c., as above.
nākhŏsh, adj., ind., unhappy, displeased, 551, 555 (masc. plur. nom.), 806, with emph. *y*, *nākhŏshüy*, only unhappy, unhappy and nothing else, 599; *nā-khŏsh thawun*, to offend, 1239.
nakshĕ, decl. 1, a picture, a portrait, 582, 804, 1273, 1324; a map, a plan, 1128, 1338, 1659; *nakshĕ tulun*, to draw a picture, 302; *chahārukᵘ nakshĕ*, a portrait, 1356; sing. gen. *nakshukᵘ*, 804.
nā-lōikh, adj., ind., unfit, 1840.
NAM, conj. 3 (II past part. *namyōv*, &c.; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih namān*, 180), to bend down, bow.

NAM^A RĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *nam^a rōw^u*), to cause to bow; conj. part. *kọṭh^u nam^a röwith*, having caused the knee to bow, having knelt, 1019.
namūna, decl. 1, a specimen, a sample, 1570, 1693; a pattern, 1293; an example to be followed, 660.
nā-munösib, adj., ind., improper, unfit, unbecoming, 919, 1834.
nānā-prakör^i, adv., of various kinds, of different kinds, 1260, 1807; in various ways, 1613. (H.)
nanga, adj., ind., naked; *nanga karun*, to make naked, to strip, 1731; as subst., masc. plur. dat. (for acc.) *nangan*, 338.
nāparhēza-gīrī, decl. 4, incontinence, intemperance, 976.
nar, decl. 1, a male, 718.
nār, decl. 1, fire, 744, 1072; sing. dat. *nāras-manz*, 1041.
narak, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *narakh*), hell; sing. dat. *narakas*, 860. (H.)
nar^a m, adj., ind., soft, 1676 (of a pen); peaceable, 1291 (masc. plur. nom.); *nar^a m-dil*, soft-hearted, gentle, 798; *nar^a m-mizāz* or *nar^a m-sŏbāwa*, of a gentle disposition, 1154.
narmī, decl. 4, softness, gentleness; plur. abl. *narmiyau-kin^i*, with civility, 326.
nārangī, decl. 4, an orange; *nārangī-phal* (plur. nom.), oranges, 1252.
nārāz, adj., ind., dissatisfied, displeased, affronted, 56, 558.
nard, decl. 1, a counter in chess, draughts, &c.; a game played with such; sing. dat. (for acc.) *nardas gindun*, to play such a game, to gamble, 519.
na-sa, no, Sir! see *na*.
nashṭ, adj., ind., destroyed, wrecked (of a ship): masc. sing. nom., 1925. (H.)
nasīhat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *nasīhath*, dat. *nasīhüš^u*, and so on), advice, 1487, 9, 91, 1581, 1747; *nasīhüš^u mūjūb pakun*, to act according to (so-and-so's) advice, 1166.
na-ta, see *na*.
nātawān, adj., ind., weak, feeble, 715.
nath^i, decl. 3, a thread by which papers are filed together; *hence* a file of papers, 727.
natīja, decl. 1, fruit, consequence, result, inference, 943, 1528.
NAŢ, conj. 1 (conjugated impersonally in the past tenses, e.g. *nošu-n*, it was danced by him, he danced; I past part. *noš^u*; II past part. *našöv*), to dance; inf. sing. dat. *našanas-manz*, in dancing, 463.
naukar, decl. 1, a servant, 516, 694, 940, 1601, 1612; *naukar rōzun*, to remain a servant, to be in service, 1421; sing. dat. *naukaras-pēṭh*, 1051; sing. gen. *naukara-sond^u*, 1135.
nā-ummēd, adj., ind., hopeless, despairing; disappointed, 539; *mŏkalana-nishĕ nā-ummēd*, despairing of accomplishing, 513.

NAV, conj. 3, to be new; to become excessive, be prevalent; II past past. *navyōv*, hence perf. fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh navyē-mŭšŭ*, it (fem.) has become prevalent, 1386.

nāv (1), decl. 1, a name, 81, 110, 347, 564, 1118, 94, 1334, 1870; sing. abl. *kasandi nāwa*, in whose name? 670.

nāv (2), decl. 4, a boat, a ship, 570, 745, 871, 1073, 1221, 65, 1427, 48, 1548, 52, 4, 1803, 1925; sing. dat. *nāwi*, 1564; *nāwi khasān*, while getting into the boat, 1733; *nāwi-manz*, in the ship, 1091; into the boat, 1116; *nāwi-pĕṭh*, on the boat, 1286.

nawāb, decl. 1, a Nawāb; sing. ag. *-ban*, 992, 1378.

navĕ, see *novu*.

navĕr, decl. 1, a novelty, new thing, discovery, 546.

naw-jawān, decl. 1, a person in the bloom of youth, in the prime of life; plur. gen. *naw-jawānan-handi khŏtᵃra*, (a school) for adults, 39.

nay, see *na*.

nazal, decl. 1, a cold, rheum; *čĕ chhu-y nazal koru-motu*, thou hast a cold, 1673.

nazar, decl. 4, sight; opinion; sing. dat. *myānĕ nazari tal*, in my opinion, 474.

nazīr, in *bĕ-nazīr*, adj., ind., incomparable, 927.

nĕb, decl. 1, an agreement, promise; *mĕ thowu nĕb*, I promised, 1401.

nĕbar, adv., outside, out of doors; *bŏh ŏsu-s nĕbar*, I was out of doors, 1075; *āb drāv baṭhyau-nishĕ nĕbar*, the water issued outside from the banks, the water overflowed the banks, 1263.

Postpos., outside; governing dat. *šhun trŏwith darwāzas nĕbar*, throw outside the door, 1788; *bŏzu nĕbar*, outside the intellect, improbable, 918; governing abl. *gara nĕbar nĕrun*, to go out from the house, 715.

nĕchha-paṭŭrŭ, decl. 3, an almanac, 69. See *paṭᵃr*.

nĕchyuvu, decl. 2, a boy, a child, 238, 330, 4, 709, 827; a son, 649, 805, 1898; sing. dat. *nĕchivis*, 649; gen. *nĕchivi-sondu*, 827; *nĕchivi-sandi marana-kini*, on account of the death of the son, 1898; *nĕchivi-sandi khŏta*, (cleverer) than the boy, 330; plur. nom. *nĕchivi*, 238, 805.

nĕm, decl. 1, a custom, rule, customary rule, 542, 1222; *nĕm karun*, to make a rule, to make over something for a certain purpose, to devote, 94; abl. *nĕma-rostu*, without order (of a school), 1255; fem. *nĕma-rŭšhŭ*, without discipline (of an army), 541. (H.)

nĕmbis, see *nyombu*.

nĕndᵃr, decl. 4, sleep; abl. *nĕndri* or *nĕndri wŏthun*, to get up out of bed, to rise in the morning, 1544, 1881.

nĕnĕ-mŏnḍuk, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *-mŏnḍukh*, dat. *mŏnḍakas*; plur. nom. *-mŏnḍakh*). a male frog, 787.

nĕñĕ-mŏnḍüjᵘ, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *mŏnḍajĕ*, and so on), a female frog, 562.

NĒR, conj. 3 (this verb is irregular in its past participles, which are II *arāv*, plur. *drāy*, fem. sing. and plur. *drāyĕ*; III *drāyōv*, pl. *drāyēy*, fem. sing. and plur. *drāyēyĕ*; IV *drāyāv*, plur. *drāyāy*, fem. sing. and plur. *drāyēyĕ*. The conj. part. is *nīrith*), to go forth, come forth, issue, 248 (of buds of a tree), 715 (out of the house), 744 (of fire from a flint); to proceed, march forth, 102, 829 (to go by a certain path); to rise (of the moon), 1179; to rise (of cream or milk), 432; to go beyond bounds, overflow (of a river), 1263; to turn out, result, 924, 1501, 28, 9; to turn out successfully, to be successfully performed, 83.

The following forms occur in the specimens:—fut. pass. part. *nērunᵘ*; masc. plur. *hĕtin grūmphⁱ nēranⁱ*, the buds have begun to come forth, 248; conj. part. *hĕkun nīrith*, to be able to go out, 715: pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh nērān*, 744; fem. sing. 3, neg. *chhĕ-na nērān*, 432; imperf. masc. sing. 3 *ôsᵘ nērān*, 102; II past masc. sing. 3 *drāv*, 1263, 1528; fem. sing. 3 neg. *drāyĕ-na*, 1179; pluperf. masc. sing. 1, neg. *ôsu-s-na drā-motᵘ*, 829; fut. sing. 3 *nēri*, 83; neg., 1501; plur. 3 *nēran*, 1529; past cond. sing. 3 *nērihē*, 924.

nērnay, decl. 1, a settlement, decision, 34. (H.)

nĕshbodᵘ, adj. (fem. *-büzᵘ*), without sense, a fool; plur. dat. masc. *nĕsh-bŏdĕn*, 1646. (H.)

nĕshbŏzar, decl. 1, silliness, foolishness, 1649. (H.)

nĕthanonᵘ, adj. (fem. *-nüñᵘ*), naked, bare; masc. plur. nom. *nĕthananⁱ*, 1193.

NĔWAZ, conj. 1 (I past part. *-wŏzᵘ*), to represent, make a respectful statement; fut. sing. 1 *nĕwāza*, 1507.

NI, conj. 1, irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part. *ninᵘ* or *nyunᵘ* (pronounced *nyun*) (*niun* not used), fem. *niñᵘ*; conj. part. *nith*; freq. part. *ni ni* or *nith nith*; noun of agency *ninawōlᵘ* or *niwawunᵘ*; pres. part. *niwān*; I past part. *nyūv*, plur. *nīy*, fem. sing. and plur. *niyĕ*; II past part. *niyōv*, plur. *niyēy*, fem. sing. and plur. *niyēyĕ*; III past part. *niyāv*, plur. *niyēyēy*, fem. sing. and plur. *niyēyĕ*; fut. sing. 1 *nima*, 2 *nikh*, 3 *niyi*; plur. 1 *nimaw*, 2 *nimiw*, 3 *nin*; imperat. sing. 2 *nih*, 3 *niyin*; plur. 2 *niyiw*, 3 *niyin*; polite imperat. sing. 2 *nita*, 3 *niyⁱtan*; plur. 2 *niyⁱtaw*, *niyⁱtan*; past cond. sing. 1 *nimahö*, 2 *nihökh*, 3 *niyihē*; plur. 1 *nimahöw*, 2 *niyⁱhīw*, 3 *nihön*], to take, 10, 318, 420, 573, 700, 1295, 1907; to take away, 1527, 1731; to carry, convey, 408, 861, 1312; to take, seize, capture, 1774; to receive, 1625; to conduct, 382; *tamⁱnyūv atha mūrith*, he snatched (it) from (my) hand, 1672; *nih tulith*, take (it) away, 315; *šūri ninᵘ*, to steal, 20, 868, 1713.

The following forms of this verb appear in the specimens:—inf. gen.

niñüchᵘ (fem.), 20, 1312; conj. part. *nith*, 1774; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh niwān*, 1713; plur. 3 *chhih niwān*, 868; fut. sing. 1, with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. *nima-n*, I shall take it, 861; 3 *niyi*, 382; I past part. forming I past tense, masc. sing. *nyūv*, 1295, 1625, 72; plur. *nīy*, 573, 1731; perf. masc. sing. *chhuh nyū-motᵘ*, 700; pluperf. masc. sing. *ösᵘ nyū-motᵘ*, 1527; imperat. sing. 2 *nih*, 10, 315, 1907; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *ni-n*, take it, 318; polite imperat. sing. 2, with the same suff. *nita-n*, please take it, 420; plur. 2 *niyⁱtaw*, 408.

NOTE. The masc. inf. of this verb is generally written *ninᵘ*, although pronounced *nyun*.

NIBĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *nibövᵘ*), to conduct, manage; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih döh nibāwān*, they pass the day, 477.

nigarönī, decl. 4, watchfulness, supervision; sing. abl. *nigarönī-wölᵘ*, a superintendent, 1751.

nikⁱ, see *nyukᵘ*.

nīla-kūṭhⁱ, decl. 3, an indigo factory (the Hindī term borrowed); sing. dat. *-köchhĕ-manz*, 940. It will be observed that here *nīl* belongs to the first (masc.) declension, and not to the fourth (fem.), although, when used by itself *nīl*, indigo, is fem.

nilām, decl. 1, an auction-sale, 1567; sing. dat. *nilāmas-manz*, (go) to the auction, 129; gen. *nilāmukᵘ*, 44, 282. Cf. *lilām*.

nima, *niñüchᵘ*, see *NI*.

nirantar, adj., ind., incessant, continual (of rain), 923. (H.)

nirāsh, adj., ind., hopeless, despairing, disappointed, 539; *mökalana-nishĕ nirāsh*, despairing of accomplishing, 513. (H. Cf. *nā-ummēd*.)

nirbal, adj., ind., without strength, weak, feeble, 715, 1720; weary, fatigued, 704. (H.)

nirday, adj., ind., unmerciful, 1845, 9. (H., see *rahᵃm*.)

nīrith, see *NĒR*.

nirmal, adj., ind., clear; (of the sky) clear, serene, 692, 1610. (H. Cf. *sāf*.)

nirmūl, adj., ind., without root, *hence*, baseless, unreasonable, 1850. (H.)

nishāna, decl. 1, a mark, 1131 (made on paper); a sign, *rūdukᵘ nishāna*, a sign of rain, 1643; a flag, a standard, 738; a sign of rank (as epaulet), 1637.

nishchay, certainty; *thawun nishchay*, to be assured, 696. (H.)

nishĕ, postpos. governing both the dative and the ablative cases. When governing the dative it indicates rest near or motion to. When governing the ablative motion from and other ablatival significations. When, however, the noun governed is a masculine living being in the singular number, it may also be in the dative with an ablatival sense.

(*a*) Rest near, governing the dative: 280 (near the castle), 1011 (keep it by you, *pānas nishĕ* = *apnē pās*); signifying possession (*mĕ nishĕ chhuh*

=*mērē pās hai*, I have), *mĕ nishĕ*, 10, 277, 400, 972, 1346, 56, 1432, 1748; *ṫĕ nishĕ* (*tērē pās*). 69, 802, 1320, 1730; *tas nishĕ* (*us-kē pās*), 949. In the sense of near, *nishĕ* also means 'in the opinion of so-and-so'; thus, *mĕ nishĕ*, in my opinion, 186; *ṫĕ nishĕ*, in thy opinion, 46.

(*b*) Motion to, governing the dative: *ṫĕ nishĕ*, (I will come) to thee, 1401; *tas nishĕ*, (convey) to him, 408; similarly, 499, 1277; *tŏhĕ nishĕ*, (I will come) to you, 968; *rāzas nishĕ*, (they fled) to the king, 1417. Hence in the sense of the dative after a verb of petitioning, and the like, as in *sarkāras nishĕ* (an appeal) to the Government, 87; *hŏkimas nishĕ*, an application to a judge, 90.

(*c*) With ablatival significations, governing the ablative case: *nākāragiyi nishĕ*, (abstain) from evil, 8; *sŏrᵃga nishĕ*, (expelled) from heaven, 29; *muḍagiyi nishĕ*, (beware) of ignorance, 189; *hisāba nishĕ*, (deduct) from the account, 484; *baḍa sakᵘtiyi nishĕ*, (delivered) from great distress, 498; *bŏndⁱwāna nishĕ*, (escaped) from prison, 646; *pŏlāda-nishĕ* (fire issuing) from (flint and) steel, 744; *sārĕvüy-nishĕ*, (independent) of all, 935; *gaṫhana nishĕ*, (prevented) from going, 1387; *dimāga-nishĕ*, (abstain) from pride, 1390; *kitābi nishĕ*, (quotation) from a book, 1452; *khatara nishĕ*, (saved) from danger, 1575; *sanga nishĕ*, (go) from the company (of the wicked), 1639; *bŏzᵘ-nishĕ dūr*, far from the understanding, incomprehensible, 1851.

(*d*) With ablative signification, but in the case of a masculine animate being in the singular number or in the plural honorific used instead of the singular, governing the dative; *tas nishĕ*, (received) from him (292), (ask) from him (481), (want) from him (1329); (deceit) at his hands, 479; *tŏhĕ nishĕ*, (I wish) from you, 1512; *kas nishĕ*, from whom (can I borrow), 220. Ablative of comparison, *Khudāyĕs nishĕ*, 962.

(*e*) Ablative after verb of despairing or fearing, governing abl. case: *mŏkalana-nishĕ nā-ummēd*, despairing of accomplishment, 513. Governing dative of an animate masculine noun, *dāndas nishĕ*, (afraid) of the bull, 250; *Khudāyĕs nishĕ*, (fearing) God, 650, 710, 841, 1914.

nishkāran, adv., without cause, needlessly, 1013, 37, 1173, 1836. (H.)

nishphal, adj., ind., fruitless, vain, 1438, 1589, 95, 1826, 60; adv., in vain fruitlessly, 1820; *nishphal kharᵃch*, extravagance, 684; *nishphal karun*, to misspend (time) (1168), to waste (892); *gōlĕ nishphal gayĕ-kh*, the bullets went fruitlessly for them, they missed (in shooting), 1171; so 1636. (H. Cf. *fŏida* and *khŏlī*.)

nīṫis, see *nyūṫᵘ*.

nīṫut, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *nīṫuth*, dat. *niṫatas*; plur. nom. *nīṫath*), illiberality, miserliness, 894.

niyĕm, decl. 1, a rule, law, 648, 1310. (H. Cf. *kānūn*.)

nīzīkh, adv., nearly, about; *nīzīkh tör asta*, about four cubits; with emph. *y*, *nīzīkhūy ös*[u], it very nearly happened, 1331.

Postpos. governing dat., near; *maranas nīzīkh*, at the point of death, 1350; *yith nīzīkh*, in this neighbourhood, 1207.

nökis, adj., ind., defective, imperfect, 908.

nöksa, decl. 1, a physician's prescription (Pers. *muskha*), 1376. (Cf. *nöskha*.)

nöksān, decl. 1, loss, damage, 461, 535, 845, 1107, 1297.

nölish, decl. 4, a complaint, accusation; *nölish karūn*[u], to make a complaint against any one, to prosecute, 1412.

nöm[u], adj. (fem. *nöm*[u]), named, having a name; *mānī nöm*[u], named 'Mānī', 1272.

nör*ʲ*jīl, decl. 1, a coco-nut, 1012, 1699.

nörla, decl. 1, a coco-nut, 233.

nöshī, adj., ind., destructible, mortal, 903. (H.)

nöskha, decl. 1, a physician's prescription, a formula, recipe, 1474. (Cf. *nöksa*.)

nöṭ, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *nöṭh*), a bank-note; plur. nom., 277.

NÖṬH, conj. 3 (I past part. *nöṭhyōv*), to be ruined, 519; to turn out badly, to be in a bad condition, 438; II past masc. sing. 3 *nöṭhyōv*, 519; fem. sing. 3 *nöṭhyĕyĕ*, 438.

nov[u], adj., new, recent, 346; masc. sing. abl. *navi sara* (= Hindī *naĕ sir-sĕ*), anew, 1783; fem. sing. nom. *nūv*[u], 1208, 1473, 1778; plur. nom. *navĕ*, 1600.

nözukh, adj., ind., delicate, tender; masc. plur. nom., 494.

nūn, decl. 1, salt; sing. gen. *nūnuk*[u], 1567.

nūv[u], see *nov*[u].

nyāy, decl. 1, justice; sing. abl. *nyāyĕ-kartā*, a doer of justice, just, 1008. (H.)

nyomb[u], decl. 2, a lemon; sing. dat. *nĕmbis*, 1005.

nyōyī, adj., ind., just, 884. (H.)

nyuk[u], adj. (fem. *nich*[u]), mean, worthless, lean; masc. plur. nom. *nik*ʲ, 702.

nyūl[u], adj. (fem. *nīj*[u]), blue, dark green, 246.

nyūś[u], decl. 2 (sing. dat. *nīśis*), a miser; sing. dat., 1163.

nyūv, see *NI*.

O

öb, see *aib*.

öbī, adj., ind., of or belonging to water (*āb*); fem. sing. abl. *öbī wati-kin*ʲ, by the water route, (to go) by sea, 1029.

ödil, adj., ind., upright, sincere, just, 884, 906, 1008.

*oḍ*ᵘ, adj. (fem. *üḍ*ᵘ̈), half; *hence* incomplete, 928; fem. sing. nom. with emph. *y*, *üḍü-y*, quite incomplete, 928.

ogun or *agun*, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *agnas* or *ag*ᵃ*nas*; plur. nom. *agan*), fire; sing. nom. (*ogun*), 744, 1072; dat. *agnas-manz*, in the fire, 1041. (H. Cf. *nār*.)

ohuda, decl. 1, an appointment, post, office, rank (in the army), 1457; sing. gen. *ohudüch*ᵘ̈ *köm*ᵘ̈, the duties of the appointment, 1517; abl. *ohuda-dār*, one who holds an appointment, an official, 1242.

ökhir, decl. 1, an end, conclusion, 177, 378, 1606; as adv., at last.

ökibat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *-bath*), end, termination, the future state of life; sing. dat. *ökibatas-manz*, 841; gen. *ökibatuk*ᵘ, 1068.

ölim, adj., ind., wise, learned, 1357.

*ŏl*ᵘ, decl. 2, the nest of a bird, 617.

*ŏm*ᵘ, adj. (fem. *öm*ᵘ̈), raw, uncooked, 1463.

*onguj*ⁱ or *onguj*ᵘ̈ (1582, 1804), decl. 3, a finger, 202, 1582, 1804; plur. nom. *ongujĕ*, 1212, 1217.

*on*ᵘ, adj. (masc. sing. dat. *anis*; fem. sing. nom. *üñ*ᵘ̈, 528; dat. *añĕ*), blind, 204, 1043.

ös, decl. 1, the face, the mouth; sing. dat. *ösas-manz*, in the mouth, 217.

ōshĕd, decl. 1, medicine; sing. dat. *ōshĕdas*, 1249. (H.)

*ös*ⁱ, *ös*ᵘ̈, *ŏs*ᵘ, *ŏsus*, &c., see *ĀS*.

öṭh, see *aiṭh*.

*ŏṭ*ᵘ, decl. 2, flour; sing. gen. *āṭik*ⁱ *pīpa*, barrels of flour, 157; *āṭichĕ tŏchĕ*, loaves of flour, 748.

öwa, *öy*, see *YI*.

ozur, decl. 1, an apology, excuse, defence in a law-case, 86, 486 (Ar. *'uẕr*). The same as *wŏzr*, q.v.

P

pachĕ, see *PAK* and *püṭ*ᵘ̈.

pachh, a side, a party, the people of one party, as opposed to those of another; sing. dat. (for acc.) *pachhas*, 1283. (H.)

pachhapāt, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *-pāth*), partiality, unfairness, 1281; sing. abl. *pachhapāta-rost*ᵘ, impartial, 906. (H.)

pachhitöwī, adj., ind., afflicted, sorrowing, 51.

*pachhyum*ᵘ, adj. (fem. *pachhim*ᵘ̈), of or belonging to the west; masc. sing. gen. *pachhimyuk*ᵘ, 608.

*padar-s*ᵃ*h*, decl. 1, a lion, 1081; cf. *s*ᵃ*h*.

*pād*ᵃ*shāh*, decl. 1, a king, 1446.

pagāh, adv., to-morrow, 406, 593, 729, 930, 1130, 40, 2, 1370, 1567, 86, 1750; *pagāh-kyut*ᵘ, for to-morrow, 1574.

pā-golᵘ, *pā-hanā*, see *pōnᵘ*.

pāh, decl. 4, human excrement used as a manure in vegetable gardens; *pāh trāwünᵘ*, to spread manure, to manure, 1127.

pahī, decl. 4, a wheel; sing. dat. *pahiyĕ-tal*, under the wheel, 448.

pahörᵘ, decl. 3, a cottage, hovel, hut; plur. dat. *pahārĕn-manz*, in cottages, 419.

paida or *pōda*, adj., ind., produced, created, 433, 898; *gōdanī paida karun*, to make for the first (time), to invent, 988; *paida karanwōlᵘ*, a creator, 434; *paida sapanun*, to come into being, be created, 1918.

paidal or *pōdal*, adv., *paidal gaṭhun*, to go on foot, to walk, 1882.

paidāwār or *pōdāwār*, decl. 1, produce, that which is produced; pl. nom. *paidāwār*, 1398.

PAIR or *PÖR*, conj. 1 (I past part. *pūrᵘ*, plur. *pūrⁱ*; fem. *pūrᵘ*, plur. *pairĕ*; II past part. *pairyōv*), to wear or put on (clothes or ornaments); pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus pairān*, 1895; 3 *chhuh pairān*, 585; fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh pairān*, 226; plur. 3 *chhĕh pairān*, 1260.

PAIRĀW or *PÖRĀW*, conj. 1 (I past part. *pairōwᵘ*), to put (clothes, &c.) on another person; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih pairāwān*, 338.

paisa or *pōsa*, decl. 1, a pice, the fourth part of an anna, 2.

paiwand, decl. 1, connexion, relation, relationship, 388.

paizār, decl. 1, a slipper, a leather shoe; *akh paizār-jūrⁱ*, a pair of shoes, 185.

PAK, conj. 2 (I past part. *pokᵘ*, pl. *pakⁱ*; fem. *pūchᵘ*, pl. *pachĕ*; II past part. *pachyōv*), to go, to walk, to tread, 67, 439, 862, 1027, 1149, 1815; to travel, 1813; to progress, sail (of a ship), 361, 745; to run (of the stream of a river), 762; to go, be in motion (of a watch), 1892; to be current (of a coin), 1285; to proceed, go on (of a business), 1494; *pakān gaṭhun*, to go on foot, 340; *nasīhütᵘ-mūjūb*, or *salāha*, *pakun*, to go according to advice, to follow advice, 1166, 1502.

Inf. *pakun*, abl. *pakana*; *dih mĕ pakana*, allow me to go, 67; *pakana-sūty*, by, on account of, going, 1166; pres. part. *pakān*, 340; *pakān pakān*, while walking, 862; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh pakān*, 361, 1027, 1815; neg. *chhu-na pakān*, he does not go, it is not current, 1285; fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh pakān*, 762, 1494, 1892; plur. 3 *chhĕh pakān*, 439; past masc. sing. 1 *pokus*, 1149; plur. 1 *pakⁱ*, 1813; fut. sing. 3 *paki*, 745; past cond. sing. 1 *pakahō*, 1502.

PAKANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *pakanōwᵘ*), causal of *PAK*, as in conj. part. *pakanōwith hĕkun*, to be able to draw (a load), 577; to be able to propel a boat, 1221.

pākh, adj., ind., pure, clean, holy, 884.

pakha, decl. 1, a fan, a punkah; sing. gen. *pakhüchᵘ zarūrath*, (there is no) need of a punkah, 699.

pal, decl. 1, a rock; sing. dat. *palas khasun*, to mount a rock, to be wrecked (of a ship), 1548.

Pālᵃgām, decl. 1, the name of a village in Kāshmīr; *-gāmüchᵘ wath*, the road to Pālᵃgām, 1894.

palⁱyār, decl. 4, a hedge, railings; sing. abl. *palⁱyāri-pēṭha*, (to leap) over the railings, 1045; plur. nom. *palⁱyāra*, 1454.

palṭan, decl. 4, a regiment, 1490.

pampōsh, decl. 1, a lotus-flower, 1110, 94.

pan, decl. 1, a leaf; plur. dat. *panan-pēṭh*, on leaves, 1740.

pān, decl. 1 (sing. gen. *pānukᵘ*), the human body, the personal appearance, 489.

pāna, reflexive pronoun (sing. dat. *pānas*, ag. *pāna*; the plural is the same as the singular; with emph. *y*, *pāna* becomes *pönⁱ*, even oneself; for the genitive of both numbers *panunᵘ*, q. v. is used), self, selves, always, like the Hindī *āp* referring to the subject of the sentence; sing. nom., 88, 410; dat., 958; *pānas-nishē*, near oneself, in one's own possession (Hindī *apnē-pās*), 1011; *pānas-sūty*, 67; *pānas töbi raṭun*, to keep under one's own control, 1736; ag., with emph. *y*, *mahnivⁱ pönⁱ pānas gūl löyᵘ*, the man shot himself, 958.

panāh, decl. 1, a breadth (of cloth), 232.

pānawöñ, adv., mutually, 99, the same as *pānawüñ*.

pānawüñ, adv. (the same as *pānawöñ*), mutually, 978, 1111, 1445, 1513, 1845; mutually, together (of joining two things together), 997, 1174.

panchāyēt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *panchāyēth*), a 'punchayat', a jury; ag. sing. *panchāyētan*, 1003.

pāñē, see *pöñᵘ*.

pangᵃt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *pangᵃth*, dat. *pangᵘtᵘ*, and so on), a line, a stroke (in writing), 443; cf. *pankᵃt*.

panja, decl. 1, a group of the five fingers; claws (of an animal), 281, 328; plur. nom., 281, 328; *atha-panja jōra*, a pair of gloves, 808.

panjara, decl. 1, a cage, 260.

pankᵃt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *pankᵃth*), a line (in drawing or writing); plur. nom. *pankᵘtᵘ*, 991; dat. *pankᵘtᵘn-manzⁱ*, between the lines, 1689. Cf. *pangᵃt*.

pānt, see *pönt*.

pantāh, card., com. gen., fifty, 1025 (masc.), 1497 (fem.).

panunᵘ, pron., adj. (fem. *panüñᵘ*), own, my (own), thy (own), his (own), her (own), our (own), your (own), or their (own), always referring to the subject of the sentence, exactly like the Hindī *apnā*. It is usually classed as the genitive of *pāna*, q. v. It occurs in the following instances in the sentences: my (own), 18, 157, 202, 666, 1156, 1210, 12, 1372, 1482,

1575, 82, 1600, 1, 17, 82; thy (own), 192, 210, 335, 618, 26, 961, 1017, 1102, 1227, 1301, 13, 1410, 47, 80, 1514, 53, 87, 1623, 93, 1708, 27, 72, 8, 1804, 20, 88, 90; his (own), 86, 94, 102, 20, 40, 63, 209, 38, 56, 317, 31, 4, 410, 38, 98, 513, 40, 615, 43, 769, 88, 821, 50, 86, 969, 1010, 9, 51, 4 (*bis*), 1184, 1233, 83, 96, 1416, 25, 39, 60, 1517, 1625, 95, 1712, 55, 1871, 98; her (own), 562, 1541; our (own), 125, 360, 1168, 1605, 1736, 1920; your (own), 182, 708; their (own), 146, 463, 847, 92, 904, 1024, 1220, 31, 1520, 1785, 1832, 56; *panunᵘ pān*, one's own body, oneself, 1920.

Masc. sing. nom. *panunᵘ*, 120, 46, 335, 60, 410, 63, 98, 540, 615, 66, 892, 1017, 24, 54, 1168, 1296, 1301, 1410, 82, 1575, 1601, 5, 17, 25, 1727, 72, 85, 1820, 90.

Dat. (and dat.-acc.) *pananis*, 102 (*-brōnth*), 25 (*-pěth*), 63 (ditto), 256, 331, 618, 26 (*-manz*), 821, 904 (*-manz*), 61 (ditto), 1156 (ditto), 84, 1220, 7, 83, 1313 (*-manz*), 1587 (*-pěth*), 1920.

Genitive (agreeing with an. noun) *pananis*, 1283, 1898; (agreeing with inan. masc. noun) *panani*, 157, 92, 708, 69, 88, 1210, 1480, 1693.

Abl. *panani*, 847, 1054 (*-pětha*), 1372 (*-khōta*), 1682 (*-kinⁱ*), 1871 (*-bāpath*).

Plur. nom. *pananⁱ*, 94, 238, 438, 1695, 1736, 1888.

Dat. (and dat.-acc.) *pananěn*, 209 (*-pěth*), 1416, 1553, 1755, 1856 (*-manz*), 1920.

Gen. *pananěn*, 1623.

Fem. sing. nom. *panüñᵘ*, 18, 202, 513, 62, 643, 850, 969, 1051, 1439, 47, 1517, 41, 82, 1778, 85, 1804.

Dat. (or dat. acc.) *panañě*, 102 (*brōnth*), 40 (*-manz*), 334 (*-süty*), 1231 (*-manz*), 1460 (ditto), 1520 (*-pěth*), 1708, 12 (*-pěth*), 1832 (*-manz*).

Gen. *panañěˊ*, 86, 1010, 1514.

Abl. *panañi*, 187 (*-süty*), 210 (*-pětha*), 317 (*-kinⁱ*), 847 (*-mūjūb*), 1102 (*-süty*), 1425 (*-mūjūb*).

Plur. nom. *panañěˊ*, 1212, 1600.

PAP, conj. 3 (II past part. *papyōv*), to be or become ripe; inf. *phal hyotun papunᵘ*, the fruit is beginning to ripen, 1543; conj. part. *papith*, 180.

pāp, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *pāph*), sin, wickedness, a fault, an offence, a blameworthy action, 199, 441, 656, 705, 952, 1013, 1238, 64, 1656; sing. dat. *pāpas-kun*, (inclination) to sin, 1403; gen. *pāpukᵘ*, 122, 769; abl. *pāpa-rostᵘ*, free from sin, blameless, 200, 706, 956; *pāpa-kinⁱ* (sorry) for an offence, 1682; *pāpa-warōi*, (hate nothing) except sin, 851. (H. Cf. *gunāh*, *ōb*, and *takhsīr*.)

par (1), decl. 1, a feather; plur. nom. *par*, 752.

PAR (2), conj. 1 (I past part. *porᵘ*; II past part. *paryōv*), to read, to study;

inf. nom. *parun*; dat. *paranas-kun*, (inclined) towards reading, 128; *paranuk*[u] *rab*[a]*th karun*, to practise reading, 21; *paranas-manz*, in reading, 165, 1294, 1556; gen. *paranuk*[u] *hadd*, the extent of (their) learning, 681; *paranüch*[u] *yĕth*, a desire to study, 925; abl. *parana-sūty*, (pleased) by reading, 1572; forming passive, *chhu-na parana yiwān*, (the writing) cannot be read, 1053; *chhuh parana yiwān*, it is legible, 1336; conj. part. *hĕkaw-a parith*, can we read, 1059; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus parān*, 1143, 1431; 3 *chhuh parān*, 1465; plur. 3 *chhih parān*, 1734; I past part. forming past tense, with suffix of ag. 3rd person sing. *porun*, he read, 595; perf. masc. sing. 2, with interrog. suff. *chhu-yĕ por*[u]*-mot*[u], hast thou read, 872, 1195; fem. (ditto) *chhĕ-yĕ pür*[u]*-müt*[u], hast thou read (a fem. thing), 1275; periphrastic past conditional *yĕduwai mĕ āsihē por*[u]*-mot*[u], if I had read, 1357; fut. sing. 2 *parakh*, 1708; plur. 1 *paraw*, 300; imperat. sing. 2 *par*, 222.

PĀR, conj. 1 (I past part. *pôr*[u]; II past part. ... *yōv*), to make complete, finish, perform; to arrange the hair; imperat. sing. 2 *mas pār*, comb (your) hair, 348.

paradīsh, decl. 1, a foreign country; sing. dat. *-dīshĕs*, 764; cf. *dīsh*.

paralūk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *-lūkh*), the other world, the next world; sing. dat. *paralūkas-manz*, in the next world, 841. (H.)

Paramēshwar, decl. 1, God, 434, 884, 1008, 1557; sing. dat. *-waras*, 139 (for acc.), 945; *-waras-nishĕ*, as compared with God, 962; (fearing) God, 650, 710, 841, 1914; gen. *-wara-sond*[u], 29, 203, 1422, 1809, 51, 1918, 21; ag. *-waran*, 433; nom. with emph. *y*, *Paramēshwar-iiy*, verily God, 1835. (H. Cf. *Khudā*.)

PARANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *paranôw*[u]), to cause to read; to teach; infin. dat. *chyōnis paranāwanas-manz*, in thy instruction, in teaching thee, 1595; gen. *paranāwanuk*[u] *tarīkh*, the method of education, education as a science, 614; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih paranāwān*, they teach, 1771.

paranda, decl. 1, a small boat, a pinnace, 1330.

pāray, decl. 4, a public proclamation, notice, advertisement, 321.

parbut, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *parbuth*, dat. *parbatas*; plur. nom. *parbath*, dat. *parbatan*), a mountain, a range of mountains, 1183; sing. dat. *parbatas-pĕṭh*, upon the mountain, 109; plur. nom., 869, 907. (H.)

parhēz, decl. 1, abstention; abstemiousness, temperance, continence; caution, moderation; sing. nom. *dimāga-nishĕ parhēz karun*[u], to abstain from pride, 1390; *nākāragiyĕ-handis parhēz karanas-manz*, in avoiding wickedness, 1869; sing. abl. *nā-parhēza-gīrī*, incontinence, intemperance, 976; *as*[i] *gaṭhaw parhēza-kin*[i] *rōzan*[i], we ought to remain with caution, we ought to be cautious, 286.

paripūrn, adj., filled; full (of a flood or tide), 745. (H.)

Parwardagār, decl. 1, the Cherisher, the Provider, Providence; sing. gen. *-gāra-sond*^{u}, 1422.

parwarish, decl. 4, fostering, support; *chhuh parwarish karān*, he supports, 1755.

PARZANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *parzanōw*^{u}), to recognize, understand, grasp (the meaning of anything); pres. masc. sing. 2 interrog. *chhukh-a parzanāwān*, 828.

pāsa, decl. 1, the page of a book; sing. dat. *pāsas* (for acc.), 222; *kuth pāsas-manz*, on what page?, 1269.

pasand, adj., ind., approved, preferable, choice, 1373; *pasand karun*, to approve of, 95; *pasand yin*^{u}, to suit (a person, dat.), 1746.

PASH (1), conj. 3 (II past part. *pashyōv*), to repent, be sorrowful; past cond. sing. 1 *pashĕhö*, 1502.

pash (2), decl. 1, the thatch, or roof, of a house, 1407, 1549; *pash din*^{u}, to thatch, 1783.

pashis, see *posh*^{u}.

PASHP, conj. 3 (II past part. *pashpyōv*), to drip, ooze; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh pashpān*, 202.

pata, adv. and postpos.

(a) Adv., afterwards, hereafter, 868, 1501, 2; *yin*^{u} *pata*, to go after, to follow; *yima-y pata* (suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat.), I will follow thee, 755.

(b) Postpos. governing the abl. case, or (in the case of masculine living beings in the sing. number) optionally the dat. Thus (abl.) *rag mutarana pata*, after opening a vein, 201; *aki rĕta pata*, after a month, 1178; *dŏyimi rĕta pata*, after next month, 1234; *aki hapta pata*, after a week, 1897; similarly *tawa-pata*, after that, afterwards, 857; (dat.) *tas pata*, (run) after him, 1558.

patang, decl. 1, a kite (the toy), 1017.

paṭ^{a}*r*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *paṭh*^{a}*r*), a leaf (of a plant); a leaf of paper, a letter. In composition this word sometimes takes the feminine form *paṭ*^{u}*r*^{ü}, and, when it means 'the leaf of a plant', the masculine form *waṭh*^{a}*r*; *khath-paṭh*^{a}*r*, correspondence, 416; *kushĕla-paṭh*^{a}*r*, a letter of good news, hence, politely, a letter, 1471; *prasāda-paṭh*^{a}*r*, a letter of recommendation, a certificate, 292; plur. nom. *paṭh*^{a}*r*, leaves of plants, 1553; *nĕchha-paṭ*^{u}*r*^{ü}, decl. 3, an almanac, 69. No example of the use of *waṭh*^{a}*r* occurs in the sentences, but we may quote *hāka-waṭh*^{a}*r*, spinach-leaves, as an example.

pataulākan, adv., in the end, finally, 562.

path, adv. and postposition.

(a) As an adv., behind, after; in the end, ultimately, 1555; *path rōzun*, to remain behind, be detained, 404; hence metaphorically, to

abstain (*nishĕ*, from), 8; *gaŧhanas path rōzun*, to avoid going, get out of going, 136; *path thawun*, to cause to abstain, to dissuade, 560; *path trāwun*, to leave behind, 1831; *path kāli*, in former times, formerly, 689, 1272; *path-kun*, in former times, formerly, 668; but *path-kun rūd*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, remained behind, omitted (in copying), 1245.

(*b*) Postpos. only noted in the phrase *dŏha-path-dŏha*, day after day, day by day, daily, 482.

pathar, adv., on the bare floor, on the ground, 154.

pathur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *patharas*; plur. nom. *pathar*), the floor of a room, the bare floor, 747; sing. dat. *patharas-pĕṭh*, on the bare floor, 154.

pat^{i}, adv., behind; *pat*^{i} *ŧānun*, to cause to enter behind, to prevent, 1387.

patimĕ, &c., see *patyum*^{u}.

paṭ^{ü}*r*^{ü}, see *paṭ*^{a}*r*.

pātyuk^{u}, see *pŏṭ*^{u}.

patyum^{u}, adj. (sing. dat. *patimis*, and so on; fem. nom. *patim*^{ü}, and so on), last, final, latest, 729, 1348; *brūnṭhyum*^{u} . . . *patyum*^{u}, former . . . latter, 771; masc. sing. dat. *patimis rĕtas-manz*, last month, 678; *patimi warihĕ*, last year, adv., 415; *patimi hafta*, last week (adv.), 941; fem. sing. abl. *patimi ŧandrawāri*, on last Monday, 671; *patimi bañwāri*, on last Tuesday, 1036.

paŧh, decl. 4 (sing. dat. *paŧhi*), belief, trust, confidence, assurance; *mĕ chhĕh paŧh*, I am convinced, 409, 1825; *mĕ chhĕ-na paŧh*, I am not sure (that), 1757; *mĕ chhĕh tamich*^{ü} *paŧh*, I am certain of it, 291; *paŧh kariñ*^{ü}, to believe; *kara na-bananīyĕs* (sing. dat.) *paŧh*, I shall believe an impossibility, 914; to put trust (on = *pĕṭh*), 384, 693, 1823; *paŧh thawiñ*^{ü}, to be assured, certain, 118; to put trust (on = *pĕṭh*), 505, 1824, 66.

paŧh^{i}*lōz*^{ü}, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *-lāzĕ*, and so on), hospitality; —*kariñ*^{ü}, to show hospitality, 882.

pavitr, adj., ind., holy, 884. (H.)

pay, decl. 1, a person's address, the name of the place where he lives, 32, 708. (H.)

PAZ, conj. 3 (II paṣt part. *pazyōv*), to be true, to be proved to be true; to be fit, proper. In the latter sense it is used exactly like the verb *GAṬH* (1), q. v. for examples. The root *PAZ* may be substituted in every case. As in the case of *GAṬH* (1), when used in this sense, the future has the force of a present. Examples occurring in the sentences are (fut. sing. 3, with neg.) *asĕ pazi-na dimāg karun*^{u}, doing conceit will not be proper for us, we should not show conceit, 372; *pazi-na mĕ na-mānun*^{u} *karun*^{u}, I should not disobey, 1872.

pazar, decl. 1, truth; sing. abl. *sĕzara-pazara-kin*^{i}, with straightness and truth, honestly, 473.

*paz*ⁱ, *pazi*, see *poz*ᵘ (1).

*paz*ⁱ*yôr*ᵘ, adj. (fem. *-yör*ᵘ), truthful, *hence*, upright, (of a judge), 906; sincere, 1652.

PĔ, conj. 3, irreg. [inf. *pyon*ᵘ (*pĕun* or *pyun* is not used), sing. dat. *pĕnas*, gen. *pĕnuk*ᵘ, &c.; fem. *pĕñ*ᵘ; conj. part. *pĕth*, having fallen; freq. part. *pĕ pĕ* or *pĕth pĕth*, having fallen frequently; pres. part. *pĕwān*; II past part. *pyōv* or *pyauv*, plur. *pĕy*; fem. sing. and plur. *pĕyĕ*; III past part. *pĕyōv*, plur. *pĕyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *peyēyĕ*; IV past part. *pĕyāv*; fut. sing. 1 *pĕma*, 2 *pĕkh*, 3 *pĕyi*; plur. 1 *pĕmaw*, 2 *pĕyiw*, 3 *pĕn*; imperat. sing. 2 *pĕh*, 3 *pĕyin*; plur. 2 *pĕyiw*, 3 *pĕyin*; polite, sing. 2 *pĕta*, 3 *pĕy*ⁱ*tan*; plur. 2 *pĕy*ⁱ*taw*, 3 *pĕy*ⁱ*tan*; past cond. sing. 1 *pĕmahö*, 2 *pĕhökh*, 3 *pĕyihē*; plur. *pĕmahöw*, 2 *pĕy*ⁱ*hīw*, 3 *pĕhön*], to fall, 339 (of rain), 862 (my foot fell on it, I trod on it), 923 (of rain), 1331, 1455 (of rain), 1631 (of rain), 1827, 1932 (of rain); to be laid (of the foundations of a house), 775; to happen, 779; (of expense) to be incurred, 902; to fall to a person's lot, to be incumbent on him, e. g. *pĕyi mĕ karun*ᵘ, doing will fall to me, I shall have to do, 871; similarly, 732, 67, 981, 2, 1225, 1300. The perfect participle *pyō-mot*ᵘ (plur. *pyē-mat*ⁱ; fem. sing. *pyē-müṭ*ᵘ), fallen, is used to mean 'lying down'. Thus, 172 (lying on, or confined to, bed), 315 (rubbish lying on the ground), 467 (fallen, or lying, in the darkness of ignorance); *wasith pyon*ᵘ (= Hindī *gir paṛnā*), to fall down, 695, 763, 1054, 69, 1407, 1549, 1883.

The following forms occur in the specimens:—conj. part., 695, 1054, perfect part., 172, 315; masc. plur., 467; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh pĕwān*, 1455, 1631; II past part., making past tense; masc. sing. 3, 763, 75, 862, 923, 1069, 1549, 1932; plur. 3, 1827; fem. sing. 3, 1883; fut. sing. 3, 339, 732, 79, 871, 902, 1225, 1407; with suff. of dat. of 2nd pers. sing. *pĕyi-y*, 767, 981, 2, 1300; past cond. sing. 1, 1331.

pēch, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *pēchh*), a screw, 726.

pĕma, *pĕmahö*, see *PĔ*.

pēsh, adv. in front; *āv asĕ pēsh*, he came to meet us, received us, met us, 1352; *mukaddima sapadi pēsh*, the case will become in front, will be put up, will come on, take place, 1819.

pĕth, see *PĔ*.

pĕṭh, postpos. governing dat., on, upon, equivalent to the Hindī *par*, as in *arziyĕ-pĕṭh*, (signature) on the petition, 950; *baṭhis-pĕṭh*, on the river bank, 570, 612; *dĕsi-pĕṭh*, on the wall, 439; *gāsas-p.*, on the grass, 518; *gugūstalis-p.*, on a swing, 1769; *guris-p.*, on the horse, on the pony, on horseback, 701, 1353, 1539; *hŏnjĕ-p.*, on the bill of exchange, 631; *hĕri-p.*, on the ladder-stairs, 1707; *kākazan-p.*, (ink-blots) on the papers, 209; *kalas-p.*, on the head, 163, 274; *khatas-p.*, (a seal) on the letter

1587; *khōrĕ-p.*, on the heel, 862; *kōhas-p.*, upon the mountain, 109; *mēzas-p.*, on the table, 1044; *nāwi-p.*, on the ship, on board, 1286; *panan-p.*, (writing) on leaves, 1740; *patharas-p.*, on the floor, 154; *takhtas-p.*, on a throne, 1787; *tath-p.*, (a mark) on it, 1131; *watharanis-p.*, on the bed, 172; *zamīni-pĕṭh*, on the ground, 180, 1069.

We also find it in various wider meanings, as in *kulis-pĕṭh*, (climbing) up a tree, 333; *akh akis-p.*, (they snarled) at each other, 1671; (they tumbled) one over the other, 1827; *timan-p.*, (authority) over them, 946; *tas-p.*, (a victory) over him, 165; *dushmanas-p.*, (victorious) over the enemy, 1262; *naukaras-p.*, (he left everything) to his servant, (i. e. did nothing himself), 1051; *tas-p.*, (an accusation) against him, 20, 1412; *mĕ-p.*, (the burden rests) upon me, 252; (a claim) upon me, 500; (a favour) done to me, 820; *tsĕ-p.*, (a fine imposed) upon thee, 1061; *sārĕnüy-p.*, (barks) at every one, 156; *garīban-pĕṭh*, compassion (shown) to the poor, 304; *prath kaïsi-p.*, (injustice) towards every one, 955; *asĕ-p.*, (kindness) to us, 1015; *dŏkha-vĕtĕn-p.*, (pity) on the afflicted, 1332; *wananas-p.*, (confidence) in what is said, 384, 693; *tath-p.*, (trust) in that, 1823; *tas-p.*, trust in him, 1824; *tsĕ-p.*, (trust) in thee, 1866; *kathi-p.*, (discussion) concerning a subject, 99; (agreement) to a proposal, 391; (consideration) on the matter, 910; *mālas-p.*, (a claim) on the property, 327; *tath-p.*, (contented) with that, 400; *asbābas-p.*, (a customs drawback) on the goods, 581; *tajwīzas-p.*, (objections) concerning or against a plan, 772; *chyōnis wananas-p.*, (I comply) according to what you say, 915; *kath yĕshi-p.*, with what intention, 1435; *chāli-p.*, (rebuke) concerning (this) conduct, 1508; *salāhas-p.*, (they laugh) at advice, 1540; *yĕshi-p.*, (firm) in purpose, 1520, 1712; *s^ahas-p.*, (fired) at a leopard, 1171; *mārkhōras-p.*, (shot) at the wild goat, 1636; *mashᵉrabas-p.*, in error, mistaken, 653.

It sometimes signifies 'in' or 'at', as in:—*dālānas-pĕṭh*, (put it) in the hall, 335, 1028; *darwāzas-p.*, at the door, 175; *kāmĕ-p.*, (a successor) in a post, 1743.

It signifies motion towards in *gāmas-pĕṭh*, (the way) to the village, 1289; *guzaras-p.*, (go) to the custom-house, 458; *kotᵘ-p.*, whither (does the road go), 1042; *khazānas-p.*, (go) to the treasury, 1817; *wānas-p.*, (go) to the shop, 218.

pĕṭha, postpos., governing abl. case, from on (= Hindī *par-sē*), as in *guri pĕṭha*, (to fall) from on a horse, 695, 1054; *kitābi-pĕṭha*, from on the book, 210.

Commonly used as a postpos. of the abl. meaning 'from' as in, *'ŏkachyāra-pĕṭha*, from childhood, 312, 942; *chīna-p.*, from China, 314; *yiti-p.*, from here, 561; *azi-p.*, from even to-day, 1068; *shahara-p.*, (coming) from the city, 1108; *palⁱyāri-p.*, leaped from (i. e. over) the railings, 1045.

Often used to indicate time or duration of time in the past, as in *dahi warihĕ-pēṭha*, for the past ten years, 1614; *kĕh-wakta-*(or *kāla-*)*p.*, of late, lately, the other day, 648, 923, 32, 65; *kĕtau dŏhau-p.*, of late, 153, 171, 1545; *küṭyau dohau-p.*, since how many days, 1608; *mainai wakta-*(or *kāla-*)*p.*, a short time ago, 1382; *sĕṭhāh wakta-*(or *kāla-*)*p.*, from a long time, 322, 64; *yütᵘ wakta-*(or *kāla-*)*p.*, from a long time, 1641.

pēṭhⁱ, postpos. governing the dat. or the abl. case (the same in meaning as *pēṭh*), on, upon, over; (with dat.) *brāndas-pēṭhⁱ*, over the verandah, 97; (with abl.) *āba-*(or *pāñi-*)*pēṭhⁱ*, upon the water, 745, 1759.

pĕyi, see *PĔ*.

phailwān, adj., ind., strong, brave, valiant, valorous, 214.

phal, decl. 1, a fruit, 22, 197, 207, 662, 716, 21, 56, 1252, 1345, 1543, 1687; a result, 1501, 28, 9, 1867; an inference (from something said), 943; profit, advantage, benefit, 42, 795, 1538; with emph. *y*, *phalüy*, 716; sing. gen. *phalüchᵘ wummēd*, the expectation (fem.) of fruit, 207; abl. *phala-hanā*, a little fruit, some fruit, 721; plur. nom. *phal*, 1252; *phala-sōvᵘ*, adj. (fem. *-sövᵘ*), fruitful, fertile, 720, 1677 (both fem. nom.).

phamb, decl. 1, cotton; sing. gen. *phambüchᵘ ḍūrᵘ*, a bale (fem.) of cotton, 149.

phāsi diñᵘ, to hang a person, to execute, 671.

PHAṬ, conj. 2 (I past part. *phoṭᵘ*, plur. *phaṭⁱ*; fem. *phüṭᵘ*, plur. *phachĕ*; II past part. *phachyōv*), to be split, 602 (ears split by noise); to burst, 254; to be cut (of the skin of the head), 763; to sink in water, 1655; to be stuck (in mud), 1733; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih phaṭān*, 602; fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh phaṭān*, 1655; I past masc. sing. 3 *phoṭᵘ*, 1733; with suff. 3rd pers. dat. *phoṭu-s*, 763; past cond., with suff. of 3rd pers. plur. dat. *phaṭihĕ-kh*, it would have burst for them, 254.

phĕkis, see *phyokᵘ*.

PHĒR, conj. 2 (I past part. *phyūrᵘ*, plur. *phīrⁱ*; fem. *phīrᵘ*, plur. *phērĕ*; II past part. *phēryōv*), to walk about, wander, 205, 704, 830, 1313, 1716; to be prevalent (of a disease), 1386, 1423; to travel in a country, 1814.

Inf. sing. gen. *phēranukᵘ*, 830, 1313; abl. *phērana-süty*, from walking about, 704; conj. part. *phīrith*, frequently used as an adverb meaning 'back again', as in *phīrith anun*, to bring back, 1558; *phīrith diñᵘ*, to give back, return, refund, 1486; *phīrith yinᵘ*, to come back, return, 1159, 1532, 1897; or in *āv phīrith tayār karana*, (the house) was rebuilt, 1470; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh phērān*, 1716, 1814; I past masc. sing. 3 *phyūrᵘ shaharas*, he walked about the city, 205; I perf. part. sing. 3 masc. *chhuh nākāragiyĕ-kun phyūrᵘ-motᵘ rōzān*, is inclined to evil, 858; fem. *chhĕh phīrᵘ-mütᵘ*, (the disease) is prevalent, 1386, 1423.

phĕran, decl. 1, a cloak, overcoat, 335; *phĕran pairāwun*, to clothe (the naked), 338.

PHIR, conj. 1 (I past part. *phyur*^{u}, plur. *phir*^{i}; fem. *phir*^{ü}, plur. *phirĕ*; II past part. *phiryōv*), to turn over (pages), 1828; to turn over in one's mind, to call to memory; to turn over, or pour, from one vessel to another; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *phiru-n*, 1828.

PHIRANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-nŏw*^{u}, fem. *phiranŏw*^{ü}, 321), to cause to go round, to circulate a notice or the like.

phir^{i}, see *PHIR*.

phīr^{i}, see *PHĒR*.

phiri, an adv. signifying repetition or 'times'. It is really the abl. sing. of a fem. noun, and is hence suffixed to adjectives in the fem. sing. abl., as in *prath rĕta aki phiri*, once a month, 1773; *dŏyi phiri*, twice, 165, 1636; *kūṭi phiri*, several times, 1192; see *kūṭ*^{u}.

phīrith, *phīr*^{ü}, see *PHĒR*.

phir^{ü}, see *PHIR*.

phŏk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *phŏkh*), a puff; *phŏkh din*^{u}, to blow, to puff, to blow (off dust), 210.

PHŎLL, conj. 2 (I past part. *phọll*^{u}, fem. *phọjj*^{ü}; II past part. *phŏjjyōv*), to expand (as a flower, &c.), to bloom (actually or figuratively); fut. sing. 3 *phŏlli*, 208. The noun of agency, *phŏllawun*^{u}, is used adverbially in the phrase *gāsh phŏllawun*^{u}, at dawn, 469.

PHŎLLAW, conj. 1 (I past part. *phallow*^{u}), to cause to bloom, *hence*, to expand, distend; conj. part. *phŏllawith*, 562.

phol^{u}, decl. 2, a suffix meaning 'a little' as in *dā̆-phol*^{u}, a little rice. In the plural it means 'grains' as in *mŏkhta-phal*^{i} (plur. nom.), grains of pearls, i.e. pearls, 996.

phŏṭ^{ü}*r*^{ü}, decl. 3, a small basket; sing. dat. *phŏṭ*^{a}*rĕ-manz*, in a basket, 161.

PHUṬ, conj. 2 (I past part. *phuṭ*^{u}, plur. *phuṭ*^{i}; fem. *phuṭ*^{ü}, plur. *phuchĕ*; II past part. *phuchyōv*), to be broken, 807, 35, 1554; to be cracked (of a pot), 431; I past masc. sing. 3 *phuṭ*^{u}, 835; fem. *phuṭ*^{ü}, 1554; perfect part. *phuṭ*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, 431; fut. sing. 3 with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat., *phuṭi-y*, it will break for thee, i.e. it will break in your hands, 807.

PHUṬ^{A}*R*, conj. 1 (I past part. *phuṭ*^{a}*r*^{u}), to break open anything; conj. part. *phuṭ*^{a}*rith*, 1699.

PHUṬ^{A}*RĀW*, conj. 1 (I past part. *-rŏw*^{u}), to break anything, 1054, 1210; to break open, burst open, 233, 55, 1012; conj. part. *phuṭ*^{a}*rŏwith*, 233, 55; I past part. forming past tense, 1054, 1210; imperat. sing. 2 *phuṭ*^{a}*rāv*, 1012.

phuṭ^{ü}*j*^{ü}, decl. 3, a parcel, bundle, package, 251, 1268, 77.

PHYĀR, conj. 1 (I past part. *phyŏr*ᵘ), to strain; imperat. sing. 2 *kaparas-manz phyār*, strain through a cloth, 1723.

*phyok*ᵘ, decl. 2, the shoulder; sing. dat. *phĕkis-pĕṭh*, on the shoulder, 1637.

*phyur*ᵘ, see *PHIR*.

*phyūr*ᵘ, see *PHĒR*.

PIH, conj. 1 (I past part. *pyuh*ᵘ, plur. *pih*ⁱ; fem. *pish*ᵘ̈, plur. *pishĕ*; II past part. *pishyōv*), to grind (wheat, &c.); imperat. sing. 2 *pih*, 823, 1155.

pīpa, decl. 1, a cask, a barrel, 789; sing. dat. *pīpas-manz*, in a barrel, 278; plur. nom. *pīpa*, 157.

*pīr*ᵘ̈, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *pīrĕ*), a stool, a low chair, 295.

pŏkta, adj., ind., thorough, 'pucka'; deliberate (of an opinion), 493; *pŏkta-pöṭh*ⁱ, thoroughly; *pŏkta-pöṭh*ⁱ *yiśhun*, to wish thoroughly, to be determined, 517.

pŏlād, decl. 1, steel; sing. abl. *pŏlāda-nishĕ*, from steel, 744.

PŎND, conj. 1 (I past part. *pọ̆nd*ᵘ, plur. *pŏnd*ⁱ; fem. *pọ̆nz*ᵘ̈, plur. *pŏnza*; II past part. *pŏnzōv*. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles. Thus *pọ̆ndu-n*, it was sneezed by him, he sneezed), to sneeze; pres. sing. masc. 2 *chhuḱh pŏndān*, thou art sneezing, 1673.

*pön*ⁱ, see *pān*.

pönī, see *kālā-pönī*.

pönś or *pānś*, card., com. gen. plur. (nom. *pönś* or *pānś*, dat. *pö(ā)nśan*, ag. *pö(ā)nśau*), five; plur. nom. masc., 703, 805, 1109; fem., 97; *pönś hath* (277, 1566), *pānś hath* (75, 972), five hundred; dat. *pānśan warihĕn-kyut*ᵘ (took a house) for five years, 1047; gen. *pönśan mōharan-hünz*ᵘ̈ *ṭhīl*ⁱ, a purse of five *ashrafīs*, 1436.

*pōñ*ᵘ, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *pöñis*, gen. *pāñuk*ᵘ, ag. *pöñ*ⁱ, abl. *pāñi*; plur. nom. *pöñ*ⁱ, dat. *pāñĕn*, ag. and abl. *pāñau*. When this word is the first member of an appositional compound it becomes *pã*; for examples see below. When it is the second member of such a compound it becomes *wōñ*ᵘ, as in *Vĕtha-wōñ*ᵘ, water of the Vĕth or Jehlam), water, 1034, 1263, 1926; sing. dat., 1314; *pöñis-manz*, in water, 1188; gen. *pāñi*-(for *pāñiki*) *ta wāwaki badalana-puśhy*, for change of water and air, i. e. for change of climate, 297 (here *pāñi(ki)* is masc. sing. abl. of *pāñuk*ᵘ; the *ki* is omitted as it occurs in *wāwaki*); abl. *pāñi-pĕṭh*ⁱ, 745 (the ship will go along) on the water, 1759 (floating) on the water; *pāñi-sūty*, (fill) with water, 728; in composition, *pã-gol*ᵘ, a draught of water, 579; *pã-hanā*, fem., a little water, some water, 160, 883, 1447, 1705. (H. Cf. *āb*.)

pöpī, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *pöpiyĕs*, and so on), one who is blameworthy, a criminal, 198; sing. dat., 1004. (H.)

*pŏr*ᵘ, decl. 2, a direction, as in *hēryum*ᵘ *pŏr*ᵘ, the staircase direction, the

upper rooms of a house, 1855. The ag. case *pör*^{i} is used to form adverbs of direction, as in *kami-pör*^{i} or *ka-pör*^{i}, in or from what direction; *śŏwā-pör*^{i} or *śŏ-pör*^{i}, in the four directions, on all sides, 907.

PŌSH (1), conj. 2 (I past part. *pūsh*^{u}, plur. *pūsh*^{i}; fem. *pūsh*^{ü}, plur. *pŏshĕ*; II past part. *pŏshyōv*), to be victorious, prevail against (with dat. of object); pres. masc. plur. 1 *shĕt*^{a}*ras chhi-na as*^{i} *pŏshān*, we do not prevail over the enemy, 1262.

pŏsh (2), decl. 1, a flower, a blossom, 1666; sing. gen. *pŏshuk*^{u}, 1194; *pŏshĕk*^{i} *byöl*^{i}, the seeds of the flower, 1688; plur. nom. *pŏsh*, 207, 743, 9, 825, 1384; dat. *pŏshĕn*, 1667; gen. *pŏshĕn-handi mŏshka-sūty*, through the fragrance of the flowers, 1308.

pŏshāk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *pŏshākh*), dress, clothing; sing. gen. *pŏshākūch*^{ü} *fikir*^{ü}, thought about clothing, 584; *pŏshākh pairun*, to put on one's clothes, to dress, 585.

posh^{u}, decl. 2, a beast, an animal as distinct from mankind, 167; sing. dat. *pashis*, 1467. (H. Cf. *haiwān*.)

pöth^{a}*r*, decl. 1, acting (in a drama), *hence* imposition, cheating, 913; *pöth*^{a}*r karanwōl*^{u}, an impostor, 916.

pŏthĕ, *pŏthi*, see *pūth*^{i}.

pöṭh^{i}, adv., used in conjunction with other words to indicate manner. *pöṭhin* is also used, but does not occur in the sentences. In the case of declinable words it is usually (but not always) added to the agent case, or to the agent case masc. sing. of the genitive. When added to adverbs of manner, its signification is purely pleonastic. Examples of the use of *pöṭh*^{i} are as follows:—

(*a*) Added to adverbs of manner, *kĕtha-pöṭhi*, how? 122, 439, 57, 577, 680, 6, 788, 803, 99, 974, 1023, 1138, 1221, 1434; *titha-y-pöṭh*^{i}, in that very manner, 944; even in such a way (that), 459; *wāra-pöṭh*^{i}, thoroughly, 258, 370, 1257; *yitha-p.*, thus, 9, 449, 603, 740, 1099, 1239, 1344, 62, 1506, 22; as (rel.), 944; *yitha-y-p.*, in this very manner, 1126, 1279.

(*b*) Added to other indeclinable words, *āsān-pöṭh*^{i}, easily, 1336; *fārasī-p.*, in the Persian manner, 1810; *jyān-p.*, well, 238, 1903; *khŏsh-p.*, safely (of an arrival), 1562; *pŏkta-p.*, thoroughly, 517; *pūra-p.*, in full manner, regularly, 1494.

(*c*) with ag. case, *paz*^{i}*-pöṭh*^{i}, truly, assuredly, 119, 200, 1560, 1866; *rat*^{i}*-p.*, well, rightly, properly, 1538.

(*d*) With ag. of genitive *kanĕ-hand*^{i} *pöṭh*^{i}, like a stone, 900.

(*e*) Otherwise—*sŏkha-sān*, with comfort, comfortably, *sŏkha-sān-pöṭh*^{i}, securely, comfortably, 1594. As the nom. sing. masc. of any adjective may be used as an adverb of manner, in the two following, *pöṭh*^{i}, though apparently added to the nom. sing., is really added pleonastically to an

adverb of manner; *lŏṭᵘ-pöṭhⁱ*, lightly, (of speech) softly, 1905; *sahal-*(or *sŭkhāla-*)*pöṭhⁱ*, easily, 807.

pāṭᵘ, decl. 2, silk cloth; sing. gen. *pāṭyukᵘ kār-khāna*, a silk manufactory, 1648.

pozᵘ (1), adj. (fem. *püzᵘ*), true, not false (of a statement or occurrence), 50, 64, 119, 130, 409, 1419, 1611, 1825; as subst., the truth, 374, 604; real, true, not imaginary, not imitation, 596; true, correct, 931, 1405 (of pronunciation); true, honest, just, 1296; with emph. *y*, fem. sing. nom. *püzᵘ-y*, true indeed, 1309; *pozᵘ mānun*, to consider as true, believe, credit, 178, 435; masc. sing. ag. *pazⁱ pöṭhⁱ*, assuredly, certainly, without doubt, 119, 200, 1560, 1866; abl. *pazi-khŏta*, (more) than the real amount, (more) than was due, 501; *pazi pazi* = Hindī *ṭhīk ṭhīk*, exactly, really, 1389; fem. sing. nom., 130, 596.

pozᵘ (2), conj., but, 242, 93, 481, 616, 43, 1063, 1171, 1192, 1216, 80, 1306, 1636, 79.

prabāt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *prabāth*), morning, dawn; gen. *prabātukᵘ hawāh*, the morning breeze, 1937 (H.)

prakār, decl. 1, manner, kind, 1150, 1746; sing. abl. *kami prakāra*, of what kind, 1442; *kuni prakāra*, of any kind, 647, 1824; *sĕṭhāh prakāra*, of many kinds, 718. The old agent case, *prakörⁱ*, is used as an adv. in *nānā prakörⁱ*, of various kinds, in different ways, 1260, 1613, 1807; *yimi prakörⁱ*, of this kind, 1345. (H.)

prakhᵒṭᵘ, adj. (f. *prakhᵘṭᵘ*), manifest, plain, distinct; with emph. *y*, *prakhᵒṭu-y*, really manifest, 653; *prakhᵒṭᵘ karun*, to make manifest, to manifest, display, 120, 601; *prakhᵒṭᵘ sapadun*, to become manifest, to appear, 88; fem., 601. (H. Cf. *zöhir*.)

prakhyôpᵘ, adj., (fem. *-khyöpᵘ*), celebrated, famous, well known, 916, 1253. (H.)

prakhyôtᵘ, adj. (fem. *-khyöṭᵘ*), the same as *prakhyôpᵘ*, 288. (H.)

prakörⁱ, see *prakār*.

prakrat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *prakrath*; dat. *prakrüṭᵘ*, and so on), a man's nature, bodily constitution, health, 396, 855. (H.)

pramān, decl. 1, proof, proof or arguments brought forward in a law case, 1406; plur. nom., 100. (H.)

prān, decl. 1, the life, the immortal soul of a person, 903.

prānⁱʳ, see *prônᵘ*.

prang, decl. 1, a couch, a seat, 420.

PRĀR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *prôrᵘ*; II past part. *prāryōv*), to await, wait for, look forward to; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus prārān*, 654.

PRĀR (2), conj. 3 (II past part. *prāryōv*), to wait. Imperat. sing. 2, *prār*, 585.

prasād, decl. 1, favour, grace; sing. abl. *prasāda-paṭhᵃr*, a letter bespeaking favour, a letter of recommendation, a certificate, 292. (H.)

prasan, adj., ind., satisfied, content, 1573; pleased, gratified, 1343; glad, 806; happy (of the future life), 650, 841; *prasan-mana*, of happy mind, lively in disposition, 1088; *chhukh-a ċᵃh prasan*, art thou satisfied? do you consent? 391; *prasan thawun*, to make pleased, to oblige, 1227. (H. Cf. *khŏsh* and *rŏzī*.)

prasannatā, decl. 4, happiness, joy, 840, 1402, 1852. (H.)

prashn, decl. 1, a question; *prashn ta wŏttar*, question and answer, conversation, 1431; sing. dat. *prashnas*, 1504; gen. *prashnukᵘ*, 82. (H.)

prath, a prefix implying distribution, 'each,' 'every.' Sometimes it is employed as a preposition governing either the dative or the ablative case, without difference of meaning. Thus (governing dat.) *prath subᵃhas* (cf. *prath suba* below), every morning, 1353, 1539; (governing abl. case) *prath dŏha*, daily, every day, 1465, 1542, 1895; *prath dŏha subᵃhas*, every day at dawn, every morning, 1539; *prath ranga*, of every kind, 952; *prath rĕta aki phiri*, every month one time, once a month, 1773: *prath tarafa*, in all directions, 321; *prath taraha*, of every kind, 913 (cf. *prath-tarahukᵘ*, below).

Sometimes it is simply compounded, as in *prath-kuni*, everywhere, 1523; *prath-kuni chīzukᵘ bāpār*, business of things of various kinds, 107; *prath-kāh*, every one, 812; each one, 1283; *prath-kaĭsi-manz*, amongst them all, 661; *prath-kaĭsi-sūty*, with every one, 325; *prath-kaĭsi-hondᵘ*, of each, 718; *prath-tarahukᵘ asbāb*, furniture of all kinds, 792 (cf. *prath taraha*, above).

Quite independent in its formation is *prath suba*, every morning, 1664 (cf. *prath subᵃhas* above).

pratigyā, decl. 4, a resolution, resolve; *p. karünᵘ*, to resolve, 1522. (H. Cf. *kasᵃd*.)

praċanḍ, adj., ind., powerful (of the heat of the sun), 1632. (H.)

praċār, decl. 1, imparting, spreading abroad; *p. karun*, to spread abroad or impart (knowledge), 905. (H.)

PRĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *prôwᵘ*; II past part. *prāvyōv*), to obtain, get, 25, 262, 92, 878, 1410, 80, 1742, 1878; to find, come across, 659, 1597; to come across, suffer (a misfortune, &c.), 1165; to receive, 1268; *jīth prāwünᵘ*, to gain a victory, to conquer, 165; inf. gen. *panani māl prāwanüchᵘ wummēd*, the hope of (your) own obtaining the property, i.e. the hope of your obtaining your property, 1480; fut. pass. part. *prāwunᵘ*, fem. *prāwünᵘ*, it is to be obtained, 659; pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhukh prāwān*, thou obtainest, 1878; past part. forming past tense; masc. sing., 25, 292 (by me), 878 (by him), 1742 (by us); with suff. of ag.

2nd pers. sing. *prôwu-th*, 262; fem. sing. *pröwu* or *prövü*, 25, 165, 1165, 1268; fut. sing. 2 *prāwakh*, 1410; plur. 1 *prāwaw*, 1597.

prawāh, decl. 1, the stream, current, of a river, 1458. (H.)

PRAY, conj. 2 (I past part. *proyu*; II past part. *prayyōv*), to be pleasant, pleasing; noun of agency, *prayĕwunu*; *manas prayĕwunu*, pleasing to the mind, agreeable, pleasant, 61; (of a breeze) suitable, favourable, 707; fem. *tas prayĕwüñü kitāb*, a book pleasing to him, a book which he would like, 801; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh asĕ prayān*, (it) is pleasing to us, we like (it), 1937; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat., and interrog. suff. *chhu-y-ĕ prayān*, dost thou like (it)? 1380; with neg. suff. *chhu-na mĕ prayān*, I do not like (it), 756; fem. with suff. 2nd pers. sing. and interrog. suff. *chhĕ-y-ĕ prayān*, dost thou like (it, fem.), 1456.

prāyĕ, adv., frequently, often, generally, 783; *tarjama prāyĕ shĕbdan-hondu*, a translation generally of the words, a very literal translation, 1086. (H. Cf. *aksar*.)

prāyĕshchit, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *prāyĕshchith*; sing. dat. *-chitas*), an atonement, 122. (H. Cf. *kafāra*.)

prayōzan, decl. 1, an object for doing anything, a purpose, a reason, 311, 1226; sing. abl. *prayōzana khötᵃra*, for (such and such) a purpose, 790. (H.)

prazāh, decl. 1, a subject (of a realm); plur. dat. (for acc.) *prazāhan*, 1416. (H.)

prīm, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *prīmas*, plur. nom. *prīm*, but plur. dat. *prēman*, ag. *prēmau*), love, affection, 1651; sing. abl. *prīma-sūty*, with civility, 1352. (H.)

PRIṬH, conj. 1 (I past part. *pryuṭhu*; II past part. *priṭhōv*), to ask, 677, 1351; I past, *mĕ pryuṭhu tas-nishĕ*, I asked him, 481; fut. sing. 2 *priṭhakh*, 677; imperat. sing. 2 *tas priṭh zi*, ask him (what is his name, lit. that what is your name), 110; past cond. sing. 2 *priṭhahökh*, 1351.

prônu, adj. (fem. *pröñü*), old, ancient, of long standing, 79, 694, 1577, 1600; former, what has occurred previously, 627; fem. sing. nom., 627, 1577; plur. nom. *prāñĕ*, 1600.

prôwu, *pröwu*, see *PRĀW*.

puchhu, in *shrākapuchhu*, q.v.

PŪR, conj. 1 (I past part. *pūru*; II past part. *pūryōv*), to fill, to satisfy, to fulfil, complete; inf. abl. forming pass. *chhĕ-na pūrana yiwān*, it (fem.) is not satisfied, 1163; conj. part. *pūrith hĕkun*, to be able to fulfil, to be able to complete, 18.

pūra, adj., ind., full, complete, 1410, 1825; *pūra-pöṭhi*, in full manner, regularly, with regularity, 1494; *pūra sapadun*, to be fulfilled (of a prophecy, &c.), 790, 1371; to be confirmed (of news), 386; to be

completed (of a period of time), 593; *pūra chhu-na karān*, he does not perform (his promises), 1306.

pūrbī, adj., ind., eastern, oriental; *pūrbī yilm* (or *vidyā*), oriental learning, 1257.

pur^{u}, adj. (fem. *pur*^{ü}), full; *khŏshiyĕ-sūty pur*^{u}, full of mirth, 1160.

pūr^{u} (1), see *PŪR*.

pūr^{u} (2), decl. 2, the east; sing. gen. *pūryuk*^{u}, 608.

pūr^{u} (3), decl. 2, a foot; *pūr*^{u} *tulun*, to raise the foot, *hence* to step out, quicken one's pace, 1449; *pūr*^{u} *tulanuk*^{u} *sadāh* (*sada* + *āh*), a sound of raising the feet, the sound of a footstep, a footfall, 1815.

pūr^{ü}*-müš*^{ü}, see *PAR*.

purush, decl. 1, a man, a male, 718. (H. Cf. *nar*.)

PUSH^{ĕ}*RĀW*, conj. 1 (I past part. *push*^{ĕ}*rŏw*^{u}), to make over anything; to devote a thing to a certain purpose, 94; to entrust a thing, 986; inf. abl. forming pass. past fem. 3rd sing. *āyĕ push*^{ĕ}*rāwana*, 986; perf. masc. plur. 3 *chhih push*^{ĕ}*rŏw*^{i}*-mat*^{i}, 94.

pusht, decl. 1, the back (of a chair), 1105.

pūth^{i}, decl. 3, a book, 15, 191, 369, 614, 8, 87, 800, 1, 928, 1059, 94, 1143, 1208, 1392, 1572, 1778; *lŏk*^{ü}*ṭ*^{ü} *pūth*^{i}, a small book, a pamphlet, 1275; sing. dat. *pŏthĕ*, 936 (dat. of possession), 1876; gen. *pŏthĕ-hond*^{u}, 131; *pŏthĕ-hond*^{u} *pāsa*, a page of a book, 1269; *p.-hond*^{u} *jild*, a volume of a book, 1514; *p.-hond*^{u} *wanun*, to speak of, or about, a book, 1638, 58; *p.-handi khŏt*^{a}*ra*, for the book, 1739; abl. *pŏthi-nishĕ*, (a quotation) from a book, 1452; *pŏthi-pĕṭha*, from on the book, 210; *pŏthi-gara*, a book-room, a library, 506; *pŏthi-kuṭh*^{u}, a book-room, a library, 1064; plur. nom. *pŏthĕ*, 218, 802, 1600. (H. Cf. *kitāb*.)

putr, decl. 1, a son; *rāza-putr*, a king's son, a prince, 1787. (H.)

pŭṭ^{ü}, decl. 3, a board, a plank, 1339; sing. dat. (for acc.) *pachĕ*, 1576; plur. nom. *pachĕ*, 809, 997, 1340; *šak*^{i}*-pŭṭ*^{ü}, the rudder of a ship, 1554.

pūt^{u} (1), decl. 2, in *muñĕ-pūt*^{u}, a kiss, 1017.

pūt^{u} (2), decl. 2, the young of an animal of the bird kind, a chicken; abl. plur. *pūtyau-sān*, with chickens, 310.

pušhy, postpos., governing either the (*a*) ablative case, or (*b*) the masculine singular ablative case of the genitive, and meaning 'for'. Thus, (*a*) *kami-pušhy*, for what? why? 190; *kāmi-pušhy*, for (on) business, 257; (*b*) *myāni pušhy*, for me, 412; *shurĕn-murĕn-handi pušhy*, for (your) family, 1421.

With the infinitive, it indicates purpose, as in *karana-pušhy*, for the purpose of doing, in order to do, 239, 665; *badalana-pušhy*, for change (of air), 297; *wuchhana-pušhy*, (desire) to see, 512.

pūz^{ü}, see *poz*^{u}.

pyāday, adv., on foot, 1813.

*pyô-mot*ᵘ, see *PĔ*.
*pyon*ᵘ, see *PĔ*.
*pyot*ᵘ, decl. 2, the sharp point (of a needle), 1349.

R

rab, decl. 4, mud, 1187; sing. dat. *rabi-manz*, in the mud, 1733.
*rab*ᵃ*t*, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *rab*ᵘ*th*), familiarity, habit, practice, use; *lĕkhanuk*ᵘ *rab*ᵃ*th karun*, to accustom oneself to writing, 21.
*rach*ĕ, see *RAṬ*.
RACHH, conj. 1 (I past part. *rochh*ᵘ; II past part. *rachhyōv*), to protect; to support, provide subsistence for, 1920; noun of agency, *rachhan-wôl*ᵘ, the guardian (of a ward), 827; fut. (pres. subj.) sing. 3 *rachhi*, 1920.
rad, adj., ind., rejected, wasted, waste (of paper), 253; *rad karun*, to reject, to resist, oppose (an order), 553.
rād, decl. 1, in *nāga-rād*, a fountain; plur. nom. the same, 776.
rafākat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *-kath*, dat. *-küś*ᵘ, and so on), society, companionship, company, the general society of a place, 417.
rafīk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *rafīkh*), a companion, friend, ally, 784.
rag, decl. 1, an artery, a vein; *rag mućarun*, to open a vein, to bleed a person, 201.
*rah*ᵃ*m*, decl. 1, mercy, compassion, humanity, 362, 887; *rah*ᵃ*m-dil*, humane, gentle, 886; *rah*ᵃ*m karun*, to show compassion, 304, 1146, 1332; *bē-rah*ᵃ*m*, merciless, inhuman, 951, 1845, 9.
*rahdōr*ⁱ, decl. 3, a pass or permit for use on a journey or for transporting goods, a passport, 1284, 8, 1312.
raiyĕt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *raiyĕth*), a subject (of a king); plur. dat. *raiyĕtan*, 1416.
*r*ᵃ*kha*, decl. 4, a line (in writing or drawing), a scrawl, 580; plur. nom. *r*ᵃ*kha*, 651, 1583; plur. dat. *r*ᵃ*khan-manz*ⁱ, between the lines, 1689.
RAN, conj. 1 (I past part. *ron*ᵘ; II past part. *rañōv*), to cook; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh ranān*, 410.
randa, decl. 1, a carpenter's plane: sing. abl. *randa-sūty*, with (by means of) a plane, 1339.
rang, decl. 1, colour, 246, 347; paint, 247, 1271; the complexion (of the face), 1274; sing. gen. *ranguk*ᵘ, 347. The sing. abl. is used to form adverbs of kind, thus *biyĕ-y ranga*, of the wrong kind, 1928; *kami ranga*, of what kind? 959; *prath ranga*, of every kind, 952; *r*ᵃ*ti ranga*, of a good kind, excellent, 973; *yĕmi ranga . . . tami-y ranga*, of the kind which . . . of that very kind, 1896.
ras, decl. 1, juice (of a fruit), 1005.

r^ash, decl. 4, malice, hate, 642; *r^ash karüñ^ü*, to be at enmity with a person (with object in dative), 538.
rasīd, decl. 1, a receipt, a paper acknowledging receipt, 1472.
rat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *rath*), blood, 202.
rāt (1) in *rāt-kyut^u*, q.v.
rāt (2), decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *rāth*), night; sing. dat. *az-rātas*, to-night, 654; *drustis rātas*, the whole night, all night, 421. Cf. *rāt* (3).
rāt (3), decl. 4 (sing. nom. *rāth*, dat. *röt^ü*, and so on), night, 466; dat. *röt^ü*, by night, as in *drustĕ röt^ü*, the whole night, all night, 1663; *rātachĕ röt^ü*, by the night of yesterday, last night, 1526; cf. *rāt* (2) and (4).
rāt (4), decl. 1, and adv. (when used as a noun, nom. sing. and plur., *rāth*, and so also when used as an adverb), yesterday, 958, 1035, 75; *rāth drustĕ röt^ü*, yesterday all night, all last night, 1663; sing. gen. *ratachĕ röt^ü*, by the night of yesterday, last night, 1526; *rātaki khŏta*, (cooler) than yesterday, 411.
RAṬ, conj. 1 (I past part. *roṭ^u*; II past part. *rachyōv*), to seize, catch (both literally and figuratively), 30, 43 (seized by adversity), 283, 1035 (catch a fish), 1703 (catch birds); to apprehend, arrest, 93, 103, 1598; to take hold of, 833; to hold, grasp, 874; to control (one's passions), 1736; to keep back, detain a person, 1385.

Inf. abl. forming pass. *raṭana yith*, having been apprehended, 93; fut. pass. part. masc. plur. *asĕ gat̄han hawās pānas töbi raṭan^i*, we should control (our) senses, 1736; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh raṭān*, 30, 874; I past part. forming past tense, masc. sing. *roṭ^u*, 103, 1598; plur. *raṭ^i*, 1703; fem. sing. *rüṭ^ü*, 1035; plur. *rachĕ*; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh roṭ^u-moṭ^u*, 43; imperat. sing. 2 *raṭh*, 833; with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. *raṭu-n*, seize it, 283; past cond. sing. 1, with suff. of 3rd pers. plur. acc. *raṭahö-kh*, I should detain them, 1385.
rath, see *rat*.
raṭh, see *RAṬ*.
rāth, see *rāt* (2, 3, 4).
r^aṭ^i, see *r^oṭ^u*.
rāt-kyut^u, adv., to-night, 779, 1097; for to-night, 634; by night, 1703. Cf. *rāt* (2, 3).
rat̄, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *rat̄h*), the seed of the *abrus precatorius*, used in weighing very small weights; *hence*, abl. *rat̄i-hanā*, adv., a little, for a little while, 585, 1313.
rat̄har, decl. 1 (the abstract noun of *rost^u*, q.v.), the condition of being without, or in want of anything; sing. abl. *salāha-rat̄hara-sūty*, owing to want of good advice, owing to mismanagement, 1167.
RĀW, conj. 2 (I past part. *rôw^u*; II past part. *rāvyōv*), to be lost, mislaid

(260, 730, 1106, 8): to be lost by violence, to be robbed (of things), 1547; past. masc. sing. 3 *raz biyĕ lŏh-langar rôwᵘ*, the cable and anchor were lost (note here that *rôwᵘ* agrees only with one subject, *lŏh-langar*, which is masc. sing.; *raz* is fem.), 260; fem. sing. 3 *röwᵘ*, 1108; plur. 3, *tas rāwĕ*, (fem. things) were robbed for him, he was robbed of (so-and-so), 1547; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh rôwᵘ-motᵘ*, 730; fut. and pres. conj. sing. 3, with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *khabardār yina suh rāwi-y*, take care that it be not lost by thee, 1106.

RĀWAR, conj. 1 (I past part. *rāworᵘ*), to lose, (of time) to waste; pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhukh panunᵘ wakth rāwarān*, thou art wasting thy time, 1820.

RĀWARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-rôwᵘ*), to lose, mislay; I past part. fem. sing. *rāwaröwᵘ*, 1541 (used for past tense).

rāy, decl. 4, an opinion, sentiment, 1607; sing. dat. *rāyĕ-manz*, in (so-and-so's) opinion, 1231, 1832; plur. nom. *rāyĕ*, 523, 1843, 64.

raz, decl. 4, a rope, a cable, 260; a string, 574, 1730; sing. dat. *razi*, (there is a knot) to (i.e. on) the rope, 1021; abl. *razi-hanā*, (buy) some cord, 413; *razi-sŭty*, (tie) with a rope, 1552; plur. nom. *raza*, 1829.

rāza, decl. 1, a king, 102; sing. dat. *rāzas-nishĕ*, (they fled) to the king, 1417; gen. *rāza-sondᵘ*, 995, 1416; ag. *rāzan*, 552, 673, 1602; abl. *rāza-putr*, a king's son, a prince, 1787.

rāzasī, decl. 4, ruling, governing; *rāzasī karüñᵘ*, to govern, 812.

rĕt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *rĕth*), a month; sing. dat. *rĕtas*, (ten rupees) a month, 603; *patimis rĕtas-manz*, in the last month, last month, 678; gen. *aki rĕtukᵘ talab*, one month's pay, 1295; *dŏyimi rĕtakis gŏḍañikis tŏrīkhas tāñ*, until the first of next month, 929; *dŏyimi rĕtaki gŏḍañiki tŏrīkha*, on the first of next month, 568; abl. *aki rĕta pata*, after one month, 1178; *dŏyimi rĕta*, (we shall go) next month, 1209; *dŏyimi rĕta pata*, after next month, 1234; *prath rĕta aki phiri*, once a month, 1773; *rĕta kirāy*, the rent per month, 1497; plur. dat. *trĕn rĕtan*, (leave) for three months, 1311; *trĕn rĕtan tāmath*, during three months, 436; *trĕn rĕtan-handis waktas-manz*, in the space of three months, 1690.

rikᵃb, decl. 4, a certain kind of eating-bowl, made of brass, circular in shape and deep; plur. nom. *rikba*, 1547.

ring, decl. 4, a gust (of wind); sing. ag. *ringi*, 1265.

rīt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *rīth*), a rule, a method, 1556; a custom, 457; sing. dat. *paranāwanachĕ rīṭᵘ-pĕṭh*, (a book) on the method of teaching, 614. (H.)

rīṭᵘ, see *rīt*.

röchhᵘ, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *rāchhĕ*), protection, the art of protecting; *röchhᵘ karüñᵘ* (with dat. of the object), to protect, save from harm, 1416; sing. abl. *rāchhi-khŏtᵃra*, for protection, 1417. (H.)

rōgan, decl. 1, varnish, 1865.

rŏp, decl. 1, silver; sing. abl. *rŏpa-sūty*, (made) of silver, 810.

rost^{u}, adj. (fem. *rüth*^{ü}), used as a suffix added to the ablative case, signifying 'free from', 'wanting such and such', 'without'.

As examples we have masc. sing. nom. *dayāyi-rost*^{u}, inhuman, merciless, 951; *kārana-rost*^{u}, without a cause (adverbially), 759; *krama-rost*^{u}, without system (adv.), 1771; *khūri-rost*^{u}, without an oar (adv.), 1221; *nēma-rost*^{u}, without order or discipline (of a school), 1255; *pachhapāta-rost*^{u}, without partiality, impartial, 906; *sāmāna-rost*^{u}, without materials, 1138; unfurnished, 1841; *vikāra-rost*^{u}, without change, unchangeable, 1835; *vinayĕ-rost*^{u}, without politeness, impertinent, 909; plur. nom. *pāpa-rast*^{i}, innocent, 956; *yilma-*(or *vidyāyi-*)*rast*^{i}, (wealth) without knowledge, 1022. Fem. sing. nom. *nēma-rüth*^{ü}, without discipline, 541; plur. nom. *anta-ratha*, without end, infinite, 945. As an adverb we have *rüt*^{ü}*-rost*^{u}, incessantly, 1775. The converse of *rost*^{u} is *sost*^{u}, q.v.

rostu-y, postpos., emphatic form of *rost*^{u}. It governs the ablative, or (in the case of an animate masc. noun) the dative case, as in *wata-hāwakis rostuy*, without a guide, 829.

r^{o}*ṭ*^{u}, adj. (f. *r*^{ü}*g*^{ü}), good, 292, 423, 973, 1200, 24, 1346, 68, 1656, 1874; (of advice) good, salutary, reasonable, suitable, 1469, 1540, 1747; right, proper, 1146, 1538; good, beautiful (of something, e.g. a picture, the excellence of which consists in beauty), 582; (comparative) *gara khŏta r*^{o}*ṭ*^{u}, better than (my) house, 1372: (as adv.) well, 1692, 1892, 1927.

Masc. sing, nom. *r*^{o}*ṭ*^{u}, 292, 423, 582, 1146 (*asĕ chhuh r*^{o}*ṭ*^{u}, it is right for us), 1346, 68, 72, 1469, 1656, 92, 1747, 1927 (*chyôn*^{u} *hyuh*^{u} *r*^{o}*ṭ*^{u}, as well as thee); dat. *r*^{a}*ṭis*, 1540; ag. *r*^{a}*ṭ*^{i} *pöṭh*^{i}, in good manner, well, rightly, 1538; abl. *r*^{o}*ṭi ranga*, of good kind, excellent, first-rate, 973; *r*^{o}*ṭi vĕwahāruk*^{u}, of good conduct, 1874; plur. nom. *r*^{o}*ṭ*^{i}, 1224; dat. *r*^{o}*ṭĕn*, 1874; fem. sing. nom. *r*^{ü}*g*^{ü}, 582, 1200, 1892.

roṭ^{u}, in *atha-roṭ*^{u}, decl. 2, hand-seizing, *hence*, help, patronage, 55, 1292.

RŎZ, conj. 2 (I past part. *rūd*^{u}, plur. *rūd*^{i}; fem. *rūz*^{ü}, plur. *rūza*; II past part. *rōzōv*), to remain, 3, 33, 59, 189, 286, 334, 650, 65, 841, 929, 94, 1089, 1101, 1234, 1421, 68, 1594, 1647, 1708, 11, 38, 1916; to be or exist in a certain condition, 1164, 93, 1685, 1869; to continue, be usually or always in a certain state, 770, 858, 1712; to dwell, abide, reside, 117, 280, 419, 599, 1207, 72, 1334, 1515, 6, 63, 1609; to lodge, reside temporarily, put up, 1097.

path rōzun, to remain behind, *hence* to be stopped from going, to be detained, 404; to abstain (from anything), avoid, 8, 136; *path-kun rōzun*, to be omitted (e.g. of a word in copying), 1245.

With the present participle of another verb, *rōzun* forms a continuative compound, as in *chika diwān rōzun*, to continue murmuring, 1191.

The following forms occur in the specimens. Inf. sing. nom. *rōzun*ᵘ *yiṡhun*, to wish or intend to stay, 1711, 1916; gen. *rōzanüch*ᵘ *jyāy*, a place of residence, 1516; abl. *rōzana-wakta*, at the time of remaining, 59; *myāni rōzana-sūty*, on account of my remaining, 929: fut. pass. part. masc. sing. nom. *asĕ gaṡhi path rōzun*, we should abstain, 8; *asĕ gaṡhi husyār rōzun*ᵘ, we should be vigilant, 1869; plur. nom. *as*ⁱ *gaṡhaw rōzan*ⁱ, we should remain, 286; conj. part. *rūzith hĕkun*, to be able to remain, 136; pres. part. *gaṡhan mĕ wuh warihy rōzān*, twenty years will go for me dwelling (in this house), I shall have occupied it for twenty years, 1234; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh rōzān*, 280, 334, 858, 1207, 1334, 1712; plur. 2 *chhiwa rōzān*, 117, 1515; 3 *chhih rōzān*, 419, 665, 1164, 93, 1609; fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh rōzān*, 770; imperf. masc. sing. 3 *ôs*ᵘ *rōzān*, he used to dwell, 1272; past masc. sing. 3 *rūd*ᵘ, 404; fem. *rūz*ᵘ, 33; plur. 2 *rūd*ⁱ*wa*, 1421; 3 *rūd*ⁱ, 1647, 1738; fut. perf. *āsi path-kun rūd*ᵘ*-mot*ᵘ, there is probably (something) omitted, 1245; fut. sing. 1 *rōza*, 1089; 2 *rōzakh*, 1101, 1468; 3 *rōzi*, 994, 1685; plur. 1 *rōzaw*, 1097, 1563; 3 *rōzan*, 650, 841; imperat. sing. 2 *rōz*, 3, 189, 1594 (thou mayest remain), 1708; polite imperat. sing. 3 *rūz*ⁱ*tan*, 599.

rōzī, adj., ind., pleased, contented, satisfied, 391; *rōzī thawun*, to make contented, to oblige, 1227.

rōznāmcha, decl. 1, a journal, diary, 999.

rūd, decl. 1 (dat. plur. *rūdan*), rain, 339, 923, 1932; *rūd chhuh pĕwān*, rain is falling, it rains, 1455, 1631; sing. gen. *rūduk*ᵘ *nishāna*, a sign of rainy weather, 1643.

*rūd*ⁱ, *rūd*ᵘ; see *RŌZ*.

rūg, decl. 1 (plur. nom. *rūg*, dat. *rōgan*, ag. *rōgau*), a disease; *krĕhnamazuk*ᵘ *rūg*, liver complaint, 1090; sing. dat. *rūgas*, 896; gen. *rūguk*ᵘ, 564. (II.)

rūh, decl. 1, the spirit, soul, life, 903.

rukhsat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *-sath*), permission to depart; *rukhsath dyun*ᵘ, to allow to go, bid good-bye to, 1048; *rukhsath hyon*ᵘ, to take leave, to go on leave, to take furlough, 1311; *rukhsath karun*, to dismiss (a court), 552.

rupay, decl. 4, a rupee, 187, 425, 767; plur. *rupayĕ*, rupees, *hence* money; *hath rupayĕ* (1374) or *akh rupayĕ hath* (1254), a hundred rupees; *aki rupayĕ hatüch*ᵘ *hŏṇd*ᵘ, a bill for a hundred rupees, 1254; plur. nom. *rupayĕ*, 40, 68, 75, 145, 220 (*mĕ chhĕh kĕh rupayĕ hājath*, some rupees are to me a necessity, I have need of some rupees), 277, 424, 76, 603, 972, 1026, 56, 78, 1169, 78, 1374, 1432, 86, 97, 9, 1566, 1808; dat. *rupayĕn*, 216,

1189 (*dŏn hatan rupayĕn*, for two hundred rupees); gen. *rupayĕn-hona*ᵘ, 605, 1472.

rūpiṭh, adj., ind., beautiful, 688.

*rüṭ*ü*-rost*ᵘ, see *rost*ᵘ.

rūṭ, decl. 4 (nom. sing. *rūṭh*), preference: *chhuh rūṭh karān*, he prefers, is prone (*kun* = to), 858, 1403. (H.)

*rüṭh*ü, see *rost*ᵘ.

rūzith, see *RŌZ*.

S

NOTE.—After *sh*, the vowel *a* is almost always pronounced as *ĕ*, and is so written in this work. Thus *shĕ*. Words commencing with *shĕ* will often be found written with *sha* in other works on Kāshmīrī. Thus *shĕkh* may be found written elsewhere as *shakh*. In a few words, as *shahar*, a city, the *a* is not usually changed to *ĕ*.

sa (1), pron., fem., she, that; see *tih*.

sa (2), interjectional suffix, used in addressing a person politely; *mĕ diyiw-sa*, please give me, 1293; *hē sāhib-sa* (1678, 1782) or *hē sāhiba-sa* (1055, 1278, 1466), Sir! This word is often written and pronounced *sö*.

sabā, decl. 4, an assemblage; a society, a (learned) society, 1381; sing. gen. *sabā-hond*ᵘ, 1381. (H.)

sabab, decl. 1, a reason, cause, 284, 1233, 1468; sing. abl. *ami sababa*, for this reason, 536; *ami-y sababa*, for this very reason, 483; *tami sababa*, for that reason, 272; *yimi sababa*, for this reason, 806, 907, 1842; *bē-sabab*, without reason, without cause, 759, 1013, 37, 1173, 1836.

sāban, decl. 4, soap, 1675.

*sab*ᵃ*r*, decl. 1, patience, 1290; abl. *sab*ᵃ*ra-kin*ⁱ, (borne) with patience, 164.

sada, decl. 1, a sound, with suffix of indef. art. *sadāh*, a sound, 1815.

sāf, adj., ind., clean (*sāf kaparan-hünz*ü *jūr*ⁱ, a suit of clean clothes), 1895; clear, plain (of handwriting), 1336; clear (of pronunciation), 563; clear, serene (of the sky), 692, 1610; clean, pure (of the heart), 1434; *sāf karun*, to make clear, *hence*, to clear (an island of jungle), 992, and to make (a board) smooth, to plane it, 1339: adv., clearly, 653.

safar, decl. 1, a journey, 1000; *safar karun*, to travel, 608.

safēda, adj., white, 246. This word is often pronounced *sapēda*.

*s*ᵃ*h*, decl. 1, a tiger (1081, 1197, 1792), a leopard (1171); *padar-s*ᵃ*h*, a lion (1081); sing. dat. *s*ᵃ*has-pĕṭh*, (shoot) at a tiger (or leopard), 1171; gen. *padar-s*ᵃ*h chhuh s*ᵃ*ha-sandi khŏta bahādur*, the lion is braver than the tiger, 1081. A tigress is *sīmiñ*, q. v.

SAH, conj. 1 (I past part. *soh*ᵘ, plur. *sah*ⁱ; fem. *süsh*ü, plur. *sashĕ*; II past part. *sashyōv*), to bear, endure; noun of agency, *sahan-wōl*ᵘ, plur. *-wōl*ⁱ, patient, 1291.

sahal, adj., ind., easy, not difficult, 609; *sahal-pöṭh*[i], easily, 807.

sahāy, decl. 1, help, aid, 690, 733, 1202, 1741; *sahāy karun*, to help, aid, 865; sing. gen. *sahāyuk*[u] *hājath*, need of help, 1202; abl. *sahāyĕ-sūty*, through (so-and-so's) help, 1741. (H.)

sahī, decl. 4, a signature, 631; *kåkazas-pĕṭh sahī karüñ*[ü], to sign a paper, 1644.

sāhib, decl. 1, a gentleman, 327, 799, 852, 985; esp., a European gentleman, 940; equivalent to the English 'Mr.', 367, 1241, 1505; a master (*chyôn*[u] *sāhib*, your master), 1136; a title of respect, 1319; used with vocative particles to mean 'Sir!', for examples see below; sing. dat. *falön*[i] *sāhibas*, to Mr. So-and-so, 1505; *sāhibas-sūty*, with the gentleman, 852, 985; gen. *sāhiba-sandis mālas-pĕṭh*, (a claim) on the gentleman's estate, 327; *falön*[i] *sāhiba-sandis daftaras-manz*, in Mr. So-and-so's office, 1241; *falön*[i] *sāhiba-sanzĕ nīla-kōchhĕ-manz*, in Mr. So-and-so's indigo factory, 940; abl. *sāhiba-zōdī*, the conduct of the son of a gentleman, the pursuit of pleasure, dissipation, 1438; the abl. form, with the voc. particle *hasa*, is used respectfully with the same meaning as *sāhib*, as in *falön*[i] *sāhiba-hasa*, Mr. So-and-so (sends his compliments), 367; plur. dat. *saudāgar sāhiban*, to the merchants (respectfully), 1319; with voc. particles, *hē sāhib sa*, Sir! 1678, 1782; *hē sāhib hasa*, Sir! 983, 1382; *hē sāhiba (sa)*, Sir! 367, 1055, 1278, 1466.

sail, decl. 1, a journey, excursion; *sail karun*, to take a walk, to walk, 1592; to journey, travel, visit foreign countries, 1565; to travel, to go along, 1802; to traverse, travel over (governing acc.), 1016.

sailāb, decl. 1, a flood, 610, 745.

sakh[a]*th*, adj., ind., hard; hard, difficult, arduous, 98 (fem.), 276 (fem.), 1720 (fem.); difficult (of getting over an objection), 772; violent (of a sickness), 497; fierce, violent (of the sun's heat), 1632; *sakh*[a]*th yirāda*, a firm resolution, 1521.

sakh[a]*tī*, decl. 4, hardness; a hardship, a hard case, 843; sing. abl. *sakh*[a]*tiyi-nishĕ*, (delivered) from distress, 498.

sakhāwat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *-wath*), generosity, liberality; sing. dat. *sakhāwüt*[ü], 797.

sāl, decl. 1, an invitation to a feast, 634 (*bis*), 989; a banquet, a feast, an entertainment, 712; sing. gen. *sāluk*[u] *khath*, a letter of invitation, 271.

salāh, decl. 1, advice, 45, 423, 1502, 40, 1737; *salāh karun*, to make advice, to consult together, 397; *chhu-na pānawüñ salāh*, there is not mutually advice, *hence*, there is no mutual intercourse (978), they have no love for each other (1111); sing. dat. *salāhas-pĕṭh*, (they laugh) at advice, 1540; abl. *tam*[i]*-sandi salāha pakun*, to walk according to his advice, 1502;

salāha-raṭhara-sūty, in consequence of want of good counsel, owing to mismanagement, 1167.

salām, decl. 1, 'salaam'; *salām karun*, to make a bow, 223; *salām wanun*, to send one's compliments, 367.

SAM, conj. 3 (II past part. *samyōv*), to assemble; II past, 3 masc. plur. *samyēy*, they assembled, 112, 344.

saman, decl. 4, a summons to a court of justice (the English word), 1750.

samān, adv., on the average; *kaityā samān*, how many (boys) on the average? 135.

sāmān, decl. 1, furniture, appliances, materials; sing. abl. *sāmāna-rostᵘ*, without materials, 1138; unfurnished (of a house), 1841.

samandar, decl. 1, the sea, the ocean, 266, 1546; sing. dat. *samandaras*, 1586.

samāpt, adj., ind., completed, concluded, finished, 593 (of a period of time), 690 (fem., of a business), 733 (of a letter), 1531 (of a meeting or an assembly, fem.); (as a substantive) *adyāyĕ-hondᵘ samāpt*, the conclusion of a chapter, 378. (H.)

samᵘsatur, decl. 1, destruction, as in *kākazan gauv samᵘsatur*, destruction went to the papers, i. e. they were destroyed (= *barbād*), 515.

samay, decl. 1, a time, period, season; a season of the year, 1591; the proper time for anything, 1795; *samay nishphal karun*, to waste time, 892; *garmī-hondᵘ samay*, summer, 1749; *wandukᵘ samay*, winter, 1911; sing. dat. *jawōnī-handis samayĕs-manz*, in the season of youth, 1934; gen. *yimi samaykᵘ maza*, the enjoyment of this season, 638; abl. *aki samayĕ*, once upon a time, 1244; *tami samayĕ*, at that time, 1752. (H.)

samband, decl. 1, connexion, relationship, 388; *ṭĕ-sūty samband thawun*, to have connexion with thee, to concern thee, 375. (H.)

sammukh, adv., in front of, before; *sammukh gaṭhun*, to go into the presence (of any one), to attend a court, 127. (H.)

samsār, decl. 1, the world, the material (as opposed to the spiritual) world, the universe, 1918; sing. dat. *samsāras-manz*, in the world, 596, 659, 840, 1, 908; gen. *samsārukᵘ*, 1557. (H. Cf. *dunyā* and *jahān*.)

samskrĕta, decl. 1, the Sanskrit language, 96.

samyōg, decl. 1, a meeting, an interview, 630, 54, 879; an occurrence, event, 655, 1235; *samyōg karun*, to meet, have an interview (*ṭĕ-sūty*, with thee), 930; sing. dat. *samyōgas*, 654; gen. *samyōgukᵘ*, 630. (H.)

sān, postpos., governing dative or ablative, with. It differs from *sūty* or *sūtin*, in that, when there is a question of superiority or inferiority between the things coupled by the word 'with', *sūty* or *sūtin* indicates that the word which it governs is the principal, while the other word is the appendage. Thus *mōlis-sūty āv*, he came with the father, implies that he came with his father in a subordinate character, in other words, that his

father brought him along with him. If *sān* is used, the positions are reversed. Thus *mölis-sān āv*, he came with the father, implies that the father came in a subordinate character, being brought along by the son. Examples of *sān* are *akh kŏkür*ᵘ̈ *dahau pūtyau sān*, a hen with ten chickens, 310; *sŏkha-sān*, with happiness, comfortably, securely, 1563; to this *pöṭh*ⁱ, may be pleonastically added, as in *sŏkha-sān pöṭh*ⁱ, securely, 1594.

*sanas*ⁱ, decl. 3, a pair of pincers, 1329.

sand, decl. 4, instruction; *hĕkakh-a sand dith*, canst thou instruct? 971.

sandūk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *sandūkh*), a box, chest, coffer, 861, 1145; sing. dat. *sandūkas* (dat. of possession), 1096; *sandūkas-manz*, in the box, 225, 398; gen. *sandūkuk*ᵘ *ṭhāna*, the lid of the box, 1065.

sāñĕ, see *bŏh*.

sang, decl. 1, company, companionship; *tam*ⁱ*-sond*ᵘ *sang*, his company (is very agreeable), 61; *tam*ⁱ*-sond*ᵘ *sang sapadun*, his company occurrence, companionship with him, 359; sing. dat. *bŏh chhus ti-handis sangas aprasan*, I do not like their company, 551; *sangas-manz*, in (bad) company, 117; abl. *sanga-nishĕ*, from the company (of the wicked), 1639. (H. Cf. *sŏhbat*.)

sangam, decl. 1, a meeting, a visit; sing. dat. *sangamas*, (I am going) to visit (him, gen.), 1875. (H.)

sangimarmar, decl. 1, marble; gen. *-marmaruk*ᵘ, (made) of marble, 1129.

sāni, see *bŏh*.

sankaṭ, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *sankaṭh*), a difficulty, a danger; plur. dat. *sankaṭan-manz gyūr*ᵘ*-mot*ᵘ, surrounded with difficulties, 1762. (H.)

santukh, decl. 1, contentment, satisfaction; *chhuh mĕ santukh*, there is contentment to me, I am content, 400; sing. abl. *santukha-kin*ⁱ, frugally, within one's means, 788. (H.)

santsĕt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *santsĕth*), saving up, accumulation; *santsĕth karun*, to provide (for one's family), 1421. (H.)

sānyau, see *bŏh*.

SAPAD, conj. 2 (cf. *SAPAN* and *SAPAZ*), (I past part. *sapod*ᵘ, plur. *sapad*ⁱ; fem. *sapüz*ᵘ̈, plur. *sapaza*; II past part. *sapazōv*), to become, 80, 159, 386, 483, 96, 539, 40, 55, 74, 93, *et passim*; to be, 122, 359, 83, 406, 549, 611, 74, 711, 879, 929, 30, 83, 1026, 61, 1292, 7, 1567, 1640, 1743, 50, 1845; to arise, come into being, 1367; to happen, occur, take place, 376, 535, 616, 839, 954, 8, 1107, 33, 66, 7, 1204, 82, 1370, 1415, 1523, 1779, 89, 1819, 67; in the past tense 'I became' is used to mean 'I became and am now', *hence*, 'I am,' 322, 704; with dat. of possession (there is to me, I have, &c.), 77, 181; *badala sapadi-na*, exchange will not take place, it cannot be altered, 73; *zöhir sapadun*, to become manifest, to appear, 88; *sawār sapadun*, to ride, 1353, 1539.

The following forms appear in the sentences:—verbal noun, *sapadunᵘ*, to become, 759; *sapadunᵘ chhukh yiẓhān*, thou wishest to become, 1544; *asĕ lagi-na sapadunᵘ*, we should not be, 1845; *sapadun*, dat. *sapadanas-manz*, in being, 359; conj. part. *sapadith*, having become, 1069; noun of agency, *sapadawunᵘ*, one who is to be, or will be, 1743; pres. masc. sing. 2, with interrog. suff. *chhukh-a sapadān*, art thou becoming, 80; 3 *chhuh sapadān*, 717, 984, 1353, 1523, 40, 1854; with neg. suff. *chhu-na sapadān*, 1867; plur. 3 with neg. suff. *chhi-na sapadān*, 1573; fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh sapadān*, 984, 1640, 1789; with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. dat. *chhĕ-s sapadān*, it (fem.) occurs to him, 1415; past masc. sing. 1 *sapodu-s*, 496, 539, 704, 1741; 3 *sapodᵘ*, 77, 322, 483, 540, 616, 56, 790, 839, 954, 8, 1039, 1107, 67, 1204, 33, 74, 1308, 41, 54, 71, 1760; with emphatic *y*, *sapodu-y*, (whence) ever (did this custom) arise, 1367; with suffix of 2nd pers. sing. dat., and also interrog. suffix, *sapodᵘyĕ* (for *sapodᵘ-y-a*), has there become to thee? 181; plur. 3 *sapadⁱ*, 383, 555, 1924; fem. sing. 3 *sapüzᵘ*, 159, 376, 657, 954, 1107, 66, 1282, 1572, 1793 (neg.), 1840, 1925; with interrog. suffix, *sapüzᵘ-a* (pron. *sapüza*), did it (fem.) become, 386; plur. 3 *sapaza*, 1808; perfect participle, forming past cond., *āsahö sapodᵘ-motᵘ*, I should have become, 1357; fut. sing. 1 *sapada*, 1492; with neg. suff. *sapada-na*, 983; 3 *sapadi*, 122, 406, 535, 49, 74, 93, 610 (in sense of present), 1, 74, 1026, 61, 1133, 1292, 7, 1370, 1402, 34, 1567, 1779, 1819; with neg. suff. *sapadi-na*, 73, 88, 930; with suff. of 1st pers. sing. dat. *sapadĕm* (for *sapady-am*), 879; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat. *sapadi-y* (in an interrogative sentence, but no interrogative suff.), 929: imperat. sing. 3 *sapadin*, let him be, 1750; past cond. sing. 1 *sapadahö*, 1240, 1343; 3 *sapadihē*, 690 (neg.), 711.

(NOTE.—The forms *sapüzᵘ*, *sapaza*, *sapazōv*, &c., can also be referred to the root *SAPAZ*, q.v.)

SAPADĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *sapadôwᵘ*), to cause to become, to cause to be available, to provide; conj. part. *hĕkakh sapadöwith*, thou canst provide, 791.

SAPAN, conj. 2 (I past part. *saponᵘ*, plur. *sapanⁱ*; fem. *sapüñᵘ*, plur. *sapañĕ*; II past part. *sapañōv*). The same in meaning as *SAPAD*, q.v., to become, 39, 51, 93, 153, 171, 339, 446, 898, 1262; to be, 648; to happen, occur, 1235. Cf. *SAPAZ*.

Conj. part. *sapanith*, 1262; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh sapanān*, 890; plur. 3 *chhih sapanān*, 446; I past masc. sing. 3 *saponᵘ*, 51, 93, 153, 339, 898, 1918; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh saponᵘ-motᵘ*, 39, 171, 648; with interrog. suff. *chhw-ā saponᵘ-motᵘ*, 1235.

SAPAZ, conj. 2 (I past part. *sapozᵘ*, plur. *sapazⁱ*; fem. *sapüzᵘ*, plur. *sapaza*; II past part. *sapazōv*). The same in meaning with *SAPAD*, q.v., with

which it has some forms in common, to become, 482, 1531; to become, come into existence, 460; to be, 263; fut. pass. part. fem. nom. *sapaziñü*, in *hĕkün mōjil barkhāst* (or *samāpt*) *sapaziñü*, the assembly began to become finished, the company began to retire, 1531; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh sapazān*, 482; plur. 3 *chhih sapazān*, 460; fut. sing. 3 *sapazi*, 263. Cf. *SAPAN*.

sapazōv, *sapiizü*, see *SAPAD*, *SAPAZ*.

sar, decl. 1, a tank, a pond, a lake, 507. (H.)

sār, decl. 1, the substance, essence (of anything), 1003 (the substance of the evidence). (H. Cf. *khulāsa*.)

sara in *navi sara*, 1783. See *novü*.

saraf, decl. 1, use, employment; *wakth saraf karun*, to spend, or pass one's time, 1099.

sarāf, decl. 1, a banker; plur. nom. *sarāf*, 152.

sarap, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *saraph*), a serpent, a snake, 471.

saratal, decl. 4, brass; sing. dat. (for acc.) *saratali*, 228; abl. *saratali-sūty*, (made) of brass, 810.

sārĕñiy, *sārĕy*, *sāriviiy*, *sāriy*, see *sōruy*.

sarf-o-nahw, decl. 1, grammar; sing. gen. fem. *-nahwich*ü, 369.

sargarm, adj., ind., enthusiastic, ardent, zealous, 1936.

sarkār, decl. 1, the government of a country, 87, 1872; sing. dat. *sarkāras-nishĕ*, (an appeal) to Government, 87; gen. *sarkāruk*ü, *sarkārakĕn hukman-hondü*, of the orders of Government, 1872; *sarkārakyau ahalkārau-manza*, from among the officers of Government, 324.

sarŭ-kulü, decl. 2, a cypress tree; sing. gen. fem. *-kulichü*, 770.

sarwagyĕtā, decl. 4, omniscience, 945. (H.)

sarwashĕktimān, adj., ind., omnipotent; dat., 962. (H.)

sarzada, adj., ind., depraved, base, ill-bred; fem. sing. nom., 159.

sās, decl. 1, a cough; *chhu-s sās yiwān*, he coughs, 421.

SATĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *satôwü*), to persecute, harass, molest; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih satāwān*, 1177.

satkār, decl. 1, hospitality, graciousness, civility; sing. abl. *satkāra-kini*, (behaves) with civility, 325. (H.)

saśiñü, decl. 3, a needle; sing. dat. *saśañĕ*, 1349.

saudāgar, decl. 1, a merchant, 1148, 1319; ag. *saudāgaran*, 403.

saudāgarī, decl. 4, trade, 1534 (trade is reviving).

sawāl, decl. 1, a question; *sawāl ta jawāb*, question and answer, conversation, 1431; sing. dat. *sawālas*, 1504; gen. *sawāluk*ü, 82.

SAWĀR (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *sawōrü*), to undertake (a work); inf. abl. *sawārana-khōtara*, for undertaking, 600.

sawār (2), decl. 1, a rider; (in plur.) riders, cavalry; *sawār gaśhun* (1882)

or *sawār sapadun* (1353, 1539), to ride; plur. ag. *sawāran*, by the cavalry, 123.

say, decl. 1, earnest-money, deposit in advance, 605.

sazā, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *sazāhas*, and so on, but plur. nom. *sazā*), a punishment, penalty, 673, 1004, 1618; *sazā din*[u], to punish, 1786; *tĕ pĕyi-y sazā*, punishment will fall upon thee, thou wilt be punished, 1430; sing. dat. *sazāhas lŏikh*, worthy of punishment, 509.

sĕd, adj., ind., successful, established, proved (in a court of justice), 656. (H.)

sĕddī, decl. 4, success, prosperity; *chhĕ-s sĕddī sapadān*, to him there becomes prosperity, he prospers, 1415. (H.)

sĕk, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *sĕkh*), sand, 1554, 71; a file, 726; sing. abl. *sĕki-shāṭhas*, (the boat ran) upon a sand-bank, 1554; *sĕki barith*, (rice) full of sand, 1571; *sĕki-sūty*, (file) with a file, 726.

sēnā, decl. 4, an army, 541; sing. dat. *sēnāyĕ brōnṭh*, in front of the army, 102. (H.)

sĕṭhāh, adj. (sometimes declined), and adv.; as adj., much, a great deal, 25, 52, 74, 120, 64, 304, 5, 39, 43 (fem.), 415, 26, 92, 511, 18, 35, 6, 66, 669, 78, 718, 53, 74, 95, 814, 21, 59 (fem.), 902, 1032, 1115, 64, 66, 1219, 1414, 1546, 1665, 80, 1761, 1932; many, 23, 162, 227, 339, 44, 79, 657, 751, 802, 25, 1286, 1440 (fem.), 1508, 29, 1703, 1805; plentiful, numerous, abundant, 10, 293; plentiful, commonly met with, 658, 1345; *sĕṭhāh mŏl*, a high price, 303; *sĕthāh wakta-*(or *kāla-*)*pĕṭha*, from a long time back, 322, 364; *rātaki khŏta sĕṭhāh tūr*[u], more cold than yesterday, 411; *sĕṭhāh kĕh* = Hindī *bahut kuchh*, very much, 1482; plur. dat. *sĕṭhāhan lūkan*, to many people, 657; gen. *sĕṭhāhan mahanivĕn-hond*[u], of many men, 379; ag. *sĕṭhāhau*, 1508.

As adv., very, 22, 8, 35, 6, 47, 9, 51, 9, 61, 3, 106, 58, 68, 71, 97, 214, 38, 328, 32, 41, 57, 9, *et passim*; *sĕṭhāh sot*[u], quite calm (of the sea), 266; *lŏy*[u] *sĕṭhāh*, thoroughly beaten, 166; *chhus yiĕhān sĕṭhāh*, I want very much, 1884; *sĕṭhāh trakor*[u], too stiff, 1718; with emphatic *y*, *sĕṭhāh-ĭiy*, very, extremely, 1726.

sēwā, decl. 4, service; sing. dat. *sēwāyĕ*, 1478 (for acc.); *sēwāyĕ-manz*, in service, 1614. (H. Cf. *khidmat*.)

sĕza, see *syod*[u].

sĕzar, decl. 1, straightness, honesty; sing. abl. *sĕzara-pazara-kin*[i], with straightness and truthfulness, honestly, 473.

sẹz[u], see *syod*[u].

sha. For most words beginning thus, see under *shĕ*. See the note at the beginning of the words commencing with *s*.

shābāsh, interj., bravo! well done! *hence*, noun substantive, decl. 1, praise, applause, 27.

shāh, decl. 1, breath, the breath of life; *shāh gō-m baud*, breath for me became bound, I became breathless, 235.

shahar or *shĕhar*, decl. 1, a city, 205, 561, 698, 1108, 1355, 1774; an empire, kingdom, country, 426, 621 (*shĕhar*); sing. dat. *shaharas*, 205 (for acc.); *shaharas-manz*, in the city, 698, 1774; in (this) country, 426; abl. *shahara-pĕṭha*, (coming) from the city, 1108.

shāhzāda, decl. 1, a prince, 1787.

shāl, decl. 1, a jackal, 993, 1713; sing. ag. *shālan*, 196.

shām, decl. 1, the evening; sing. dat. (used adverbially), *az shāmas*, this evening, 1449.

shāṇdasār, decl. 4, a mosquito-curtain, 456.

shār, decl. 1, a poem, 1348.

shāṭh, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *shāṭhas*, and so on), a ford (in a river); sing. dat. *sĕki-shāṭhas* (the ship ran) on a sandbank, 1554.

shĕbd, decl. 1, a word, 1228, 69, 1404; a word in a dictionary, 520; a sound, 1686; sing. gen. *shĕbduk*[u], 1404; plur. nom. *shĕbd*, 1228; gen. *tarjama prāyĕ shĕbdan-hond*[u], a translation almost of the words, a literal translation, 1086. (H. Cf. *kath* and *lafzi*.)

shĕchh[i], decl. 3, news, intelligence, 104, 30, 640, 974, 1309, 1790; a message, word sent, 499, 643, 1361; a notice issued by a court of justice, 126.

shĕfākhāna, decl. 1, a hospital, 881.

shĕh, card., com. gen., six, 1909; dat. *shĕn*, ag. *shĕyau*.

shĕhar, see *shahar*.

shĕk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *shĕkh*), doubt, suspicion, 576; *mĕ chhu-na shĕkh gaṭhān*, I have no suspicion, 1763.

shĕk, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *shĕkh*), a doubt, suspicion; an idea, an expectation, 891. Cf. *shĕnkā*.

shĕk[a]*t*, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *shĕk*[a]*th*; dat. *shak*[ü]*g*[ü], and so on), power, ability: sing. abl. *panaṇi shĕk*[ü]*g*[ü]*-mūjūb*, to the best of their ability, 847, 1425; *shĕk*[ü]*g*[ü]*-sūty* (created) by the power (of God), 1918. (H.)

shĕkh[a]*ṣ*, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *shĕkh*[a]*ṣh*), a person, an individual, 1316.

shĕktimān, adj., ind., possessing power, powerful; *sarwa-shĕktimān*, omnipotent, 962 (sing. dat.). (H.)

shĕktimōnī, decl. 4, power, might, 945. (H.)

shĕk[ü]*g*[ü], see *shĕk*[a]*t*.

shĕlp, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *shĕlph*; dat. *shĕlpi*, and so on), an art, 105. (H.)

shĕmādāna, decl. 1, a candlestick; plur. nom. *shĕmādāna*, 267.

shĕnkā, decl. 4, fear, apprehension, fear of danger; *kĕh shĕnkā chhĕ-na*, there is no fear, there is no danger, 464. (H. Cf. *shĕk*.)

SHĒR, conj. 1 (I past part. *shyūr*[u], plur. *shīr*[i]; fem. *shīr*[ü], plur. *shĕrĕ*; II past part. *shēryōv*), to repair, to arrange, set in order; inf. *shērun*, sing.

dat. *shēranas lāyĕkh*, in need of repair, 1498; abl. forming pass. *chhĕh shērana yiwān*, is being repaired, 570; fut. pass. part. *pathur chhuh shērun^u zarūr*, the floor is necessary to be repaired, requires repairs, 747; *sandūkh daph-ta shērun^u*, say 'the box is to be repaired', tell (him) to mend the box, 1145.

shĕrīr, decl. 1, the body, 903; sing. dat. *shĕrīras-kyut^u*, (bad) for the body, 976. (H.)

shĕst^ar, decl. 1, iron; sing. abl. *shĕst^ara-sūty banyē-mūt^ü*, made (fem.) of iron, 810.

shĕst^aruv^u, adj. (fem. *-rüv^ü*), made of iron; fem. sing. nom., 294.

shĕt^ar (nom. sing. and plur. *shĕth^ar*), an enemy, the enemy (in a campaign), 41, 632; sing. dat. *shĕt^aras*, 1262 (for acc.); gen. *shĕt^ara-sandyau sawārau*, by the cavalry (plur.) of the enemy, 123; ag. (subject to an impersona verb) *shĕt^aran tsol^u*, by the enemy it was fled, the enemy fled, 1519. (H Cf. *dushman*.)

shĕt^arut, decl. 1 (nom. sing. *shĕt^aruth*; dat. *shĕt^aratas*; plur. nom. *shĕt^arath* dat. *shĕt^aratan*), enmity, spite; sing. abl. *shĕt^arati-sūty*, out of spite, 1698.

shēṭh or *shaiṭh*, card., com. gen., sixty; plur. dat. *shēṭhan kruhan tān*, for sixty *kōs*, 1437.

shĕv, decl. 1, a corpse, 1759. (H.)

shikār, decl. 1, hunting; sing. dat. *shikāras*, 889.

shikör^i, decl. 1, a hunter, 889.

shīn, decl. 1, snow, 559, 1674.

shiriñ, decl. 3, whistling; *shiriñ wāyüñ^ü*, to whistle, 1906.

shīshĕ, glass; a bottle, a phial, 221, 414, 1320; sing. dat. *shīshĕs-manz*, in a bottle, 221; gen. *shīshuk^u*, of a bottle, 414; *dah khāna shīshĕk^i*, ten panes of glass, 1276.

shīshuv^u, adj. (fem. *shīshüv^ü*), made of glass, 807.

shŏd, adj., ind., pure, 884 (of God), 1434 (of the heart); *shŏd karun*, to make pure, to correct mistakes (in a written exercise), 1481. (H.)

shŏg^ala, decl. 1, business, occupation, employment, 313; anything to occupy or divert, diversion, pastime; *diluk^u shŏg^ala*, diversion of the min amusement, 78.

shöir, decl. 1, a poet, 288, 1348.

SHŎNG, conj. 2 (I past part. *shọ̆ng^u*, plur. *shŏng^i*; fem. *shọ̆nj^ü*, plur. *shŏnjĕ*; II past part. *shŏnjyōv*), to lie down, 1067; to sleep, 1663, 4; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh shŏngān*, 1067, 1664; I past masc. sing. 1, *shọ̆ngus*, 1663.

shörazār, adj., ind., brackish, saline, (of land) barren; fem. sing. nom., 158.

SHỌ̆Z^A RĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *shọ̆z^arōw^u*), to make pure; *hence*, to make better, to improve; conj. part. *hĕkakha shọ̆z^arōwith*, canst thou improve? 920.

shrākapuchhᵘ, decl. 2, a penknife, 179, 1020, 1106, 1301, 1626; sing. dat. *-puchhis*, 1559.

shram, decl. 1, labour, hard work; *shram karun*, to labour hard, 1024. (H.)

shrān, decl. 1, bathing; *shrān karun*, to bathe oneself, to bathe, 1188; *shrān karawunᵘ*, a bather, 162.

SHRIṬH, conj. 3 (II past part. *shriṭhyōv*), to be congealed, to be numb with cold; II past fem. plur. 3 *shriṭhyēyĕ*, 1217.

shukr-guzār, adj., ind., grateful, 817; *tuhondᵘ shukr-guzār*, thankful to you, 1782.

shumurᵘ, adj. (fem. *shumᵘrᵘ*), avaricious, 134.

shūny, decl. 1, a cipher, the figure 0, 460. (H. Cf. *sifar*.)

shurᵘ, decl. 2, a child; plur. nom. *shurⁱ*, 684, 703, 805, 1193, 1224, 61, 99, 1584, 1909; *shurⁱ-bōtᵘ*, children and relations, the members of a man's family, 932; *shurⁱ-shōgᵃla*, a childish employment, 313; dat. *shurĕn-murĕn-handi puṭhy*, for the children, etc., for the family, 1421.

shurū, decl. 1, commencement, beginning; *shurū karun*, to begin, 351.

sifar, decl. 1, a cipher, the figure 0, 460. Cf. *shūny*.

sikka, decl. 1, a coin; sing. gen. *sikkukᵘ wartāw*, the circulation of a coin, 322.

simiñ, decl. 3, a lioness; a tigress, 1792.

sipāh, decl. 1, a soldier; plur. nom. *sipāh*, 146, 229, 1924; dat. *sipāhan*, 1535; ag. *sipāhau*, 1437.

sir, adj., ind., full, satiated, satisfied, contented, 1573.

sirf, adv., only, 446.

siri, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *siriyĕs* or *siryĕs*), the sun; sing. gen. *siryĕ-sondᵘ*, 1628.

sirᵘ, decl. 3, a brick, 329; plur. nom. *sĕrĕ*, 240.

sōbāv, decl. 1, nature, personal character, disposition, 1093; sing. abl. *narᵃm sōbāwa* (as adv.), of a gentle disposition, 1154; *sōbāwa-khōtᵃra ṭhaharāwun*, to judge concerning (a man's) character, 1002; *sōbāwa-kinⁱ*, by nature, naturally, by natural disposition, 452 (with emph. *y*, *-kini-y*), 886; *kaṭhini sōbāwa-sostᵘ*, possessing a hard nature, fierce by nature, 1197. (H. Cf. *mizāz* and *tabīyĕt*.)

sōbir, adj., ind., patient; nom. plur., 1291.

sōbith, adj., ind., proved, established, 656; *hĕka sōbith karith*, I can prove, 1419.

sōdāh, decl. 1, a bargain, bargaining; sing. dat. *sōdāhas-manz*, in bargaining, 155.

sōdᵘrwār, adj., ind., fresh, not stale; masc. sing. nom., 781 (of milk); fem. plur. nom., 782 (of vegetables).

sŏgand (1), decl. 1, fragrance, odour (of a flower), 1667. (H.)
sŏgand (2), adj., ind., fragrant, odorous, 1308. (H.)
sŏhbat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *-bath*), company, association, companionship; *tami-sünzü sŏhbath*, his company, 61, 359; sing. dat. *bŏh chhus ti-hanzĕ sŏhbütü nākhŏsh*, I do not like their company, 551; *sŏhbütü-manz*, in (bad) company, 117, so 359; abl. *sŏhbütü-nishĕ*, from the company (of the wicked), 1639. Cf. *sang*.
sŏkh, decl. 1, happiness, ease, comfort, 596; sing. dat. *sŏkhas-manz*, in happiness, 1685; abl. *sŏkha-sān* (1563) or *sŏkha-sān pöṭhi* (1594), comfortably, securely.
sŏkhāla, adj., ind., easy, convenient, 406, 609, 842, 930; (as adv.) easily, 1336; *sŏkhāla pöṭhi*, easily, 807. (H.)
sökshī, decl. 1, a witness (in a court of justice); plur. dat. *sökshiyĕn*, 1222; gen. *sökshiyĕn-handi wananuku sār*, a summary of the evidence of the witnesses, 1003. (H.)
SỌ̆MB'R, conj. 1 (I past part. *sọ̆mboru*), to collect; to gather (sticks), 1244; to lay by, save up, 1039; inf. *sọ̆mbarunu*, abl. *sọ̆mbarani*, (went) to collect (sticks), 1244; conj. part. *sọ̆mbarith*, 1039.
SỌ̆MB'RĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *-rôwu*), to collect, gather up, 794; to put together, earn, make (a fortune), 774; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh sọ̆mbarôwu-motu*, 774; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. of 3rd pers. plur. acc. *sọ̆mbarāwu-kh*, gather them up, 794.
somu, adj. (fem. *sümü*), level, even, 1060; flat, 739; level, even, parallel (of lines), 651; agreeing, unanimous (of opinions), 1607; fem. nom., 739, 1060, 1607; fem. plur. nom. *samĕ*, 651.
sŏn, decl. 1, gold; sing. abl. *sŏna-sūty*, (made) of gold, 810.
sŏnahari, adj., ind., gilt, golden, 804.
sŏndar, adj., ind., beautiful, 713 (fem.), 1018 (fem.), 1384 (plur. masc.), 1630 (fem.); handsome, 836. (H.)
söni, see *bọ̆h*.
sọ̆nu, adj. (fem. *sọ̆ñü*), deep (of a lake), 507.
sônu, *söñü*, see *bŏh*.
sŏpun, decl. 1, a dream; sing. dat. *sŏpanas-manz*, in a dream, 583.
sŏr, decl. 1, breath, the breath of life; *bē-sŏr*, lifeless, 1069.
sŏrag, decl. 1, heaven, paradise; sing. dat. *sŏrgas* (will not enter) heaven, 921; *sŏrgas-manz*, in heaven, 860; abl. *sŏraga*(or *sŏrga-*)*nishĕ*, from paradise, 29. (H.)
sôruy, adj. (this word is really *sôru*, to which emphatic *y* is nearly always added. It is therefore declined as follows: masc. sing. dat. *sörisüy*, ag. *söriy*, abl. *sāriy*; plur. nom. *söriy*, dat. *sārĕnüy*, ag. and abl. *sārĕvüy*; fem. sing. nom. *sörüy*, dat. *sārĕy*, ag. *sāriy*; plur. nom. *sārĕy*, dat. *sārĕnüy*,

ag. and abl. *sārĕvūy*), all, the whole, entire; (in plur.) all of many things. The following forms occur in the sentences:—masc. sing. nom., 64, 252, 315, 615, 49, 1186, 1214, 96, 1307, 8, 1825, 1907; dat., 421, 1423, 1691; abl. 434 (agreeing with masc. inan. gen.); plur. nom., 24, 94, 320, 355 (every one = the French 'on'), 89, 652, 908, 56, 67, 1016, 1398, 1422, 1647, 1709; dat. 30, 515, 48, 698, 1224, 56; *sārĕnūy-pĕṭh* (barks) at every one, 156; *sārĕnūy kākazan-pĕṭh*, on all the papers, 209; *sārĕnūy-sūty*, (deals) with all people, 473; ag. 950; abl. *sārĕvūy-nishĕ* (independent) of all, 935.

Fem. sing. nom., 438, 640, 720, 986, 1051, 60, 1439; dat., 780, 1628; *mŏkalyĕyĕ sŏr^ū y*, (the work) is completed, 1305; plur. nom., 1038, 1196, 1547, 93; dat., 447, 660 (agreeing with gen. plur.), 776.

sost^u, adj. (fem. *sūṭh^ū*), used as a suffix added to the abl. case, signifying, 'affected by,' 'endowed with.' Its converse is *rost^u*, q. v.

The following examples occur in the sentences, *dŏkha-sost^u*, affected by sorrow, sorry, 1682; *dūshĕ-sost^u*, possessing faults, imperfect, 908; *khūn-khōr tabīyĕta-sost^u*, or *kaṭhini sŏbāwa-sost^u*, endowed with a fierce nature, fierce by nature, 1197; *vinayĕ-sost^u*, humble, 886.

sōthī, decl. 1, a companion, *hence*, a mate, assistant; sing. dat. *sŏthiyĕs*, 1137 (mate of a carpenter).

sot^u, adj. (fem. *sūt^ū*), calm, peaceful (of the sea), 266.

sōv^u, adj. (fem. *sŏv^ū*), rich, wealthy; fem. sing. nom. *phala-sŏv^ū*, rich in fruit, fertile, 1677.

SŌZ, conj. 1 (I past part. *sūz^u*, plur. *sūz^i*; fem. *sūz^ū*, pl. *sōza*; II past part. *sŏzōv*), to send; inf. abl. forming pass. *āv sōzana*, he was sent, 354 (to jail), 1812 (he was transported); fut. pass. part. *gaṭhi sōzun^u*, it ought to be sent, 1359; pres. masc. sing. 1, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *chhus-an sōzān*, I send him, 1601; I past part. forming I past tense, masc. sing. *sūz^u*, 1378; fem. sing. *sūz^ū*, 1277; II past part. forming II past tense, *sōzō-th-as*, I was sent by thee, thou sentest me, 790; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *sōzu-n*, send him, 1612.

srĕhul^u, adj. (fem. *srĕh^ūj^ū*), moist, humid, damp, 462.

Śrīnagar, decl. 1, name of the capital city of Kashmīr, Śrīnagar; sing. dat. *Srīnagaras-manz*, in Ś., 675, 987, 1148; gen. *-nagaruk^u*, 813; *-nagarūch^ū wath*, the road to Ś., 531.

srŏg^u, adj. (fem. *srŏj^ū*), cheap, not dear; masc. plur. nom. *srŏg^i*, 307.

suba, for *sub^ah* in *prath suba*, every morning, 1664.

sub^ah, decl. 1, early morning, dawn, daybreak; sing. dat. *prath subhas*, every morning, 1353; *prath dŏha sub^ahas*, every day at dawn, 1539.

sub^ahan, adv., at dawn, early in the morning, 146, 444, 830, 1180.

subūt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *subūth*), a proof, 1406.

sudar, decl. 1, the sea; sing. abl. *sudara-baṭhis*, to the sea-shore, 1592.
suh, see *tih*.
*sul*ᵘ, decl. 3, earliness; sing. abl. *suli*, early, early in the morning, 137, 1544, 1881.
*süm*ᵘ, see *som*ᵘ.
suparda, adj., ind., assigned, made over; fem. sing. nom., 1840.
sūradag, decl. 4, dew, 518.
sūrat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *sūrath*; dat. *sūrüts*ᵘ, and so on), appearance, form, shape, features, 714, 39, 70; sing. abl. *sūrüts*ᵘ*-kin*ⁱ (handsome) in appearance, 836; plur. nom. *sūrüts*ᵘ, figures, forms, shapes, 786.
sūrĕ, decl. 1, the sun; sing. gen. *surĕ-sond*ᵘ *tāph*, the beams of the sun, 1628; abl. *sūrĕ-grohun*, an eclipse of the sun, 611. (H.)
sust, adj., ind., lazy, indolent, 1040, 1205; weary, fatigued, 704.
sūty, adv. and postpos.

Adv., with, in one's company; *mĕ chhu-na kăh sūty*, to me there is not any one with (me), I have no companion, 358; *sūty hyon*ᵘ, to take so and so with one, 1220.

As postpos. it governs both the dat. and the abl. cases. When governing the dat. it has the meaning of 'with', 'in company with.' When governing the abl. it has an instrumental force, meaning 'with', 'by means of.' This postposition also appears under the form of *sūtin*, but this latter does not occur in any of the sentences in this book.

a. Governing the dative, with, in company with. Compared with *sān*, which also has this meaning, when there is a question of superiority or inferiority between the nouns coupled by the word 'with', *sūty* or *sūtin* indicates that the word which it governs is the principal (as of a servant going 'with his master'), while the other word is the appendage. Thus *mölis-sūty āv*, he came with the father, implies that, in a subordinate character, he accompanied his father, in other words, that his father brought him along with him. On the other hand, if *sān* is used, the positions are reversed (as in the case of a master going 'with his servant'). Thus, *mölis-sān āv*, he came with the father, implies that the father came in a subordinate position, being brought along by the son. Examples of *sūty* with the dative are:—

akis-sūty (by joining a cipher) with one (we get ten), 460; *asĕ-sūty*, 326 (made a meeting) with us, 1126 (conversation) with us; *chyönis-sūty* (compare ours) with thine, 360; *hālatas-sūty* (exchange) with (thy) condition, 666; *lŏkaṭĕn-sūty . . . baḍĕn-sūty*, (behaviour) with (i. e. towards) our inferiors . . . our superiors, 944; *lūkan-sūty*, (affection) with (i. e. for) people, 49; *masālan-sūty*, together with the spices, 319; *mĕ-sūty*, with me, 3, 1142; *muḍan-sūty*, (association) with fools, 895; *pānas-*

sūty, (allow me to go) with you, 67; *sāhibas-sūty*, with the gentleman, 852 (acquaintance), 985 (an interview); *sārĕnüy-sūty*, (he deals) with all people, 473; *tas-sūty*, with him, 19 (mercantile dealings), 62 (an agreement), 416 (correspondence, letter-writing), 1779 (a meeting); *timan-sūty*, together with them, 1792; *ŝĕ-sūty*, with thee, 258 (a conversation), 375 (connexion), 879 (a meeting), 930 (a meeting), 1607 (agreeing); *vrĕttān-tas-sūty*, (exchange) with (thy) condition, 666.

Repeated and with emphatic *y*, *mājĕ sūty-sūti-y*, always with the mother, clinging to the mother, 334.

b. Governing the ablative case, there are several shades of the instrumental signification, which may roughly be classed as follows:—

Of, resulting from (denoting material, race, stock, &c.), *kāmi-kāra-sūty*, (profits) resulting from trade, 795; *mĕŝi-sūty* (bricks made) of clay, 240, 329; *sŏna-sūty*, (made) of gold; *rŏpa-sūty*, of silver; *shĕstᵃra-sūty*, of iron; *sarᵃtali-sūty*, of brass; *trāma-sūty*, of copper; all in 810; of, with, as in *khŏshiyĕ-sūty*, (full) of mirth, 1160; *mŏshka-sūty*, (filled) with fragrance, 1308; *āba-sūty*, (fill) with water, 728; with, (denoting manner, &c.); *mihrbōni ta adaba-sūty*, with kindness and respect, 944; by, through, *tami*(fem.)-*sūty*, by it (evidence) (guilt was proved), 656; with, by means of, *aki-sūty*, (upset) by a single (puff of wind), 1427; *ami-sūty*, by means of this, 83 (masc.), 924 (fem.); *atha-sūty*, (holds) with the hand, 874; *drĕri-sūty*, (fasten together) with glue, 809; *dūrbīni-sūty*, (look) by means of (i. e. through) a telescope, 1102; *dūri-sūty*, (tie) with a ribbon, 1536; *gachha-sūty*, (writes) with chalk, 296; *hawāha-sūty*, (refreshed) by the air, 1485; *khĕwa-sūty*, (pull) with a tow-rope, 1428; *kiji-sūty*, (scratched) by an (iron) nail, 1582; *kudrüŧᵘ-sūty*, (created) by the power (of God), 1918; *litᵃri-sūty*, (cut) with a saw, 1576; *malakau-sūty*, (tossed) by the waves, 1803; *māyi-sūty*, (stick) with paste, 1715; *mĕkarāzi-sūty*, (nipped) with pincers, 1212; *mīlanāwana-sūty*, by means of adding (this to that), 460; *randa-sūty*, (smoothe) with a plane, 1339; *razi-sūty*, (tie up) with a rope, 1552; *sĕki-sūty*, (rub down) with a file, 726; *shĕkᵘŧᵘ-sūty*, (created) by the power (of God), 1918; *tāpa-sūty*, (melted) by the heat of the sun, 559; *tōrati-sūty*, (cut) with a chisel, 316; *ŧᵃŋi-sūty*, (drawing) with charcoal, 302; *zĕvi-sūty*, (drinks) with the tongue, i. e. laps, 1034; with, with the help of, *kutubnumā-sūty*, (a ship sails) by the compass, 361; by means of, in, *zulma-sūty khŏsh*, delighting in cruelty, 446.

In consequence of, by reason of, on account of, owing to, with, by, of, through, *ami-sūty*, through this, by this, 1402; *ami-y-sūty*, owing to this very thing, 376; *bīma-sūty*, owing to fear, through fear, 1274, 1818 (trembling with fear); *bŏchhi-sūty*, (dying) of hunger, 1710; *panaŧi*

bŏzᵘ-sūty, (acting) by instinct, 969; *budana-sūty*, owing to old age, 528; *dayāyi-sūty*, by the mercy (of so-and-so), 203, by the kindness (of so and so), 1379; *dushmaniyi-sūty*, out of spite, 1698; *fazla-sūty*, by the blessing (of God), 203; *nardas gindana-sūty*, (ruined) through playing dice, 519; *hīta-sūty*, on (this) account, 806; *kāmī-sūty*, owing to (this) action, 437; *karana-sūty*, through doing (so-and-so), 549, 954, 1061, 1300; *kathi-sūty*, (will result) from (this) affair, 1529; *kulyau-sūty*, (shady) with trees, 1621; *marana-sūty*, on account of (his) death, 1186; *madata-sūty*, by the help (of), 1741; *mihrbŏnī-sūty*, through (so-and-so's) kindness, 1379; *pakana-sūty*, owing to following (your advice), 1166; *salāharathara-sūty*, owing to mismanagement, 1167; *parana-sūty* (pleased) by reading (a book), 1572; *phērana-sūty*, (fatigued) by walking, 704; *rōzana-sūty*, (troubled) by (my) remaining, 929; *sahāyĕ-sūty*, by the help (of so-and-so), 1741; *shĕtᵃrati-sūty*, out of enmity, spitefully, 1698; *tamīza-sūty*, (acting) by reason (not by instinct), 969; *thàkana-sūty ta bŏchhi-sūty*, from weariness and hunger, 691; *tūri-sūty*, (numbed) with cold, 1217; *wāwa-sūty*, (detained) owing to the wind, 404; *wuchhana-sūty*, (grieved) (890), (rejoiced) (1492) at seeing; *yĕmi-sūty*, owing to which, 602; *yina-sūty*, owing to (his, your) coming, 657, 984.

In reference to, in respect of, as regards, according to; *tami-sūty*, (the inference) from that, 943; *yĕmi-sūty*, (a pattern) by which (I can work), 1293; *yĕmi-sūty* . . . *tami-sūty*, (imposition practised) with reference to (i.e. upon) whom . . . upon him, 912; *yina-sūty*, (a reason) for coming, 311.

With emphatic *y*. *bāzi-sūtiy*, (they live) only by deceit, 477.

SUVᵃ, conj. 1 (I past part. *suvᵘ*), to sew; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. plur. acc., *milawith suwu-kh*, sew them together, 1619.

sūzᵘ, see *SŌZ*.

swōmi, decl. 1, a master; sing. dat. (for acc.) *swōmiyĕs*, 1227. (H.)

syodᵘ, adj. (sing. dat. *sĕdis*, and so on; fem. *sĕzᵘ*), straight, regular, 770, 991, 1722, 7; direct (of a road), 531; sincere, honest, 963; fem. sing. nom., 531, 770; fem. plur. nom. *sĕza*, 963, 91.

T

ta (1), conj., and. It connects both words and clauses. In the case of nouns substantive it may connect either singular nouns or plural nouns. When plural nouns are connected, *ti* (q. v.) may be substituted for *ta*, but this cannot be done when both words are singular. The following examples show the use of this conjunction:—

(*a*) Joining two singular substantives, 29, 96, 189, 228, 41, 65, 97,

463, 87, 97, 691, 718, 44, 911, 44, 5, 76, 99, 1137, 58, 1220, 44, 1431 (*bis*), 46, 50, 1564, 1604, 1868.

(*b*) Joining two substantives, one sing. and the other plur., 1075, 1909.

(*c*) Joining two plur. substantives, 224, 592, 805.

(*d*) Joining two adjectives, 452, 94, 596, 694, 798, 884, 8, 93, 1008, 1291, 1426, 40, 1569, 1732.

(*e*) Joining two pronouns, *as^i ta tŏh^i*, we and you, 544; *asĕ ta tŏhĕ*, us and you, 978; *tam^i ta tam^i-sand^i dŏstan*, he and his friend (ag. case), 1699.

(*f*) Joining two adverbs, 1803, 39.

(*g*) Joining two clauses, 142, 72, 295, 348, 692, 763, 903, 58, 69, 1003, 7, 12, 8, 1149, 1205, 1368, 1554, 8, 1600, 57, 1792.

Ta sometimes has a slightly adversative sense, and might then almost be translated by 'but', as in *jism chhuh fōnī, ta rūh chhuh bōkī*, the body is mortal, and (i.e. but) the soul is immortal, 903.

Ta-biyĕ = and also, moreover, (this) as well as (that), as in 887, 1224, 99, 1336.

The usual expression for 'neither ... nor' is '*na ... na*', but sometimes *na ... ta*, can best be so translated. Thus *chhĕ-na wāwamāl ta hamatul^u*, (the boat) has neither sail nor punting-pole, 1564.

When more than two words are joined together, the one example in the sentences (96) seems to show that the English idiom is followed, *ta* being inserted only between the two last. The example is *Kōshir^u, Samskrĕta, Hindustōn^i, Fārasī, ta Arabī*, Kāshmīrī, Sanskrit, Hindōstānī, Persian, and Arabic.

When two or more substantives governed by the same postposition are united by *ta*, the postposition, as a rule, is only written once, after the last. Thus, *ālaṭhi- ta mudagiyi-nishĕ*, from idleness and ignorance, 189; *pā̃ni-* (i.e. *pā̃niki*) *ta wāwaki badalana-puṭhy*, for changing of water and air, 297. In this example note that *pā̃ni* is in the ablative case, being governed by the postposition *uk^u*; *naṭanas- ta gĕwanas-manz*, in dancing and singing, 463; *mudayis- ta mudāla-sand^i yiz^ahār*, the depositions of the plaintiff and defendant, 487. In this example note that *mudayis* is in the dative case, being governed by *hond^u*, understood; *zakamaka- ta pŏlāda-nishĕ*, from flint and steel, 744; *jismas- ta mizāzas-kiṭ^u*, (bad) for body and disposition, 976; *wustādas-* (cf. *mudayis* above) *ta ṭāṭa-sand^i sawāl ta jawāb*, question and answer of a master and a pupil, 1431; *nākāragiyĕ- ta jyōniyĕ-manz*, between vice and virtue, 1868. Sometimes, however, the postposition is attached to each noun, as in *thakana*(masc.)*-sūty ta bŏchhi-sūty*, (faintness) from weariness and hunger, 691; *yimuk^u ta gaṭhamuk^u asbāb*, goods of coming and of going, imports and exports, 911 (cf. contra, *pā̃ni* in 297

above). Very instructive is *wāwa ta traṭan-handi wakta*, at a time of wind and thunderbolts, 1075. Here *wāwa* is in the ablative singular, presupposing *wāwaki*, as in *pāñi* in 297 above. On the other hand *handi*, the postposition of the genitive *plural*, governs the dative, so that we have a singular inanimate ablative case coupled with a plural dative case, both forming the genitive, the *ki* of *wāwaki* being indicated by the *handi* of *traṭan-handi*.

When an adjective or verb agrees with all or both the substantives coupled together by *ta*, it is usually put in the plural, and if they are both of the same gender, it agrees with them in gender. Thus, *chhi-s kay* (masc.) *ta tambalun* (masc.) *gatshān*, there occur to him vomiting and delirium (verb, masc. plur.), 497; *ünzᵘ* (masc. plur.) *ta batakh* (masc. plur.) *kamⁱ-sandⁱ chhih*, whose are the geese and ducks? 592. Sometimes, however, the verb or adjective is attracted to the nearest noun, and agrees with it in number. Thus, *nāg ta trām chhuh khanana yiwān*, lead and copper are dug, 1158. Here *chhuh* is in the masculine singular in agreement with the masc. sing. *trām*, which is nearest to it.

If the things coupled are of different genders, then, the masculine gender being more worthy than the feminine, the verb or adjective is usually put into the masculine plural. Thus, *Ādam* (masc. sing.) *ta Hawāh* (fem. sing.) *kaḍi-n* (masc. plur.), he thrust out Adam and Eve, 29; *mĕ wuchhⁱ* (plur. masc.) *dŏshĕway* (plur. masc.) *mahārĕñᵘ* (fem. sing.) *ta mahārāza*, I saw both the bride and bridegroom, 241; *gāv* (fem. sing.) *ta wotshᵘ* (masc. sing.) *ösⁱ* (masc. plur.), a cow and a calf were (together), 265; *gayĕy* (masc. plur.) *akh buḍᵘ* (masc. sing.) *ta akh buḍᵘ* (fem. sing.), an old man and an old woman went, 1244; *pādᵘshāh* (masc. sing.) *ta malⁱka* (fem. sing.) *ösⁱ* (masc. plur.) *hözir*, the king and the queen were present, 1446. Sometimes, however, as when there is no difference of gender, the verb, by attraction, agrees with the nearest noun, both in gender and in number. Thus, *chhĕ-na* (fem. sing.) *wāwamāl* (fem. sing.) *ta hamatulᵘ* (masc. sing.), there is not sail and punting-pole (i. e. there is neither sail nor pole), 1564. Here *chhĕ-na* agrees in gender and number with the nearest noun, *wāwamāl*; *tas chhĕh* (fem. sing.) *büḍᵘ* (fem. sing.) *bŏd* (fem. sing.) *ta vĕtsār* (masc. sing.), to her is great sense and judgement, 1604. Here the verb *chhĕh*, and the adjective *büḍᵘ*, are both feminine singular in agreement with the nearest noun, *bŏd*.

ta (2), adv. and conj., the equivalent of the Hindī *tō*, therefore, then, and then, in that case, (often hardly translatable) as in *chīz zan chhina tayār, ta*, the things, so to speak, are not ready, then (whose fault is it?), 705; *mĕ chhuh dôdᵘ hyuhᵘ mŏlum sapadān, ta bŏh kyāh kara*, I have a pain in my side, what shall I do? 717; *mĕ dita akh muñĕ-pūtᵘ, ta gatshta*, give

me a kiss, and then go, 1017; *bulyōkh, ta biyĕ gąnzᵃrāwu-kh*, you have made a mistake, so count them again, 1169.

In this meaning it often connects a conjunctive participle with the main verb of a sentence, as in *yĕḍ‿phŏllawith ta mŏyĕ*, having distended her belly, then she died, 562; similarly, 695, 708, 818, 1548, 1699, 1703, 74.

Often used to introduce the apodosis of a conditional sentence, as in *hargāh tᵃh mānān chhukh-na, ta bŏh kyāh kara-y*, if thou dost not heed me, then what can I do for thee? 368; similarly, 690, 982 (*ta tĕhĭ*), 1157, 1357, 1481, 1907. A very similar idiom is *wuñi-kĕn chhĕ-wa tŏhĕ fursath, ta bŏh hĕkā kath karith*, are you now at leisure, (then) can I speak with you? 1055.

It is often added to the imperative, and in that case forms the basis of the polite imperative, to which verbal terminations are added. In such circumstances it may be translated by 'just'. Thus, *wuchhta*, just see, 520, *mukarāvta*, just loose (it), please, 1021. Many other examples of the polite imperative will be found under the head of the various verbs in this vocabulary.

It is often untranslatable, or equivalent to 'in fact', 'forsooth,' &c., like the Greek μέν. Thus *bŏh ta suh zāna-n-na*, (how can I judge him?) I, in fact, don't know him, 1002; *meᵉ ta wonᵘ*, I, in fact, did speak (but it was no use), 1192; *tamⁱ ta mongᵘ*, he indeed did ask (but I gave him nothing), 1216.

In some phrases it has the force of 'still', 'nevertheless,' as in *kątiy rūzᵗtan, ta nākhŏshūy chhuh*, stay where he may, still he is unhappy, 599.

na ta, otherwise, or else, 1073.

tabāh, adj., ind., ruined, destroyed; *tabāh gąchhun*, to be ruined, (of a ship or boat) to be wrecked, 1548, 1925.

tabīyĕt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *-yĕth*), nature, personal character, disposition; abl. *tabīyĕta khŏtᵃra ṭhaharāwun*, to judge concerning (a man's) character, 1002; *tabīyĕta-kinⁱ*, by nature, naturally, by natural disposition, 452 (with emph. *y*, *-kiniy*); *khūnkhōr tabīyĕta-sostᵘ*, possessing a bloodthirsty nature, fierce, 1197.

tadbīr, decl. 1, a device, contrivance; a contrivance suggested by so-and-so, so-and-so's advice; abl. *kami tadbīra*, by what contrivance? 405, 1139; *chyāni tadbīra mūjūb*, according to thy advice, 517.

TAG, conj. 2 (I past part. *togᵘ*, fem. *tūjᵘ*; II past part. *tajyōv*), to be possible, to be known how to be done, as in *tsĕ chhu-y-nā tagān farkh zānun*, is not the knowledge of the difference a possibility for you, do you not know the difference? 228; *kamis tagi wanunᵘ*, who can tell? 766; *mĕ chhu-na tagān*, it is beyond my power, 1365. Cf. *HĔK*.

tāh, decl. 1, a fold, a sheet; *tāh kākaza*, a sheet of paper, 1629.

tahakikāt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *tahakikāth*), an investigation, inquest, 958.

tajwīz, decl. 1, approval, permission, 392; view, opinion, decision, judgement, 493, 904, 1156; a scheme, plan, device, 662, 772; sing. dat. *tajwīzas-manz*, in (their own) opinion, 904; *tajwīzas-pĕṭh*, (objections) to a plan, 772; abl. *myāni tajwīza warōi*, without my permission, 392.

t^{a}*kān*, adv., quickly, 1392, 1448, 1704; immediately, at once, 16, 350, 968.

tākat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *tākath*), strength, vigour, 1726.

takhsīr, decl. 1, a misdemeanour, offence, crime, 441, 656, 705, 1238, 64; sing. gen., 122, 769; *takhsīraki sababa*, on account of the offence, 1412; abl. *takhsīra-kin*^{i}, (sorry) for the offence, 1682; *bē-takhsīr*, blameless, 200.

takhsīrwār, adj., ind., blameworthy, blameable, 198; subst., decl. 1, a delinquent, criminal; sing. dat. *-wāras*, 1004.

takht, decl. 1, a throne; sing. dat. *takhtas-pĕṭh*, 1787.

taklīf, decl. 1, trouble, inconvenience, 929.

tal, postpos., governing dat., under, below; *pahiyĕ-tal*, under the wheel, 448; *myānĕ nazari-tal*, under (i.e. in) my opinion, 474; *mēzas-tal*, under the table, 731; *kulichĕ chāyĕ tal*, under the shade of the tree, 1067, 1620. Cf. *tal*^{i}, *tal*^{i}*-kin*^{i}.

talab, decl. 1, pay, salary, wages, 31, 54, 1057, 1295, 1566.

talaffuz, decl. 1, pronunciation, accent, 14, 563, 1404, 5.

talāsh, decl. 1, search, quest, 1589, 90; *talāsh karun*, to search (for = *pĕṭh*), seek after, endeavour, attempt, 124, 630; sing. dat. *talāshĕs bĕhun*, to sit at search, to keep continually searching, 1590.

tal^{u}*wul*^{u}, decl. 2, fickleness, changeableness (the Arabic *talawwun*); *hence*, compound adj. *tal*^{u}*wal*^{i}*-mizāz*, ind., versatile, unstable, fickle, 299.

tal^{i}, *tal*^{i}*-kin*^{i}, postpos., under, below, the same as *tal*, q. v.; *tal*^{i} appears with the agent case in *kan*^{i} *tal*^{i}, (I whispered) under (i. e. in) (his) ear, 1905; *tal*^{i}*-kin*^{i} governs the dat. in *garas tal*^{i}*-kin*^{i}, under the house, 578.

t^{a}*p*^{a}*r*^{u}, decl. 3, a bee, *esp.* a stinging bee; sing. ag. *t*^{a}*p*^{a}*ri*, 173.

tām, *tāmath*, *tāñ*, or *tāñĕth*, adv. and postpos.

(1) Adv. used in asking a question when the speaker is really in doubt as to whether there is anything to ask. Thus, *kyāh tāñ wonu-n*, did he say anything? Here the speaker did not notice at the time what the man said, and afterwards recalls the fact, and, being in doubt, asks the question. The example is taken from the author's *Essays on Kāshmīrī Grammar*. It is, moreover, added to interrogatives to convert them into indefinite pronouns, like the Sanskrit *api*, as in *kam*^{i} *tāñ hal*^{u}*kōr*^{i} *hūn*^{i}, by some mad dog or other, 1119.

(2) As a postposition it governs either the nominative or the dative case, and signifies up to, or during, with various shades of meaning. Thus, of place, up to, *Dili tāñ*, up to Delhi, as far as Delhi, 41; *bŏn tām*, (read) down to the bottom (of the page), 222; *kotᵘ tām*, up to what distance, how far (can you jump)? 1006; for, through, *shēṭhan kruhan tāñ*, (the soldiers pursued them) for sixty *kōs*, 1437.

Of time, up to, till, until; *az tām* (70, 143, 545, 705, 1712), *az tāñ* (14), up to now, yet, still; *az tāñ*, (if I had done so-and-so), by this time (I should be so-and-so), 1357; *brĕswāri tām*, (postponed) till Thursday, 33; *gŏḍañikis tōrīkhas tāñ*, till the first (of the month), 929; *dupaharan* (dat. plur.) *tāmath*, till midday, 1151; *yotᵘ tām*, up to which time, until, 1011; *aiṭh bajĕ tām*, till eight o'clock, 1664; *wuñukh tam*, up to now, yet, 1179; during, for, *trĕn rĕtan tāmath*, (credit) for three months, 436; *abadas tāñ*, during eternity, eternally, 650; *yotᵘ tām*, during which time, as long as, 1089; *yūsᵘ wakth tām*, for a longer time, 1385; *sĕr tām*, for a long time, 1589, 1711; *zindagiyĕ tāmath*, (transported) for life, 1812.

tamām, adj., ind., complete, whole, perfect; *tamām karun*, to complete, conclude, finish, 733.

tamāshĕ, decl. 1, a diversion, 'tumasha,' 567.

tāmath, see *tām*.

tambalun, decl. 1, delirium, 497.

tamⁱ, *tami*, see *tih*.

tamīz, decl. 1, reason (as opposed to instinct), 969; discretion, judgement, 547, 1604; abl. *tamīza-sūty*, (acts) by reason, 969.

tamŏkᵘ, decl. 2, tobacco; *tamŏkᵘ chyonᵘ*, to drink tobacco, to smoke, 1799.

tamsīl, decl. 1, an allegory, fable, apologue; plur. gen. *tamsīlan-hondᵘ*, 687.

tāñ, *tāñĕth*, see *tām*.

tana, adv., from that time, since then, 826. Cf. *yĕna*.

tandurust, adj., ind., healthy; masc. plur. nom., 1732.

tandurustī, decl. 4, good health, general health; sing. gen. *tandurustī-hondᵘ ṭhikāna*, certainty of (his) health, certainty in regard to (his) health, 1369; dat. *tandurustī-manz*, 954.

tang, adj., ind., contracted, strait, narrow, (of a window) small, 1298 (fem. plur. nom.).

ṭāng, decl. 4, the bray of an ass; plur. nom. *chhuh ṭānga diwān*, (the ass) is giving brays, is braying, 231.

tap, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *taph*), fever, 497.

tāp, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *tāph*), the heat of the sun, sunshine, 1628, 32; sing. abl. *tāpa-sūty*, 559.

TAR, conj. 2 (I past part. *tor*[u]), to be crossed over, to go across, to cross; pres. part. *wati apōr tarān*, while crossing across the road, 1735.

taraf, decl. 1, a direction, side; sing. abl. *prath tarafa*, in every direction, 321; *chyāni tarafa*, in thy direction, 374; *thav aki tarafa*, put to one side, put away, 856; *bē-taraf-dār*, impartial, 906.

tarafdōrī, decl. 4, taking sides, partiality, 1281.

tarah, decl. 1, manner, kind, fashion; sing. gen. *prath tarahuk*[u] *asbāb*, articles (furniture) of every kind, 792; sing. abl. *kuni taraha*, of any kind, 647, 1824; *prath taraha*, of every kind, 913; *taraha taraha*, of various kinds, 1260, 1613, 96, 1807; *r*[a]*ti taraha*, of a good kind, excellently, 973.

tarakkī, decl. 4, elevation, promotion, progress, improvement, prosperity, 1414.

tārīf, decl. 1, praise; *tārīf karun*, to praise, commend, 352, 1196.

tarīk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *tarīkh*), mode, manner, method, fashion, 1150, 1351; sing. dat. *tarīkas-pěṭh*, 614.

tarjama, decl. 1, a translation, 1811; *tarjama karun*, to translate, interpret, 981, 1810; *tarjama karanwōl*[u], an interpreter, 982; *tarjama prāyě shěbdan-hond*[u], a translation almost of the words, a literal translation, 1086.

tarkōr[i], decl. 3, a vegetable; plur. nom. *tarkārě*, vegetables, 782.

tartīb, decl. 1, order, arrangement; *bē-tartīb*, without order (of a school), 1255.

tāruk, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *tārukh*, dat. *tārakas*; plur. nom. *tārakh*), a star, 243.

tarwār, decl. 4, a sword, 'tulwar,' 1770.

tas, see *tih*.

tasfiyě, decl. 1, settlement, adjustment, disposal (of a case), 34.

tasht, decl. 4, a basin; sing. dat. *tashti-kěth*, in a basin, 160.

tasond[u], see *tih*.

ṭāṭ, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *ṭāṭh*), canvas, 268.

tath, see *tih*.

ṭaṭh[ü]*j*[ü], decl. 3, a tub, 728.

tati, adv., there, in that place, 127, 207, 445, 703, 22, 46, 881, 1101, 1446, 1711, 1807.

taur, decl. 1, manner, mode, means, 1754; its ablative occurs in *bataura*, in the manner of, used as a preposition, q.v.

tawa, a pronominal base, synonymous with *tami*, the masc. sing. abl. form of *tih*, used in adverbial phrases. Thus *tawa-pata*, 857 (or *tami-pata*), after that, thereafter, afterwards; *tawa-y* (emph. *y*) for that very reason, therefore, 634, 1673.

tawa-ti, see *tōti*.
tawāza, decl. 1 (in plur.) politeness, civility; plur. abl. *tawāzau-kinⁱ*, with civility, 325, 6.
tawörīkh, decl. 1, a history, chronicle, 872.
tayār, adj., ind., ready, 705 (masc. plur. nom.), 967 (ditto), 1466 (fem. sing. nom.); *zᵃh bajanas chhĕh tayār* (fem.), it (sc. the clock) is ready to strike two, it is near two o'clock, 337; *tayār karun*, to make ready, prepare anything (1256, 1424), make (792), build (a house) (1470).
tayōri, decl. 4, preparation; *chhih gaṭhanüchᵘ tayōrī karān*, (they) are making preparation of going, they are preparing to go, 1375.
tāzagī, decl. 4, freshness; *mĕ chhĕh tāzagī wŏpazān*, freshness is becoming for me, I am being refreshed, 1485.
tazkīr, decl. 1, a biographical memoir, a biography; plur. gen. *tazkīran-hünzᵘ kitāb*, a book of memoirs, 1143.
tĕli, adv. of time, then, at that time, 574; *yĕli . . . tĕli*, when . . . then, 444, 1103, 1347, 1708. Frequently used to introduce the apodosis of a conditional sentence: *hargāh . . . tĕli*, if . . . then, 535, 677, 732, 69, 924, 1240, 1343, 51, 1502; *yĕduwai . . . tĕli*, if . . . then, 1359, 1407, 32, 49, 1544, 97, 1678, 1761; *tᵃh hĕkakh-a . . . tĕli*, canst thou (lend me) . . . then, 1499. Compounded with *ta* (2), we have *agar . . . ta-tĕli*, if . . . then, 982.
tĕmbᵘrᵘ, decl. 3, a spark; *tĕmbᵘrᵘ-ay*, a spark if (it desire), 1691. Cf. *ay* (1).
tĕz, adj., ind., sharp, 328 (of claws), 1626 (of a knife); quick, rapid, 1181 (of motion), 1458 (of the stream of a river); masc. sing. nom., 1458, 1626; plur. nom., 328; fem. sing. nom., 1181.
ṬHAG, conj. 1 (I past part. *ṭhogᵘ*, plur. *ṭhagⁱ*; fem. *ṭhüjᵘ*, plur. *ṭhajĕ*; II past part. *ṭhajyōv*), to deceive, cheat, swindle; inf. sing. abl. forming pass. *ṭhagana öwa*, you were cheated, 155; conj. part. *ṭhagith hĕkun*, to be able to cheat, 308; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih ṭhagān*, they cheat, 308.

(This verb is also used in the 3rd conj. with the meaning 'to be cheated'. Its II past part. is then *ṭhagyōv*, but no examples of this occur in the sentences.)

ṬHAHAR, conj. 3 (II past part. *ṭhaharyōv*), to halt, stand still, stop, wait; fut. pass. part. *gaṭhi chyōnᵘ ṭhaharunᵘ*, you ought to stop, 1294; past masc. sing. 3 *ṭhaharyōv*, it stood still, 169; fut. sing. 3 *ṭhahari*, he will wait, 1879.
ṬHAHARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *ṭhaharōwᵘ*), to cause to stand, *hence*, to ascertain, decide, determine; fut. sing. 1 *tabīyĕta khōtᵃra kyāh ṭhaharāwa*, how can I judge of (his) character? 1002.
THAK, conj. 2 (I past part. *thokᵘ*, plur. *thakⁱ*; fem. *thüchᵘ*, plur. *thachĕ*;

II past part. *thachyōv*), to become weary, *hence* (in past tenses) to be weary; inf. sing. abl. *thakana-sūty*, owing to weariness, 691; I past masc. sing. 1 *thokus*, I am weary, 1797.

ṭhāna, decl. 1, the cover of a box or the like, 1065; the cork or stopper of a bottle, &c., 414.

thar, decl. 4 (sing. dat. ag. abl. and plur. nom. *thürᵘ*; plur. dat. *thürᵘn*, ag. and abl. *thürᵘv*), the back; sing. dat. *thürᵘ-pèṭh*, on the back, 144.

ṭhaṭha, decl. 1, a joke, joking, 998.

THAW or *THĀW*, conj. 1 (I past part. *thowᵘ* or *thôwᵘ*; II past part. *thavyōv* or *thāvyōv*, and so throughout). This verb is the equivalent of the Hindī *rakhnā*, to keep, retain, hold, 14, 1011, 1320; to put by, save, put away, 1574; to keep, keep back, reserve (for a person), 1514; to place, put, deposit, 145, 61, 221, 5, 51, 78, 89, 335, 626, 961, 1028, 1116, 52; to put a person in a certain position, engage (as a servant), appoint, 635, 982.

Common in phrases such as *thav aki tarafa*, put to one side, put away, 856; *bar thowu-th wøthᵘ*, thou hast left the gate open, 796; *bōrᵘ thawun*, to place weight, to lean (upon), 1044; *būzith thawun* (Hindī, *samajh rakhnā*), to consider, 1430; *daböwith thawun*, to pinch, squeeze, 1212; *dairī thawüñᵘ*, to exercise patience, 1290; *dāwā thawun*, to make a claim, 327; *dōst thawun*, to count as a friend, to favour, 1283; *dyān thawun*, to become busy, be engaged, 258; *fikirᵘ thawüñᵘ*, to take thought, prepare beforehand, 1068; *hawās band thawun*, to keep one's senses under control, 1605; *khabar thawüñᵘ*, to take care, be cautious, 285; *khaṭith thawun*, to conceal, 371, 868, 1593; *mēl thawun*, to associate, 895; *mèthᵃr thawun*, to count as a friend, favour, 1283; *alāka thawun*, to have connexion with, concern, 375; *aprasan thawun*, to offend a person, 1239; *nā-khösh thawun*, to offend a person, 1239; *nēb thawun*, to promise, 1401; *nishchay thawun*, to be assured, 696; *path thawun*, to dissuade, 560; *pakh thawüñᵘ*, to be assured, 118; to place trust (in), believe (in), 505, 1824, 66; *rōzī* (or *prasan*) *thawun*, to oblige, please, 1227; *sabᵃr thawun*, to exercise patience, 1290; *samband thawun*, to have connexion with, concern, 375; *yād* (or *tètas*) *thawun*, to retain in the memory, 1530; *yārüzᵘ thawüñᵘ*, to show affection, 49.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—inf. and verbal noun, *thawunᵘ*, 895, 1239; *thawun*, dat. *thawanas-manz*, in putting, 1227; gen. *thawanukᵘ*, 1320, 1824; fem. *thawüñᵘ*, 285; fut. pass. part. *thawunᵘ*, 982, 1290, 1605; plur. nom. *thawanⁱ*, 1514; fem. sing. nom. *thawüñᵘ*, 1068, 1290; conj. part. *thawith*, 258, 371, 560, 1530, 1866; pres. masc. sing. 1 [illegible] *thawān*, 14; [illegible] ith neg. *chhus-na thawān*, 505; 2 with interrog. suff. [illegible] *thawān* [illegible] : 3 *chhuh thawān*, 49, 1283;

plur. 3 *chhih thawān*, 868, 1593; fem. sing. 3 with neg. suff. *chhĕ-na thawān*, 375; I past part. forming past tense, masc. sing. *mĕ thowᵘ nēb*, I promised, 1401; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag. *thowu-th*, it has been left by thee, 796; fem. plur. *mĕ thawĕ dabŏwith*, I have pinched (my fingers), 1212; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh thowᵘ-motᵘ*, 635; fut. sing. 1 *thawa*, 225, 51; with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. and interrog. *thawa-n-a*, shall I put it? 1152; imperat. sing. 2 *thav*, 118, 45, 221, 78, 335, 626, 856, 1028, 1116, 1430, 1574; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *thawu-n*, 289, 961; with prohibitive neg. *ma thav*, 1044; polite imperat. sing. 2 *thavta*, 161, 696, 1011.

thaza, see *thodᵘ*.

thazar, decl. 1, height, 863; (of a river) up stream; sing. dat. *thazaras kun*, in the direction of up stream, 707.

ṭhikāna, decl. 1, a fixed or permanent place of abode, dwelling-place, address, 32, 708; certainty, absence of doubt, 1369.

ṭhīlⁱ, decl. 3, a bag, 145; a purse, 1436; sing. dat. *ṭhēlĕ-manz*, in the bag, 145.

thodᵘ, adj. (sing. dat. *thadis*; fem. *thüzᵘ*, sing. dat. *thazĕ*, plur. nom. *thaza*, and so on), high, 1078 (of price), 98 (of a room), 1464, 1714 (of the bank of a river); masc. sing. nom., 1714; *aki hata thodᵘ*, higher (in price) than a hundred (rupees), 1078 (here *thodᵘ* is used as an adverb); sing. dat. *yītis thadis*, (I cannot reach) so high, 1464; fem. plur. nom. *thaza*, 1098.

ṭhôkur, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *ṭhôkuras*), the image of a god, an idol, 897; sing. abl. *ṭhôkura-dwāras-manz*, in the idol-house, in the temple, 897.

ṭhöñᵘ, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *ṭhāñĕ*), a trap; *wahörᵘm ṭhöñᵘ*, I set a trap, 1616.

ṬHUK, conj. 1 (I past part. *ṭhukᵘ*; fem. *ṭhuchᵘ*: II past part. *ṭhuchyōv*), to bury; to drive (a nail into a wall); I past part. as past tense, masc. sing., 588.

ṭhūk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *ṭhūkh*), the point of anything pointed, the nib of a pen, 1210.

ṭhūl, decl. 1, an egg; sing. dat. *ṭhūlas hyuhᵘ* (fem. *hishᵘ*), like an egg, oval, 739; plur. nom. *ṭhūl*, 617.

thürᵘ, see *thar*.

ti, conj. (the equivalent of the Hindī *bhī*), also, 1389; even, 1364; *biyĕ ti*, and moreover, 1421; *bŏti* (*bŏh-ti*), I also, 1777; *kĕh-ti*, anything even, at all (adv.), 736; *na zāh-ti*, not at any time, never, 741, 829. *Ti* may also be used instead of *ta* (1), to mean 'and', but only when joining plural nouns, as in *mahanivⁱ ti gupan ti āy*, both the men and the cattle came, but this use does not occur in the sentences.

tih, pron. demonstr., that (not within sight, cf. *huh*), he, she, it, both subst. and adj. It is frequently used as the correlative of *yih*, who. It may be

animate masculine, animate feminine, inanimate masculine, or inanimate feminine. Sing. nom. an. masc. *suh*; fem. *sŏh* or *sa*; inan. com. gen. *tih*. Dat. an. com. gen. *tas, tamis*; inan. com. gen. *tath*; ag. an. masc. *tam*[i], fem. *tami*; inan. com. gen. *tam*[i]. Gen. an. masc. and fem. *tam*[i]*-sond*[u], *tasond*[u]; inan. com. gen. *tamyuk*[u]. Abl. an. and inan., com. gen. *tami* or *tawa*. In the plur. there is no distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nominative case. Thus, nom. masc. *tim*, fem. *tima*; dat., com. gen. *timan*; gen., com. gen. *timan-hond*[u], *tihond*[u]; ag. and abl. *timau*. Although written with a short *i*, the word *tih* is usually strongly accented, so as to sound almost like *tī*.

When this pronoun is used as an adjective, the inanimate forms, with one exception, are not employed. The one exception is *tath*, which is used as an adjective when agreeing with an inanimate noun of either gender in the dative case singular. In other cases the animate forms are used, according to gender, even when agreeing with an inanimate noun, except that the adjectival feminine dative is *tami*, not *tamis*. When agreeing with a genitive, the usual rule for adjectives is observed. When the genitive is the genitive of a masculine singular inanimate noun, and therefore ends in *uk*[u], &c., the pronoun is put into the ablative form singular, and when the genitive is not of this description, the pronoun is put into the dative singular. Thus, *suh* (not *tih*) *jahāza*, that ship, 150; *sa* (not *tih*) *shĕlph*, that art, 105; but *tath* (not *tas* or *tamis*) *kulis*, to that tree, 227 (inan. masc. sing. dat.); *tath kāmĕ*, for that work, 28 (inan. fem. sing. dat.). *Tami* (masc. sing. abl.) *chīzuk*[u], of that thing, 482; *tas* (masc. sing. dat.) *sāhiba-sond*[u], of that gentleman, 327; *tami* (not *tamis*) *jyāyĕ-hond*[u], of that place, 508.

It therefore follows that the nominative singular inanimate form *tih*, it, that, is only used as a substantive. But *suh* and *sa*, the masculine and feminine animate forms, are also used as substantive inanimate forms, instead of *tih*, when the pronoun is correlate to a preceding adjectival pronoun, which (as all these pronouns follow the same rules) is used, though inanimate, in the animate masculine or feminine gender, as explained above for adjectival *suh* and *sa*. The preceding pronoun is usually the relative, as in *yus asbāb tŏhĕ hyot*[u]*wa, suh* (not *tih*) *chhuh drŏg*[u], what property you purchased, that is dear, 474; *yĕmi murāda khŏt*[u]*ra tĕ sōzōthas bŏh, suh* (not *tih*) *sapod*[u] *pūra*, for what purpose you sent me, that became fulfilled, 790; *tĕ yŏssa kitāb mĕ lūz*[u]*th, sa* (not *tih*) *āyĕ mĕ khŏsh*, what book you sent me, that was acceptable to me, 15. For an exception to this, see 1487 below. The preceding pronoun need not necessarily be a relative; thus, *suh phal chhuh tŏk*[u], *suh* (not *tih*) *ma khĕh*, that fruit is sour, do not eat it, 1687.

When, however, the demonstrative pronoun is correlate to a *substantive* inanimate pronoun, *tih* is used, as in *yih bōh wanān chhus, tih chhwā pozᵘ kina apozᵘ*, is what I say true or false? 931. Also, as the pronoun *yih*, this (not the relative pronoun *yih*, what), in the direct singular, is the same in form for both genders, whether animate or inanimate, when the substantive demonstrative pronoun is correlate to it, it is, in the direct singular, always *tih*, not *suh* or *sa*. Thus, *yih* (adj. masc. inan.) *sôruy kurᵃkoṭᵘ kyāzi chhuh yiti pyō-moṭᵘ? tih nih tulith*, why is all this refuse here? take it away, 315.

In the plural nominative the masculine agrees with all masculine nouns, and the feminine agrees with all feminine nouns, without any distinction between animate and inanimate. But, if the adjective pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural is separated from it by some word which does not indicate its gender by its form, then the masculine form of the plural pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus *tim* (not *tima*) *zᵃh pachĕ* (fem. plur. nom.), those two boards, but *tima pachĕ*, those boards. No examples of the former idiom occur in the sentences, but two examples will be found under *yih* (1), q.v.

The other cases of the plural are all of common gender, and make no distinction between animate and inanimate.

NOMINATIVE FORMS, SING., SUBST.—The following forms occur in the sentences:—

Animate masc. *suh*, nom. he, 2, 5, 11, 2, 26, 8, 36, 43, 9, 51, 9, 85, 8, 93, 6, 100, 3, 34, 40, 3, 53, 63, 7, 71, 2, 8, 84, 201, 4, 5, 6, 14, 6, 9, 23, 56, 7, 8, 69, 73, 4, 80, 8, 96, 7, 9, *et passim*.

Acc. him, 56, 312, 18, 532, 672, 942, 1002, 1239, 1395, 1558, 1884.

Fem. *sa*, nom. she, 128, 392, 566, 94, 948, 1154, 1350, 1426, 1653, 1711, 1842, 1920, 33.

Inanimate *tih*, nom. it, that, 73, 459, 504, 36, 839, 1396, 1931; correlate to the inanimate relative substantive pronoun *yih*, which, what, 768, 72, 931, 98, 1214, 1366, 1469, 1533, 1825.

Acc. *tih*, it, that, 394, 856, 1791; correlate to *yih*, as above, 13, 60, 95, 174, 8, 677, 778, 816, 920, 1085, 1476, 1599, 1713, 1903; correlate to *yih* (masc. inan. adj.), this, 315.

suh, it, that, correlate to a relative adjective pronoun in the masculine gender, agreeing with, or referring to a masculine inanimate substantive, 474, 790, 842, 1083, 1106; correlate to a preceding demonstrative adjective pronoun in the masculine gender, agreeing with a masculine inanimate object, 1687.

sa, it, that, correlate to a relative adjective pronoun in the feminine gender, agreeing with a feminine inanimate substantive, 15, 1638, 58.

In the following case we should expect *tih* correlate to the preceding *yih*, but the *tih* has been attracted to agree with the feminine words that immediately precede it, *yih tas mĕ nasīhath kürü*, *sa* (not *tih*) *mönüna tamⁱ*, 1487, he has not heeded that (advice), which advice I gave him. It will be observed that *yih* is treated as a substantive, being the object of the compound verb *nasīhath kürü*. In strict grammar we should expect *yŏssa*, agreeing in gender as an adjective with *nasīhath*. See further under *yih* (2).

ADJ.—*suh*, that, agreeing with a masculine animate noun, 111, 334, 73, 516, 799, 1316, 27, 1537; agreeing with a masculine inanimate noun, 150, 68, 262, 542, 6, 668, 756, 815, 1269, 1432, 70, 1666, 87, 1721, 1841.

sa, that, agreeing with a feminine animate noun, 226, 330, 660, 1198; agreeing with a feminine inanimate noun, 105, 91, 239, 640, 65, 1269, 1448, 1548, 1905, 25.

DATIVE FORMS, SING., SUBST.—Animate masc. *tas*, to him, for him, 170 (beckon to him), 8 (say), 239 (give), 356 (say), 510 (say), 616 (give), ib. (benefit), 29 (end, limit), 73 (give), 768 (give), 801 (pleasing), 870 (give), 953 (did injury), 1043 (show), 50 (do honour), 72 (say), 1107 (happen), 1323 (medical attendance), 1374 (*tas myūlu*, he got, *us-kō milā*), 1401 (promise), 1486 (give), 7 (advice), 8 (honour), 9 (necessary), 1507 (say), 23 (honour), 1750 (came), 61 (say), 1840 (assigned), 79 (say). As dative of possession with *chhuh*, *chhĕh*, &c., 4, 23, 437, 547, 84, 7, 805, 30, 1090, 1123, 1413, 40, 1538, 1561, 6, 1651, 1754, 1917; as a *dativus commodi*, as regards him, 196, 1108, 19, 1547; *tas-manz*, in him, 887; *tas nishĕ*, (there is) with him (*us-kē pās*), he has, 242, 408, 99, 949; (I sent) to him, 1277; at his hands, by him, 479; (ask, &c.) from him, 292, 481, 1329, 1808; *tas-pata*, (run) after him, 1558; *tas-pĕṭh*, on him, 20 (an accusation), 165 (a victory), 1412 (a prosecution). 1824 (trust); *tas-sūty*, with him, 19, 62, 416, 1779.

In sense of acc. him, 110 (ask him), 93, 511, 60 (*bis*), 1023, 1731.

tamis, to him, for him, 31 (*dativus commodi*), 147, 1089, 1457 (dat. of possn.).

Animate fem. *tas*, to her, 376 (anxiety caused to her), 973 (dat. of possn.), 1604 (ditto), 1801 (ditto), 1913 (ditto).

Inanimate *tath*, to that, to it, 177, 246, 1415 (correl.); *tath badala*, in exchange for that, 664; *tath-manz*, in that, 663 (correl.), 1292 (correl.); *tath-pĕṭh*, on that, 400 (correl.), 1131 (correl.), 1823 (correl.); *tath*, in sense of acc., it, 234.

ADJ.—*tas*, to that, agreeing with a masculine animate noun in the dat.,

217, 852, 985; of that, agreeing with similar noun in genitive, 327 (*sāhiba-sond*^{u}), 328 (similar), 1135 (similar).

tami, agreeing with feminine noun in gen. sing., *tami jyāy*$^{\breve{e}}$*-hond*^{u}, of that place, 508, 1334; *tami hŏnj*$^{\breve{e}}$*-hond*^{u}, of that bill of exchange, 593; *tami jamöt*^{ü}*-hond*^{u}, of that society, 1381.

tath, to that, agreeing with masculine inanimate noun in dative case, 227, 32, 897, 1792. Agreeing with feminine inanimate noun in dative case, 28, 118, 523, 972, 80, 1286, 1550, 1616, 1840.

GENITIVE FORMS, SING.—*tas* (not changing for gender or case), his, her, of him, of her (no instance of the meaning 'her' occurs in the sentences); his, agreeing with masc. noun, sing. nom., 761, 890; agreeing with masc. noun, sing. dat. 954, 1729, 31; ag., 1905; abl., 395; with fem. noun, sing. nom., 205, 45. All these may equally well be considered as datives.

tam^{i}*-sond*^{u}, his, of him, 32, 61, 133, 491, 553, 63, 656, 90, 833, 951, 8, 1064, 1225, 51, 64, 1328, 48, 1518, 1634, 1815, 19, 53, 85; *tam*^{i}*-sandis* (masc. sing. dat.), 359, 64, 654, 1137, 1590, 1637, 1875; *tam*^{i}*-sand*^{i} (masc. sing. ag.), 917, 1699; *tam*^{i}*-sandi* (masc. sing. abl.), 104, 380, 468, 84, 90, 6, 568, 76, 630, 57, 70, 712, 71, 848, 1002, 57, 1186, 1356, 1492, 1502; *tam*^{i}*-sand*^{i} (masc. plur. nom.), 91, 229, 684, 831; *tam*^{i}*-sünz*^{ü} (fem. sing. nom.), 61, 381, 438, 926, 86, 1125, 57, 1490; *tam*^{i}*-sanz*$^{\breve{e}}$ (fem. sing. dat.), 144, 359, 505, 797, 862, 1508, 24; *tam*^{i}*-sanza* (fem. plur. nom.), 685.

tam^{i}*-sond*^{u}, her (possess. pron.), of her, 489, 619, 88; *tam*^{i}*-sand*^{i} (masc. plur. nom.), 494.

tasond^{u}, his, of him, 58, 396, 855, 1274, 1758; *tasandis* (masc. sing. dat.), 213; *tasünz*^{ü} (fem. sing. nom.), 57, 396, 855; *tasanz*$^{\breve{e}}$ (fem. sing. dat.), 1220, 1414, 1743.

tasond^{u}, her (possess. pron.), of her (no example); *tasand*^{i} (masc. plur. nom.), 1082; *tasünz*^{ü} (fem. sing. nom.), 528.

tamyuk^{u}, its, of it (inanimate), 705, 828, 1699; *tamich*^{ü} (fem. sing. nom.), 291, 1554.

AGENT, SING.—*tam*^{i}, by him (masc. animate subst.), 16, 25, 50, 68, 74, 86, 7, 90, 4, 108, 15, 20, 94, 209, 34, 8, 55, 71, 317, 26, 50, 89, 438, 41, 81, 6, 98, 501, 8, 73, 615, 49, 752, 74, 800, 4, 21, 50, 73, 8, 920, 43, 65, 89, 1019, 50, 1, 4, 1120, 1, 6, 65, 70, 1216, 79, 80, 8, 1377, 1436, 9, 87, 1510, 7, 81, 1618, 25, 36, 72, 98, 9, 1703, 29, 45, 63, 1935; adj. *tam*^{i} *hakīman*, by that physician, 454.

tami, by her, by that (adj. fem. an.), 614, 700, 1541.

tam^{i}, by it, by that (adj. inan. masc. or fem.), no example.

ABL., SING.—subst. masc. an. *tami-sūty*, (cheating) on him, 912

(correl.); subst. masc. inan. *tami-sūty*, by means of it, 459, 943 (correl.); *tami khŏta tor*^{u}, more than that, 1527; subst. fem. inan. *tami-sūty*, by means of it, 656; adj. masc. *tami sababa*, on that account, 272; *tami māla-nishĕ*, from that property, 1625; *tami samayĕ*, at that time, 1752: agreeing with masc. inan. sing. gen. *tami chīzuk*^{u}, of that thing, 482; *tami jahāzüch*^{ü}, 260; *tami mulküch*^{ü}, 720; adj. fem. *tami wati*, on that road, 829. For *tawa*, see s.v.

NOMINATIVE FORMS, PLUR., SUBST.—masc. an. *tim*, nom. they, 106, 7, 52, 304, 8, 20, 38, 401, 19, 30, 46, 52, 3, 63, 7, 9, 77, 88, 509, 38, 50, 5, 606, 46, 50 (correl.), 2, 841 (correl.), 7, 67, 82, 92, 3, 904, 12, 3, 34, 52, 6, 1024, 40, 63, 1160, 1, 4, 77, 91, 1205, 14, 20, 31, 91, 1375, 85, 1400, 17, 18 (correl.), 79, 1510, 20, 40, 73, 93, 1609, 45, 7, 94, 6, 1709, 32, 4, 8, 71, 4, 5, 85, 99, 1807, 27, 32, 47, 56, 68, 1914 (correl.), 16, 36. Acc. them, 1387.

Fem. an. *tima*, they, 1260. Acc. them, 424 (correl.).

Inan. masc. No examples.

Inan. fem. *tima*, acc. them, 1481.

ADJ.—Animate, masc. *tim*, 527, 1710.

Inanimate masc. *tim*, 705, 1398, 1551.

Inanimate fem. *tima*, 1808.

DAT., SUBST.—masc. *timan*, to them, 263, 681, 91, 1192, 1385, 1444, 1608, 1786, 1822, 1902; dat. of possn., 1111, 5, 1418 (correl.); *timan-sūty*, with them, 1792; *timan-manz*, amongst them, 537; *timan-pĕṭh*, on them, 946.

ADJ. fem. *timan rupayĕn-hond*^{u}, of those rupees, 1472.

In sense of acc. *timan*, them, 308 (correl.); adj. masc. *timan kākazan*, those papers, 727.

GEN. *tihond*^{u}, of them, their, 139 (correl.), 567, 1084 (correl.), 1133; masc. dat. *tihandis*, 384, 551, 693; abl. *tihandi*, 1317, 1538; masc. plur. nom. *tihand*^{i}, 1654, 1850; fem. sing. nom. *tihünz*^{ü}, no examples; sing. dat. *tihanzĕ*, 551, 1614 (plur. of respect); plur. nom. *tihanza*, 1509.

AG. *timau*, by them, 52, 230, 54, 321, 669, 964, 1014, 5, 1171, 92, 1394, 1511, 1731.

ABL. *timau*; *timau-kin*^{i}, (look) through them (sc. windows, fem. plur.), 1298.

With emphatic *y* added to this pronoun, we have, *suy* (476, 598) or *suhay* (1416), verily he, even he, it is he alone who; or adj., that very, 1684 (*suy*); inan. *tiy*, that very thing, 1389, 1500 (correl.); dat. inan. *tath*^{i}, that very thing (in sense of acc.), 1503; ag. an. *tamiy*, by him indeed, by him and no one else, by the same person, 1777; abl. inan. adj. *tamiy ranga*, of that very kind (correl.), 1896; *tamiy vizi*, at that very time, 1120.

Like the pronouns of the first and second persons, this pronoun has a series of pronominal suffixes, which may be optionally attached to any finite verbal form. For the nominative singular there is no proper suffix, but, as will be seen from the examples below, the accusative suffix is sometimes employed where a grammatical nominative is required. The suffix of the accusative singular is *n*, or, when the finite verb is in the third person, *s*. The suffix of the dative singular is *s*, and that of the agent singular is *n*. The suffix for all cases of the plural is *kh*, which becomes *h* before another pronominal suffix. There is no suffix of the genitive of either number, but the suffix of the dative is often used as a kind of *dativus commodi*, with practically the force of a genitive. Thus, *ḍĕka phoṭu-s*, 763, the forehead was broken for him, i. e. his forehead was broken. When added to a form ending in a consonant, these suffixes insert the letter *a* as a junction vowel as in *chhus-an* for *chhus* + *n*. When, however, they are added to a second person singular imperative which ends in a consonant, instead of this junction-vowel, the letter *u* is added to the verbal form. Thus *kar* + *n*, make him, becomes *karu-n*, to be carefully distinguished from the infinitive *karun*, which is the same in form. The following instances of pronominal suffixes of the third person occur in the specimens.

Sing. nom. *n*. As already said, there is no proper suffix of the nom. singular, but when the past tense of a transitive verb has the suffix of the agent of the first or second person, then the suffix *n* of the accusative is sometimes added to indicate the grammatical subject which is in the nominative case. Thus, *trôwu-th*, let loose by thee, i. e. thou didst let loose. Adding *n*, we have *trôw*^{u}*-th-an*, he was let loose by thee, i. e. thou didst let him loose, 1058. Similarly, *z*^{o}*l*^{u}*-th-an*, it was pared by thee, i. e. thou didst pare it, 459.

Sing. acc., *n*. *s*. There are no examples of the suffix *s* in the sentences. It is used when the verb is in the third person, as in *suh karān chhu-s*, not *suh karān chhu-n*, he makes him. For *n* we have the following:— Added to pres. masc. sing. 1, *chhus-an sōzān*, I send him, 1601; *chhus-an yiẓhān*, I wish (to see) him, 1884.

Added to fut. or pres. subj., sing. 1 *kara-n*, I shall make it, 244; *laba-n*, I shall find him, 53^{2}; *nima-n*, I shall take it, 861; *wāyĕ-n*, I shall plough it, 1347; *wuchha-n*, I shall see him, 1395; *zāna-n*, I shall know him, I know him, $312^{}$, 94^{2}, 100^{2}. Added to sing. 2 *wuchhah-an*, thou wilt see him, 672.

Added to imperat. sing. 2, ending in a vowel, *ni-n*, take it, 318; to the same form ending in a consonant, with *u* added as explained above, *anu-n*, bring him, 1558; *ganḍu-n*, tie it, 1536, 1791; *karu-n*, do it, &c.,

516, 74, 1339; *kāru-n*, melt it, 1041; *khanu-n*, dig it, 525: *mānju-n*, file it, 726; *mēnu-n*, measure it, 1141; *phiru-n*, turn it over, 1828; *raṭu-n*, catch it, 283; *sōzu-n*, send him, 1612; *thawu-n*, put it, 289, 961; *ṭaṭu-n*, cut it, 316; *ṭhunu-n*, leave it, 1114; *zālu-n*, burn it, 253. Added to polite imperat. sing. 2 *dita-n*, give it, 1552; *nita-n*, take it, 420; added to plur. 2 *hōvⁱtō-n* (for *hōvⁱtaw + n*), show ye it, 1638.

Added to past conditional, sing. 2 *lūrahō-n* (irregular, for *lūrahōkh + an*), (if) thou hadst struck down, 1407.

Interrogative forms:—To pres. masc. sing. 2 *chhuh-an-a wuchhān*, dost thou see it? 243; *chhuh-an-a zānān*, dost thou know him? 799. To fut. sing. 1 *thawa-n-a*, shall I put it, 1152; to sing. 2 *hĕkah-an-a*, canst thou (shorten) it? 1635.

Sing. dat. *s*. For *chhu-s*, *chhĕ-s*, *chhi-s*, see under *CHHUH*. Added to pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhi-s gaṭhān*, they are happening to him, 497; to fem. sing. 3 *chhĕ-s sapadān*, it (fem.) becomes to him, 1415; to past masc. sing. *phoṭu-s*, it was broken for him (*dativus commodi*, see above), 763; to past fem. sing. *gayĕ-s*, (the bullet) went for him (*dativus commodi*, i. e. his bullet went), 1636; added to past cond. sing. 1 *karahō-s*, I should have made for him, 769.

Sing. agent *n*, added to past masc. sing. *dyutu-n*, given by him, he gave, 1091; *hyotu-n* begun by it, it began, 1543; *poru-n*, read by him, he read, 595; followed by suff. 2nd pers. sing. nom. *hĕchhanōwᵘ-n-akh*, thou wast taught by him, he taught thee, 1777; to masc. plur. *kaḍi-n*, they were expelled by him, he expelled them, 29; *hĕti-n*, they began, see *HĔ*, 248; to fem. sing. *hĕṭᵘ-n*, begun by it (fem.), it (fem.) began, 1531, 4. Added to *chhuh*, with conj. part. *tamⁱ chhu-n kᵊnᵘ-motᵘ*, he has sold, 615.

Plur. acc. *kh*. Added to fut. sing. 1 *zāna-kh*, I know (used for pres.) them, 24.

Added to imperat. sing. 2 *ganzᵊrāwu-kh*, 1169; *khĕchu-kh*, 651; *milanāwu-kh*, 1174; *sōmbᵊrāwu-kh*, 794; *suwu-kh*, 1619; *ṭāru-kh*, 1683; *ṭaṭu-kh*, 749; *walu-kh*, 754; *wāṭu-kh*, 1715. To polite imperat. sing. 2 *mathta-kh*, 1553; *wuṭhta-kh*, 1829; to plur. 2 *karⁱtō-kh*, 1481.

Added to past cond. 1 *raṭahō-kh*, I should have detained them, 1385.

Plur. dat. *kh*. Added to past fem. plur. *gayĕ-kh*, (the bullets) went for them (*dativus commodi*, i. e. their bullets went), 1171.

Added to past cond. sing. 3 *phaṭihē-kh*, (that the belly) should have burst for them (*dativus commodi*, i.e. that their bellies should have burst), 254.

ṭikyāzi, see *kyāzi*.

tīl, decl. 1, oil, 221, 1243.
tim, tima, timan, timau, see *tih*.
tīr, decl. 1, an arrow; plur. nom. *tīr*, 224; *tīr trāwun*, to shoot an arrow, 1633.
tīrⁱ, see *tyūrᵘ*.
tīrᵘ, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *tīrĕ*, and so on), a feather, 713.
tiṭha, adv., in that manner, so. With emph. *y*, even so; *tithay biyĕ*, so on the other hand, 860; *tithay-pöṭhⁱ* (cf. *pöṭhⁱ*), in that very manner, 944; in such a way (that), 459.
tīśsa, see *tyūtᵘ*.
tiśha-y, tiśhᵘ, tiśhü-y, see *tyuthᵘ*.
tiy, see *tih*.
tōba, decl. 1, repentance; *tōba karana-sūty*, (nothing will result) from repentance, 1501.
töbi, adj., ind., subject, subdued; *pānas töbi raṭun*, to keep under subjection, 1736; *töbi rōzun*, to be submissive to, 1738.
töbīdār, adj., ind., obedient, 1224 (masc. plur. nom.).
tōhafa, decl. 1, a present, a complimentary gift, 1378.
tŏhĕ, tŏhⁱ, see *śᵃh*.
TŌL, conj. 1 (conj. part. *tūlith*; I past part. *tūlᵘ*, plur. *tūlⁱ*; fem. *tūjᵘ*, plur. *tōjĕ*; II past part. *tōjyōv*), to weigh; inf. abl. forming pass. *āwā tōlana*, has it been weighed? 1899.
tōlawŏrᵘ, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *-wöris*, abl. *-wārī*), a well-bucket, 1114.
tŏmᵃl, decl. 1, rice, 1463, 1571; sing. dat. *tŏmᵃlas-mans*, in the rice, 237; gen. *tŏmᵃlukᵘ*, 1570.
tonᵘ, adj. (fem. *tüñᵘ*), thin, liquid, as compared with solid, 1083.
ṭŏp, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *ṭŏph*), a sting (of a bee, &c.); *ṭŏph diñᵘ*, to sting, 173, 1719.
törīkh, decl. 1, a date, 468; sing. dat. *gŏḍañikis törīkhas tāñ*, up to the first date, till the first of the month, 929; abl. *gŏḍañiki törīkha*, on the first (of the month), 568.
tôrᵘ, decl. 2, the bolt (of a door or window), 215.
törᵘ, decl. 3, delay, 492.
tōrüśᵘ, decl. 3, a chisel; sing. abl. *tōraśi-sūty*, (cut) with a chisel, 316.
tösildār, decl. 1, a *taḥṣīldār*, a certain revenue official, 345.
tösīr, decl. 1, impression, effect, operation, mode of operating, 1249.
tŏtā, decl. 4, praise, commendation; sing. dat. *tŏtāyĕ lāyĕkh*, worthy of commendation, 381.
tōta, decl. 1, a parrot, 1769; sing. dat. *tōtas*, 752 (*dativus commodi*).
ṭŏṭhᵘ, adj. (fem. *ṭöṭhᵘ*, dat. *ṭāchhĕ*), dear, beloved, 475, 709.
tōti, conj., still, nevertheless, 595. Also *tawa-ti*, see Part I, p. 67, v. 29.

tolᵘ, adv., to that place, thither, 53, 84, 127, 297, 382, 405, 643, 711 (bis), 37, 871, 901, 1151, 1201, 3, 9, 26, 1358, 1891.

tōzīm, decl. 1, honouring, treating with respect (*ta'azīm*), 1089, 1488, 1523.

trakorᵘ, adj. (fem. *trakürᵘ*), coarse, hard, stiff (of paper), 1718.

trām, decl. 1, copper, 1158; sing. dat. (for acc.) *trāmas*, 228; abl. *trāma-sūty*, (made) of copper, 810.

traṭ, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *traṭh*), lightning, a thunderbolt; plur. gen. *traṭan-handi wakta*, at a time of lightnings, i. e. during a thunderstorm, 1075.

TRĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *trôwᵘ*, plur. *tröwⁱ*; fem. *tröwᵘ*, plur. *trāwĕ*; II past part. *trāvyōv*), to let go; to abandon, forsake, 1, 151, 644, 773, 1038, 51, 1831; to leave (a place), 1049, 1451; to leave (behind one at death), 703, 1909; to leave (space between lines), 1689; to resign, give up, 1517; to release, let loose, 1058; to acquit (a person under trial), 26; to spill, 209, 1697; to spread out, lay, 735 (nets), 1127 (manure); to fire (a bullet or an arrow), 1171, 1633, 6; I perf. part. *trôwᵘ-motᵘ*, that which is abandoned, an allowance, drawback (on merchandise), 581; abandoned, out of use, obsolete, 1229; *gugūstulᵘ trāwun*, to swing on a perch (of a bird in a cage), 1769; *wŏsh trāwun*, to emit sighs, to sigh, 1642; *tröwith thunun*, to throw away, 279, 743, 1788; *trāwĕ chhala chhala karith*, (he) has broken in pieces, 234; *chīrith trāwun*, to wring out (water from a cloth), 1926; *trāwun garᵃd phŏkh dith*, to blow off the dust, 210.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—inf. *trāwunᵘ yiḥhun*, to intend to leave, 1049; abl. *trāwani zānun*, to know how to shoot, 1633; fem. *trāwünᵘ*, 1127; fut. pass. part. masc. plur. nom. *apazⁱ khayāl gaṭhaw trāwanⁱ*, erroneous resolutions are proper to be forsaken, 644; *lāgaw-na asⁱ trāwanⁱ*, we should not forsake, 773; fem. sing. nom. *mūl lagi-na trāwünᵘ*, do not spill the ink, 1697; plur. nom. *asĕ gaṭhan nākāragiyĕ trāwañĕ*, we should abandon evil deeds, 1038; conj. part. *tröwith*, 1, 279, 703, 43, 1788, 1831, 1909; pres. part. *trāwān*, 735; pres. masc. sing. 2, *chhukh trāwān*, 1642; 3 *chhuh trāwān*, 1769. I past part. forming I past with suffix of 2nd pers. sing. ag. case, and 3rd pers. sing. nom. *trôwu-th-an*, he was released by thee, 1058; with suff. of 3rd pers. plur. ag. *trôwu-kh*, released by them, 26; fem. sing. *tröwᵘ*, 209, 1051, 1517, 1636; plur. *trāwĕ*, 234, 1171; perf. part. *trôwᵘ-motᵘ*, 581, 1229; fut. sing. 2 *trāwakh*, 1451; plur. 1 *trāwaw*, 151; imperat. sing. 2 *trāv*, 210, 1689, 1926.

trĕh, see *trih*.

trēsh, decl. 4, thirst, 1447; covetousness, eager desire, 1163; sing. abl. *trēshi-hotᵘ*, thirsty, 888; *mĕ chyāvta trēsh hanā*, give my thirst a little to drink, i. e. give me a drink of water, 579.

trěshnā, decl. 4, greed, avarice, 1163. (H.)

trih or *trěh*, card, com. gen. plur. (dat. *trěn*, ag. and abl. *trěyau*), three, 182, 671, 805, 32, 1095, 1514; dat. 436, 1311, 1690.

trish, decl. 4, wood; plur. nom. *trishě*, 1244.

triy, decl. 4, a woman, a female as distinguished from a male of man or animal, 718. (H. Cf. *māda*.)

trōwith, *trōw*^{u}, see *TRĀW*.

trukh^{u}, adj. (fem. *truchh*^{ü}), intelligent, clever, experienced, 676; active (in a business), 28.

TUL, conj. 1 (I past part. *tul*^{u}; fem. *tuj*^{ü}, plur. *tujě*; II past part. *tujyōv*), to raise, lift up, 1065, 70; to undertake (a work), 1838; to carry (a load), 163; to undertake, undergo (labour, &c.), 1836; to suffer, undergo (pain, affliction, &c.), 52; to experience (a sensation), 638 (*maza tulun*, to experience a pleasure, enjoy, with gen. of obj.); *nakshě tulun*, to draw a picture, 302; *fōida tulun*, to raise fruit, to derive profit, 795; *pūr*^{u} *tulun*, to raise the foot, to step, 1815; *hence*, to step out, quicken one's pace, 1449; *krakh tulün*^{ü}, to raise a noise, cry out, 449; *wōṭa tulaňě* (fem. plur.), to raise leaps, to jump, 1006; *tulith nin*^{u}, to raise and take, to take away, 315. The following forms occur in the sentences:— inf. *tulun*; sing. gen. *pūr*^{u} *tulanuk*^{u} *sadāh* (*sada*+*āh*), a sound of a footstep, 1815; conj. part. *tulith*, 315, 1449; *tulith hěkun*, to be able to raise, 1006, 70; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus tulān*, 638; 3 *chhuh tulān*, 163, 302; plur. 2 *chhiwa tulān*, 449, 1836; past masc. sing. 3 *tul*^{u}, 52; fut. sing. 1 *tula*, 795; 2 with interrog. suff. *tulakh-a*, 1838; imperat. sing. 2 *tul*, 1065.

ṭūp^{i}, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *ṭōpě*), a hat, 850.

tūr^{ü}, decl. 3, cold, coldness, cold weather, 343, 411, 699, 779; sing. abl. *tūri-sūty*, (numbed) with cold, 1217.

tyoṭh^{u}, adj. (plur. *ṭěṭh*^{i}; fem. *ṭěṭh*^{ü}, plur. *ṭěchhě*), bitter, 197.

tyūr^{u}, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *tīris*, ag. *tīr*^{i}, abl. *těr*^{i}; plur. nom. *tīr*^{i}, dat. *těrěn*, ag. and abl. *těryau*. The fem. is *tīr*^{ü}, a ewe), a ram, a male sheep, a sheep without regard to sex; plur. nom., 1580.

tyuth^{u}, pron. adj. of manner (sing. dat. *tithis*, fem. *tish*^{ü}), such, of that kind; (as adv.) so; masc. sing. nom., 497 (adv.), 1656 (adv.); with emph. *y*, exactly such, exactly so, really so, *tyuthu-y*, 698, 860, 1050, 960 (adv.), 1815 (adv.); fem. sing. nom., 698, 779, 938; with emph. *y*, *tishü-y*, 602, 98; plur. nom. with emph. *y*, *tisha-y*, 1298; *yuth*^{u} ... *tyuth*^{u}, as ... so, 465; *yuth*^{u} ... *tyuthu-y*, as ... exactly so, 1695.

tyūt^{u}, pron. adj. of quantity (sing. dat. *tītis*, ag. *tīt*^{i}, abl. *tīti*, and so on; fem. sing. nom. *tīs*^{ü} or *tyūs*^{ü}, plur. nom. *tīsa*), so much, (in plur.) so many;

masc. sing. nom., 235 (adv.), 254 (adv.); fem. plur. nom., 1432; *yūt^u* ... *tyūt^u*, as much ... so much, 10; the more ... the more, 1484 (adv.).

Ts

ts^{a}h (1), pron., 2nd pers. (sing. dat. ag. and abl. *tsĕ*, gen. *chyōn^u*; plur. nom. *tŏh^i*, dat. ag. and abl. *tŏhĕ*, gen. *tuhond^u*), thou. In the plural, often used politely for the singular, like the English 'you'.

When this pronoun is used as a suffix attached to a finite verb, it takes the following forms:—Sing. nom. *kh* or, before another pronominal suffix, *h*, as in *poku-kh*, thou wentest; *pok^u-h-as*, thou wentest for him; sing. acc. *th* (added to the first person) or *y* (added to the third person), as in *kara-th*, I shall make thee; *kari-y*, he will make thee; sing. dat. *y*, as in *pĕyi-y*, it will fall to thee; sing. ag. *th* (added to the past tense of a verb, when there is no auxiliary verb) or *y* (added to an auxiliary verb), as in *koru-th*, made by thee, thou madest; *chhu-y kor^u-mot^u*, has been made by thee, thou hast made; plur. for all cases *wa*, as in (nom.) *pak^ŭ-wa*, ye went; (acc.) *chhu-wa karān*, he makes you; (dat.) *chhu-wa karān*, he makes for you; ag. *kor^u-wa*, made by you, you made. When following a consonant, all these suffixes insert the letter *a* as a junction vowel. Thus, *chhus-awa*.

This pronoun is peculiar in that whenever it is the subject of, or is governed by, a finite verb, even if fully expressed, it must always also be represented by a suffix. It should, however, be remembered in regard to the suffixes of the nominative case that the future, the present subjunctive, the imperative, and the past conditional, being already supplied with terminations indicating the person of the subject, never take any additional pronominal suffixes of the nominative. In all other circumstances the use of the suffixes of this pronoun, and of this pronoun alone, is compulsory, not optional. If, however, the pronoun is not directly governed by the verb, but is governed by a postposition, the use of the suffix is not compulsory. We may say *ts^{a}h poku-kh* or *poku-kh*, thou wentest, but never *ts^{a}h pok^u*; *tsĕ kara-th* or *kara-th*, I will make thee, but not *tsĕ kara*; *tsĕ pĕyi-y* or *pĕyi-y*, but not *tsĕ pĕyi*; *tsĕ koru-th* or *koru-th*, but not *tsĕ kor^u*, although *mĕ kor^u*, without the suffix, would be quite as correct as *mĕ koru-m* or *koru-m*, for 'I made'. So also in the plural. As an example of the pronoun governed by a postposition we may quote *bŏh chhus* (not *chhus-awa*) *tŏhĕ nishĕ yiṭhān*, I wish from you, 1512. In the sentences there are a few instances in which the suffix has been omitted in contradiction to the above rules. Such will be indicated by the letters 'n. s.' written after the references given below. If, owing to the reason given

above, the suffix of the nominative case is not attached to the verb, the tense of the verb will be indicated after the reference.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—

Sing. nom. 6 (fut.), 13, 44 (imperat.), 58, 60, 80, 1, 95, 121, 47, 90, 2 (imperat.), 200, 11, 43, 50, 84 (fut.), 327, 63, 8, 91, 407, 35, 57, 64, 5, 85, 503 (fut.), 16 (imperat.), 20 (imperat.), 4, 56 (fut.), 8, 60, 9, 80 (imperat.), 602, 4, 22, 36, 45, 53, 63, 77 (bis.) (pres. subj.), 86, 92 (fut.), 3, 6 (imperat.), 728 (imperat.), 32 (pres. subj.), 3 (imperat.), 40, 55 (imperat.), 72, 91 (fut.), 9, 801 (fut.), 3 (fut.), 6, 26, 8, 37, 65 (fut.), 70 (fut.), 85, 91 (fut.), 9, 920 (fut.), 6 (fut.), 38 (fut.), 43, 61 (imperat.), 71 (fut.), 82, 1006 (fut.), 20 (fut.), 3, 9 (fut.), 30 (fut.), 3, 46, 70 (fut.), 83, 93, 9, 1101 (fut.), 3 (pres. subj.), 4 (fut.), 39 (fut.), 57 (past cond.), 72, 88, 1223 (imperat.), 50, 8, 64 (imperat.), 1323, 51 (past cond.), 8 (pres. subj.), 9 (pres. subj.), 62, 6, 87 (past cond.), 8, 1406, 7 (past cond.), 8, 10 (fut.), 1, 2 (fut.), 24 (imperat.), 30 (imperat.), 41, 3, 51 (fut.), 68 (fut.), 9, 99 (fut.), 1530 (fut.), 2, 44, 94 (imperat.), 9, 1611, 33, 5 (fut.), 42, 57 (fut.), 68, 1708 (pres. subj.), 39 (fut.), 53 (fut.), 61 (past cond.), 8 (fut.), 77, 1806, 20, 38 (fut.), 44, 9, 78, 81 (imperat.), 2, 90, 1903, 7 (pres. subj.).

Sing. dat., A. in sense of acc., 771. B. in sense of dat., 181, 228, 362, 436 (n. s.), 582, 609, 77, 82, 732 (n. s.), 78, 929, 37 (*dat. commodi*), 1106, 1226, 40 (n. s.), 1324, 80, 1434, 56, 1500, 1679 (n. s.), 1746; dat. of possn., 429, 672, 795, 852, 977, 1480, 1624; *tĕ gaṭhi-y*, it is wanting to thee, you require (cf. gen., below), 1684, 1784; *tĕ pĕyi-y*, it will fall to thee, you will have (to do so-and-so), 767, 981, 1300, 1430; *tĕ brōnṭh*, before thee (in time), 219; *tĕ nishĕ*, in thy possession (*tĕrē pās*), 46, 69, 802, 1320, 1401; *tĕ pĕṭh*, on thee, 1061, 1866; *tĕ sũty*, with thee, 258, 375, 879, 930, 1607.

Sing. gen. As the genitive never either governs or is governed by a finite verb, the rule about suffixes does not apply to this case. Masc. sing. nom. *chyōnᵘ*, thy, of thee, 45, 110, 27, 79, 311, 406, 623, 41, 922, 1131, 6, 82, 1201, 27, 32, 1371, 2, 1429, 71, 98, 1626, 1737, 47, 1837, 89; dat. *chyōnis*, 135, 275, 666, 915, 1076, 96, 1219, 1303, 1595; abl. *chyāni*, 374, 512, 7, 43, 984, 1167, 1741; agreeing with gen. of an inan. masc. noun, 76, 352, 1202; plur. nom. *chyōnⁱ*, 416; dat. *chyānĕn*, 515, 1701; fem. sing. nom. *chyöñᵘ*, 37, 114, 27, 627, 31, 922, 1227, 1305, 1438, 1572, 1747, 1880, 92, 1915; dat. *chyāñĕ*, 941, 1478 (for acc.); abl. *chyāñi*, 1166, 1204, 1379, 1781.

As special cases we may quote *chyōnᵘ hyuhᵘ*, (my case is) like thine, 1650; (I can write as well) as thou, 1927; masc. sing. dat. *chyōnis sũty* (compare ours) with thine, 360; abl. *chyāni khŏta*, (better) than thine, 188; fem. sing. nom. *chyöñᵘ*, thine (and mine are alike), 1569. With

gathun (1) we have (cf. sing. dat. above) *gathi chyōn^u kōshish karun^u*, thy effort making is proper, i.e. you should endeavour, 1227; *gathi chyôn^u thaharun^u*, thou shouldst stop, 1294; *chyôn^u gathi ar^az karun^u*, thou must make a petition, 1319; *chyōn^i gathan thawan^i*, thou must put (masc. things), 1514.

Sing. ag. *tĕ*, usually as the subject of the past tense of a transitive verb, but also governed by a future passive participle, forming the subject of a tense of necessity, as in *chhu-y tĕ karun^u*, it is to be done by thee, i.e. thou must do, 848, or, with an intransitive verb, *tĕ āsi-y gathun^u*, it will be to-be-gone by thee, thou wilt have to go, 901. The instances of the ordinary agent case are 15, 92, 104, 64, 91, 262, 4, 8, 83, 346, 87, 459, 79, 99, 701, 61, 90, 842, 72, 911, 74, 1058, 64, 1183, 95, 9, 1208, 71, 5, 84, 1333, 8, 1475, 6, 1587, 1616, 58, 73, 5, 1700, 56, 1928.

Sing. abl. *tĕ warŏi*, without thee, 17.

Plur. nom. *tŏh^i*, 32 (fut.), 129 (fut.), 32, 55, 83 (imperat.), 4 (imperat.), 58, 532 (imperat.), 5 (pres. subj.), 44 (imperat.), 811 (imperat.), 1382 (used respectfully for sing.), 1445, 1515, 8, 1836, 190. In 544 *as^i ta tŏh^i* governs the first person plural.

Plur. dat. *tŏhĕ*, 367 (respectfully for sing.), 535 (n. s.), 978 (n. s., dat. of possn.), 83 (n. s., resp. for sing.), 1055 (dat. of possn., resp. for sing.), 1556 (dat. of possn.); *tŏhĕ dŏn-manz*, (a quarrel) between you two, 5; *tŏhĕ-nishĕ*, (I will come) to you, 968. In 535 the *tŏhĕ* immediately follows the verb, and takes the place of the suffix. In 978 we have *asĕ ta tŏhĕ chhu-na*, and to avoid ambiguity the suffix of the second person is omitted.

Plur. gen. masc. sing. nom. *tuhond^u*, your, 409, 533, 634, 1782 (resp. for sing.); abl. *tuhandi*, 967, 1516 (with inan. masc. sing. gen.), (ditto); fem. sing. nom. *tuhünz^u*, 1491; dat. *tuhanzĕ*, 817.

Plur. ag. *tŏhĕ*, 474, 820, 1638.

Plur. abl. *tŏhĕ-nishĕ*, from you, 1512.

The following are instances of the use of the various suffix-forms of this pronoun. References to passages in which the full pronoun is also written are in italic numerals :—

Sing. nom. *kh, h*. See *chhukh, chhukh-a, chhukh-na*, and *chhukh-*… under *CHHUH*. Added to I past masc. sing. *gō-kh*, thou wentest, 13… Preceded by suffix of 1st pers. sing. agent, *wuchh^u-m-akh*, thou wast seen by me, I saw thee, 826. Preceded by suff. of 3rd pers. sing. … *hĕchhanŏw^u-n-akh*, thou wast taught by him, he taught thee, 17… Followed by suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. and interrog. *chhu-h-an-a wuchhān*, dost thou see it? 243; *chhu-h-an-a zānān*, dost thou know him? 799.

Sing. acc. *th, y.* Added to fut. sing. 1 interrog. *karanāwa-th-a*, shall I cause thee to make? 985; added to pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhu-y khŏsh karān*, is making thee pleased, 771.

Sing. dat. *y.* See *chhu-y, chhĕ-y, chhu-yĕ*, and *chhĕ-yĕ*, under *CHHUH*. Added to I past masc. sing. *ŏsu-y*, there was to thee, thou hadst, 1226; *wŏtu-y*, (time) passed for thee, *896*, 937. Interrog. *sapodᵘ-yĕ*, did it become for thee, 181. Preceded by suff. of 1st pers. sing. ag. *dyutu-m-ay*, given by me to thee, I gave to thee, 1106; *wonᵘ-m-ay*, I said to thee, 1500. Added to fem. sing., similarly preceded, *höwᵘ-m-ay*, I showed to thee (a fem. thing), 682.

Added to fut. sing. 1 *dima-y*, I will give to thee, *664*; *mashith gaṭhi-y*, it will be forgotten for thee, thou wilt forget, *768*; *hāwa-y*, I will show to thee, 582, 1324; *hŏra-y*, I will pay to thee, *192*, *1499*; *kara-y*, I will do for thee, *368*; *wana-y*, I will say to thee, 609, *857*; *wuchha-y*, I will see for thee, *1429*; *yima-y*, I will come to thee, *755*. Added to sing. 3 *gaṭhi-y*, it is proper for thee, *10*, *318*, 1684; *mēli-y*, it will be joined to thee, thou wilt get, *730*; *pĕyi-y*, it will fall to thee, 767, 981, *2*, 1300, 1430; *rāwi-y*, it will be lost to thee, thou wilt lose, 1106; *sapadi-y*, there will be to thee, 929; *zānanāwi-y*, he will explain to thee, 677; interrog. *gaṭhi-yĕ*, is it necessary for thee? 1784.

Added to past. cond. sing. 1 *hĕkahö-y*, I should have been able (to show) to thee, *1351*.

Sing. ag. *th.* Added to I past masc. sing. *dyutu-th*, thou gavest, 842; *hyotu-th*, thou tookest, 268; *koru-th*, thou madest, &c., 92, 761, 1700; *lobu-th*, thou gottest, 1271; *prŏwu-th*, thou gottest, 262; *thowu-th*, thou placedst, *796*; *ṭŏlu-th*, thou enduredst, 164; *wonu-th*, thou saidst, 1658; followed by suff. 1st pers. sing. dat. *wonᵘ-th-am*, it was said by thee to me, thou toldest me, 1616; by suff. 3rd pers. nom. *trŏwᵘ-th-an*, it was let loose by thee, thou lettest it loose, 1058; *zᵒlᵘ-th-an*, it was pared by thee, thou paredst it, 459. Interrog. *gondᵘ-th-a*, didst thou bind? 701; *korᵘ-th-a*, didst thou make? 264, 1475; *wuchhᵘ-th-a*, didst thou see? 346, 1064. Negative, *wonu-th-na*, thou didst not say, 1333. Added to fem. sing. *būzᵘ-th*, thou heardest, 974; *kürᵘ-th*, thou madest, 92, 387, 1756; *lüzᵘ-th*, thou sentest, 15; *wünᵘ-th*, thou spakest of, 191. Interrog. *būzᵘ-th-a*, hast thou heard? 104; *hĕṭᵘ-th-a*, didst thou take? 1675; *kürᵘ-th-a*, didst thou make? 1587; *lübᵘ-th-a*, didst thou get? 1284; *wātanöwᵘ-th-a*, didst thou cause to arrive? 499.

Added to II past masc. sing. and followed by suff. of 1st pers. sing. nom. *sōzō-th-as*, I was sent by thee, thou sentest me, 790. Added to III past masc. sing. *wanā-th*, thou saidst (a long time ago), 1476.

Sing. ag. *y.* See *chhu-y, chhĕ-y, chhu-yĕ*, and *chhĕ-yĕ*, forming the

perfect tense under *CHHUH*. Added to *ôs*^{u}, to form pluperfect, *ôsu-y kor*^{u}*-mot*^{u}, thou hadst made, *62*. Also in phrases such as *āsi-y gaṭhun*^{u}, it will be to-be-gone by thee, thou wilt have to go, 901; *chhu-y karun*^{u}, it is to be done by thee, 848.

Plur. nom. *wa*. See *chhi-wa*, *chhi-wa-nā*, under *CHHUH*. Added to I past masc. plur. *ö-wa*, ye came, 155, 1901. Added to II past masc. plur. interrog. *gayē-wa*, did ye go? 458.

Plur. dat. *wa*. See *chhĕ-wa*, *chhu-wa*, *chhus-awa*, under *CHHUH*.

Plur. ag. *wa*. Added to I past masc. sing. *hyot*^{u}*-wa*, you took, 474; *won*^{u}*-wa*, you said, 1638. Negative interrogative *kor*^{u}*-wa-nā*, did not you make? *1421*. Added to fem. sing. *kür*^{ü}*-wa*, you did it (a fem. thing), 820.

Of the forms given under *CHHUH*, the following occur without the full pronoun in addition to the suffix:—plur. nom. *chhi-wa rōzān*, *117*; plur. dat. *chhĕ-wa*, it (fem.) is for you, *1466*.

ṬAH (2), conj. 1 (I past part. *ṭ*^{o}*h*^{u}, plur. *ṭ*^{a}*h*^{i}; fem. *ṭ*^{ü}*sh*^{u}, plur. *ṭ*^{a}*shĕ*; II past part. *ṭ*^{a}*shyōv*), to suck; pres. fem. plur. 3 *chhĕh ṭ*^{a}*hān*, they suck, 1744.

ṭak, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *ṭakh*), anger, rage, passion, 1484; *ṭakh karüñ*^{ü}, to be in a passion, 1287.

ṭak^{i}*-püṭ*^{ü}, decl. 3, the rudder of a ship, 1554.

ṬAL, conj. 2 (I past part. *ṭol*^{u}, plur. *ṭal*^{i}; fem. *ṭüj*^{ü}, plur. *ṭajĕ*; II past part. *ṭajyōv*), to flee, to run away; I past *dushmanan ṭol*^{u}, (impersonal) by the enemy it was fled, the enemy fled, 1519; plur. *ṭal*^{i}, they fled, 646, 1417; plup. masc. plur. 3 *ös*^{i} *ṭal*^{i}*-mat*^{i}, 1; fut. plur. 1 (sense of pres. subj.) *ṭalaw*, (why) should we run away? 742.

ṬĀL, conj. 1 (I past part. *ṭôl*^{u}, plur. *ṭöl*^{i}; fem. *ṭöj*^{ü}, plur. *ṭājĕ*; II past part. *ṭājyōv*), to bear, endure; conj. part. *ṭölith hĕkun*, to be able to endure, 1213; I past with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag. *ṭôlu-th*, thou didst endure, 164.

ṭāman, decl. 4 (sing. dat. *ṭāmüñ*^{ü}, and so on), cheese, 309.

ṬĀN, conj. 1 (I past part. *ṭôn*^{u}, plur. *ṭön*^{i}; fem. *ṭöñ*^{ü}, plur. *ṭāñĕ*; II past part. *ṭāñōv*), to bring in, cause to enter; *pat*^{i} *ṭānun*, to cause to enter behind, to keep back, retard, prevent, 1387; *panun*^{u} *khiyāl ṭānun* or *panüñ*^{ü} *bŏd ṭānüñ*^{ü}, to cause one's intellect to enter, to consider, exercise thought concerning, 1785; conj. part. *ṭönith*, 1387; pres. masc. plur. 3, with neg. suffix *chhi-na ṭānān*, 1785.

ṭandrawār, decl. 4, Monday; sing. abl. *ṭandrawāri*, on Monday, 671.

ṭ^{u}*ñi*, see *ṭ*^{ü}*ñ*^{ü}.

ṭanji, see *ṭünḍ*^{ü}.

ṭanṭal, adj., ind., 1853. (H.)

ṬĀR, conj. 1 (I past part. *ṭŏr*ᵘ, plur. *ṭŏr*ⁱ; fem. *ṭŏr*ᵘ, plur. *ṭārĕ*; II past part. *ṭāryōv*), to collect, to gather together, pick; to pick up (as a bird), 447; to select, 1599; *ṭŏrith kaḍun*, to select, to quote (from a book), 1452; *byon*ᵘ *byon*ᵘ *ṭārun*, to collect separately or in separate heaps, to sort, 1683; conj. part. *ṭŏrith*, 1452; fut. plur. 3 *ṭāran*, 447; imperat. sing. 2 *ṭār*, 1599; with suff. of 3rd pers. plur. acc. *ṭāru-kh*, 1683.

ṭarĕ, see *ṭor*ᵘ and *ṭūr*ᵘ (1).

ṭarĕr, decl. 1, increase, 415.

*ṭar*ⁱ, see *ṭor*ᵘ.

ṭari, see *ṭor*ᵘ and *ṭūr*ᵘ (1).

ṭarit, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *ṭarith*), an action, adventure; plur. gen. *ṭaritan-hünz*ᵘ *pūth*ⁱ, a book of actions, a book of memoirs, 1143. (H.)

ṬAṬ, conj. 1 (I past part. *ṭoṭ*ᵘ, plur. *ṭaṭ*ⁱ; fem. *ṭüṭ*ᵘ, plur. *ṭachĕ*; II past part. *ṭachyōv*), to cut, 316, 752; to pluck (flowers), 749; to tear, 1778; *ṭaṭun-wāṭun*, cutting and uniting, surgery; dat. *ṭaṭanas-wāṭanas manz*, 1368; *ṭaṭañĕ wŏzamĕ*, to cut loans, to agree to loans, to borrow, 220; inf. *ṭaṭun*, dat. *ṭaṭanas*, as above; fut. pass. part. fem. *ṭaṭüñ*ᵘ, 1778; I past masc. plur. 3, 752; fem. sing. 3, 202; fut. sing. 1 *ṭaṭa*, 220; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *ṭaṭu-n*, 316; with suff. 3rd pers. plur. acc. *ṭaṭu-kh*, 749.

ṭāṭ, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *ṭāṭh*), a scholar, a pupil; plur. nom. *ṭāṭh*, 527; sing. gen. *ṭāṭa-sond*ᵘ, 1431; abl. *ṭāṭa-hāl*, a school, q.v.

ṭāṭahāl (or *ṭāṭahal*, and usually so pronounced), decl. 1, a school, esp. a small primary school, as compared with *madrasa*, an academy or college, 818, 1255; sing. dat. *ṭāṭahālas*, 135. See *ṭāṭ*.

ṭāv, *ṭāy*, see *AṬ*.

ṭĕnyau, see *ṭyūn*ᵘ.

ṭĕr, decl. 1, lateness, delay, 711; *ṭĕr gauv*, it is late, it is too late, 876, 1048; *ṭĕr tām*, for a long while, 1589, 1711.

ṭĕtas, decl. 1, consciousness, memory, remembrance, recollection, 390, 1477; *ṭĕtas karun* (1476) or *ṭĕtas thawun* (1530), to recollect. (H.)

ṬHĀḌ, conj. 1 (I past part. *ṭhōḍ*ᵘ, plur. *ṭhōḍ*ⁱ; fem. *ṭhöḍ*ᵘ, plur. *ṭhājĕ*; II past part. *ṭhājyōv*), to seek, search for; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus ṭhāḍān*, 1891; 3 *chhuh ṭhāḍān*, 1717; fut. plur. 1, in sense of pres. subj. *ṭhāḍaw*, 1597.

ṭhal (1), decl. 1, deceit, fraud, treachery, 1816: sing. abl. *ṭhala-wōl*ᵘ, masc. plur. *-wōl*ⁱ, cunning, deceitful, 452. (H.)

ṬHAL (2), conj. 1 (I past part. *ṭhol*ᵘ, plur. *ṭhal*ⁱ; fem. *ṭhüj*ᵘ, plur. *ṭhajĕ*; II past part. *ṭhajyōv*), to cheat, deceive; noun of agency, *ṭhalawun*ᵘ, crafty, 993. (H.)

ṭhānṭ, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *ṭhānṭh*), swimming; *ṭhānṭh wāyüñü*, to swim, swimming, the art of swimming, 1768.

ṭhāy, decl. 4, shade, shadow; sing. dat. *ṭhāyĕ-tal*, under the shade (of a tree), 1067, 1620; abl. *ṭhāyi-dār*, shaded, shady, 1621.

ṬHĔN, conj. 2 (I past part. *ṭhyonu*, plur. *ṭhĕni*; fem. *ṭhĕñü*, plur. *ṭhĕñĕ*; II past part. *ṭhĕñōv*), to be split, be broken; I perf. part. *ṭhyonu-motu*; fem. plur. nom. *ṭhĕñĕ-maṭa*, 1454.

ṬHĔWAR, conj. 1 (I past part. *ṭhĕwaru*; II past part. *ṭhĕwaryōv*), to make quiet, appease; to quench (thirst); inf. abl. *ṭhĕwarana khötara*, (water) to quench (thirst), 1447.

ṭhŏpa, decl. 4, silence; *ṭhŏpa karüñü*, to be silent, 1192, 1646; *ṭhŏpa karith*, silently, still, 724, 1468, 1647.

ṭhoru, adj. (fem. *ṭhürü*), empty, 789.

ṭhŏṭu (1), decl. 2, a dwarf, 598.

ṭhŏṭu (2), adj. (fem. *ṭhŏṭü*, fem. plur. *ṭhŏchĕ*), too small (as a garment, &c.); *hence*, *ṭhŏṭu zānun*, to consider as too small, to despise, 139, 514.

ṬHUN, conj. 1 (I past part. *ṭhunu*, fem. *ṭhuñü*; II past part. *ṭhuñōv*), to throw; to wear (clothes), 1896. This verb is the equivalent of the Hindī *ḍālnā*, and is frequent in idioms; thus, *alondu ṭhunun*, to hang up anything, 838; *atha ṭhunun*, to put in one's hand, to interfere (*hāth ḍālnā*), 980; *bŏn ṭhunun*, to lower (e.g. a bucket into a well), 1114; like *ḍālnā*, when added to the conjunctive participle of another verb, it forms an intensive compound. Thus, *ḍuwith ṭhunun*, to sweep away (=*jhāṛ ḍālna*), 342; *mashĕröwith ṭhunun*, to cause to be completely forgotten, to overlook (an offence), 1264; *tröwith ṭhunun*, to throw away, 279, 743, 1788.

Pres. masc. plur. 1 *chhih ṭhunān*, we wear (clothes), 1896; fut. (pres. subj.) plur. 1 *ṭhunaw*, 980; imperat. sing. 2 *ṭhun*, 279, 342, 743, 838, 1264, 1788; with suff. of 3rd pers. sing. acc. *ṭhunu-n*, hang it, 1114.

ṭhyoṭu, adj. (plur. *ṭhĕṭi*; fem. sing. *ṭhĕṭü*, plur. *ṭhĕchĕ*), refuse (of food left after eating = Hindī *jhūṭhā*); *hence, generally*, impure, 921.

ṭŏchĕ, see *ṭŏṭü*.

ṭŏku, adj. (fem. *ṭŏkü*, not *ṭŏchü*; similarly the abstract noun is *ṭŏkĕr*, not *ṭŏchĕr*), sour, acid, 22, 1687.

ṭŏkūnjal, adj., ind., four-cornered, square, 739 (fem. nom.).

ṭölith, *ṭôluth*, see *ṬĀL*.

ṭŏn, see *ṭōr*.

ṭôngu, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *ṭöngis*, abl. *ṭāngi*; plur. nom. *ṭöngi*, dat. *ṭāngĕn*), a lamp, 1028: sing. dat. 1243.

ṭönith, see *ṬĀN*.

śopᵘ, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *śapis*), a bite with the teeth; *śopᵘ hyonᵘ*, to take a bite, to bite; *hyotᵘ tas śopᵘ*, a bite was taken for him, he was bitten (by a dog), 196, 1119.

śōr, card., com. gen. (dat. *śōran* or *śǫn*; ag. and abl. *śōrau*), four, 450, 617; dat. *śōn dŏhan*, for four days, 169.

śōrith, see *ŚĀR*.

śorᵘ, adj. (fem. *śürᵘ*), used like the Urdū *ziyāda*, in all its senses; much, 254 (*tyūtᵘ śorᵘ*, so much), 1087, 1402; in plur., many, 722; too much, excessive, more than is due or required, 213, 501, 954; violent (of wind), 1265; *hence*, as a comparative, (more than), more, 429, 1689; as adv., more, 710; masc. sing. abl. *śari*, 1265 (agreeing with inan. masc. noun in the gen. sing.); plur. nom. *śarⁱ*, 722; fem. sing. nom., 429, 954, 1402, 1689.

śǫṭᵘ, decl. 3 (plur. nom. *śŏchĕ*), a loaf, a cake, bread; plur. nom. 748, 1095; sing. abl. *śochi-khanjĕ* (fem. plur. nom.), crumbs, 794; *śŏchi-wōlᵘ*, a baker, sing. dat. *-wōlis*, 1095; *śŏchi-worᵘ*, a certain kind of cake, 262.

śŏwā-pörⁱ, adv. in the four directions, in all directions, 184, 907.

śrōlᵘ, decl. 2, a shoemaker, a cobbler; sing. gen. *śrōlⁱ-sondᵘ*, 185.

śünḍᵘ, decl. 3, a blow (with a stick, or the hand, or metaphorically); *wāwa-śanji aki-sūty*, (the boat was upset) by a single puff of wind, 1427.

śüñᵘ, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *śañĕ*), charcoal; sing. abl. *śañi-sūty*, (pictures drawn) with charcoal, 302.

śūr, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *śūras*), a thief, a robber, 545; plur. ag. *śūrau*, 1190.

śürᵘ (1), decl. 3, a small bird (more especially, a sparrow); sing. gen. *śarĕ-hondᵘ*, 617; plur. nom. *śarĕ*, 447, 1910.

śürᵘ (2), see *śorᵘ*.

śūrᵘ, decl. 3 (sing. dat. *śūrĕ*), theft, robbery; sing. abl. *śūri ninᵘ*, to take by theft, to steal, 20, 868, 1713.

śüṭᵘ, see *ŚAT*.

ŚUV, conj. 1 (I past part. *śuvᵘ*; II past part. *śuvyōv*), to quarrel; pres. masc. plur. 2 *tŏhⁱ chhiwa śuwān*, you are quarrelling, 1445.

[This verb is often used impersonally in the past tense, and is then always feminine, even when the subject is masculine, as in *śuvᵘ-n*, feminine quarrelling was done by him, he quarrelled. No examples of this occur in the sentences.]

śyūnᵘ, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *śīnis*, ag. *śīnⁱ*, abl. *śēni*), a pillar, 1407; plur. abl. *śēnyau barith*, filled with pillars, 1328.

U

üḍüy, see *oḍ*ᵘ.
*üñ*ᵘ (1), see *AN*.
*üñ*ᵘ (2), see *on*ᵘ.
*ünz*ᵘ, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *ünz*ᵘ*s*, ag. *ünz*ᵘ*n*, abl. *ünz*ᵘ; plur. nom, *ünz*ᵘ, dat. *ünz*ᵘ*n*, ag. and abl. *ünz*ᵘ*v*), a goose; plur. nom., 592.
üy, see *y*.

V, W

Note.—So far as regards alphabetical order, these two letters are treated as one. They both represent the same character, whether in the Persian or in the Nāgarī alphabet. Most people make little distinction between them in pronunciation, and the proper sound of both is something between *v* and *w*, sometimes tending more in one direction and sometimes in another. Neither is ever exactly the same as an English *v* or *w*.

WAD, conj. 1 (I past part. *wod*ᵘ, plur. *wad*ⁱ; fem. *wüz*ᵘ, plur. *waza*; II past part. *wazōv*), to weep, lament. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles. Thus *wodu-n*, it was wept by him, he wept; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh wadān*, 1186, 1898.

wād, decl. 1, speaking, discussion, argument, 99.

wāda, decl. 1, a promise; a guarantee, 1887; *wāda karun*, to promise, 1306.

wagaira, adv., and so forth, &c., 996.

*waguv*ᵘ, decl. 2, a mat, 244, 1702.

WAHĀR, conj. 1 (I past part. *wahôr*ᵘ, plur. *wahör*ⁱ; fem. *wahör*ᵘ, plur. *wahārĕ*; II past part. *wahāryōv*), to spread, spread abroad, shed (over a place, e. g. of the sun's rays), 1628; to set (a trap), 1616; inf. abl. forming pass. *āv wahārana*, it was spread out (over the earth), 1628; I past fem. sing. with suffix of 1st pers. sing. ag. *wahör*ᵘ*-m*, I set (a trap, fem.), 1616. Cf. *WAHĀRĀW*.

waharāt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *waharāth*; dat. *-röṭ*ᵘ, and so on), the rainy season, 1347; sing. gen. *waharöṭ*ᵘ*-handi wakta*, in the rainy season, 1458.

WAHĀRĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *wahārôw*ᵘ, plur. *-röw*ⁱ; fem. *-röw*ᵘ, plur. *-rāwĕ*; II past part. *-rāvyōv*), the same as *WAHĀR*, q.v.; conj. part. *wahāröwith*, having spread (a net), 1703; fut. pass. part. *yilm wahārāwun*ᵘ, (it is proper) to spread abroad knowledge, 905.

waidy, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *waidĕs*), a doctor, a physician practising on native medical principles, 571. (H. Cf. *hakīm*.)

wais, decl. 4, the age of a person, 57.

wāk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *wākh*), a phrase, period, sentence;

plur. dat. *wākan-manz*, in the sentences, 388. The same as *wāky*, q. v. (H.)

wakhunᵘ, decl. 2, a lesson, an exercise, a subject of study, 609, 842; sing. dat. *wakhanis-pĕṭh*, on a subject of study, 125.

wakīl, decl. 1, an attorney; sing. ag. *wakīlan*, 331.

wakt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *wakth*), time, a space of time, a particular time, 1795; *wakth kharᵘch karun*, to spend time, 463; *wŏñ kyāh wakth chhuh*, what time is it? 470; *khĕnukᵘ wakth*, dinner-time, 530; *kōtāh wakth wōtu-y*, how much time didst thou spend? 937; *tᵃh chhukh panunᵘ wakth bē-fōida rāwarān*, thou art losing thy time fruitlessly, trifling away thy time, 1820; so, 892, 1168; *wakth sarᵃf karun*, to spend, or pass, time, 1099; *yiišᵘ wakth tām*, for a long time, 1385; sing. dat. *trĕn rĕtan-handis waktas-manz*, in the space of three months, 1690; abl. *wakta*, at the time (of doing so and so); *rōzana wakta*, at the time of being present (in court), 59; *wāwa- tă traṭan-handi wakta*, at the time of (a storm) of wind and lightning, 1075; *aki wakta*, once upon a time, 1244; *waharōšᵘ-handi wakta*, in the rainy season, 1458; *kĕh wakta-pĕṭha*, from some time, lately, of late, the other day, 648, 923, 32, 65; *mainai wakta-pĕṭha*, from a short time, a short time ago, 1382; *sĕṭhāh wakta-pĕṭha*, from a long time ago, (I have done so) for long, 322, 64; *yiišᵘ wakta-pĕṭha*, from a long time ago, 1641.

wāky, decl. 1, a phrase, period, sentence = *wāk*, q. v.; sing. gen. *wākyukᵘ*, 1606. (H.)

WAL, conj. 1 (I past part. *wolᵘ*, plur. *walⁱ*; fem. *wiijᵘ*, plur. *wajĕ*; II past part. *wajyōv*), to cover, wrap up; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers., plur. acc. *walu-kh*, wrap them up, 754.

WĀL (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *wōlᵘ*, plur. *wōlⁱ*; fem. *wōjᵘ*, plur. *wājĕ*; II past part. *wājyōv*), to cause to descend or alight; *hence*, to take off (a garment), 850, 1772; I past fem. sing. *wōjᵘ paniiñᵘ ṭūpⁱ*, he doffed his hat, 850; imperat. sing. 2 *wāl*, take off (your coat), 1772.

wāl (2), decl. 1, hair; plur. nom. *wāl*, 831.

WAN (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *wonᵘ*, plur. *wanⁱ*; fem. *wiiñᵘ*, plur. *wañĕ*; II past part. *wañōv*), to speak, to talk, 9, 71, 287, 860 (*bis*), 917, 1066, 1192; *brōnṭh-iiy wanun*, to speak beforehand, to prophesy, 1370, 1; to speak (a language, or words), 934, 1400, 1692; to say, to tell, 13, 32, 60, 95, 115, 78, 355, 6, 67, 84, 90, 409, 35, 65, *et passim*; to tell (in the sense of ordering, persuading, advising, &c.), 108, 90, 510, 809, 1072, 95, 1317, 1576, 1879, 1902; to call, name, 440; to mention, refer to, tell of, 191, 1616; in the latter sense, it governs (as in English), the genitive of the thing spoken of; thus, *jyāyĕ-hondᵘ wanun*, to speak about the place, 508; *dawāhukᵘ wanun*, to speak of the medicine, 1083; *kitābi-hondᵘ*

wanun, to speak of the book, 1638, 58. When the thing said or told is a dependent sentence, the usual idiom is to employ *oratio obliqua*, with the subjunctive mood, as in English, not *oratio directa* as is usual in Greek and most Indian languages. Thus, *tam*^{i} *won*^{u} *zi yih chhuh yuthu-y*, he said that it is so, 115; *ṫŏchi-wölis wan trih ṫŏchĕ diyi*, tell the baker he may give three loaves (not 'you may give', as in Hindī), 1095; *tas wan zi yith kuṭhis-manz ṭhahari*, tell him that he may wait in this room, 1879; *timan wan akh krūr*^{u} *khanan*, tell them they may dig a well, tell them to dig a well, 1902; or the fut. pass. part., as in *tas wan nār zālun*^{u}, tell him fire (is) to be lit, tell him to light the fire, 1072; *ṫ*^{a}*h chhukh mĕ yih köm*^{ü} *karüñ*^{ü} *wanān*, thou tellest me to do this work, 190; or the inf. governed by a postposition may be used as in *pachĕ melanāwana-khöt*^{a}*ra wanta chhānas*, tell the carpenter to join the boards, 809. Occasionally, however, we have the more usual Indian idiom with *oratio directa*, as in *tam*^{i} *won*^{u} *myön*^{i} *möl*^{i}*-māji diṫ*^{ü} *yijāzath*, he said 'my parents gave permission', 1279; *rāzan won*^{u} *zi māra-wātul anu-n*, the king said that 'fetch the executioner', 1602.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—

Inf. and verbal noun, *wanun*^{u}, 9, 287, 409, 35, 766, 1371. As a verbal noun it is often used, as in the above sentences, to mean 'a saying', 'a thing said' (by so-and-so), with the speaker in the genitive, 'the saying of so and so': fem. *kath wanüñ*^{ü}, to make a statement, 1679; masc. sing. dat. *wananas nakār karun*, to deny having said, 502; *wananas khōṫun*, to be afraid to speak, 1066; *wananas-pĕṭh*, (confidence) in what is said, 384, 693; according to what (thou) sayest, 915; gen. *wananuk*^{u} *khulāsa*, the substance of what was said, 1003; ag. *wananan*, 917; abl. *wanana*, owing to (thy) saying, owing to what you say (I am discouraged), 543; *tihandi wanana-kin*^{i}, through their persuasion, 1317; *myāni wanana mūzūba*, according to my instructions, 108; forming passive, *wanana yin*^{u}, to be able to be spoken, to be speakable, 860; *mĕ gayĕ yih kath wanana mashith*, I forgot to mention this, 1246; fut. pass. part. *gaṫhi wanun*^{u}, it ought to be told, 768; impers. fut. part. *na-wananī*, unspeakable, 860, 1852; conj. part. *wanith hĕkun*, to be able to say, &c., 32, 1370.

Pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus wanān*, 13, 95, 931, 1085; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *chhus-ay wanān*, I say to you, 828, 1500; 2 *chhukh wanān*, 60, 190, 465, 1083, 1469, 1611, 1903; with neg. suff. *chhukh-na wanān*, 604; 3 *chhuh wanān*, 981, 1692, 1823, 5, with suff. 2nd pers. plur. dat. *chhu-wa wanān*, 367; plur. 3 *chhih wanān*, 178, 355, 440, 934, 1214, 1400, 1645.

I past part. forming I past tense, masc. sing. *won*^{u}, 115, 390, 508, 943,

98, 1192, 1279, 1377, 1477, 1602; with suff. of 1st pers. sing. ag. and 2nd pers. sing. dat. *won*[u]*-m-ay*, I said to thee, 1500; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag. *wonu-th*, thou spakest, 1658; with ditto, and also suff. of 1st pers. sing. dat. *won*[u]*-th-am*, thou saidest to me, 1616; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag. and neg. suff. *wonu-th-na*, thou saidst not, 1333; with suff. 2nd pers. plur. ag. *won*[u]*-wa*, you spoke, 1638; fem. *wüñ*[ü], 1859 (neg.), 1905; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. ag. *wüñ*[ü]*-th*, thou spakest, 191; perf., with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat., for ag. *chhu-y won*[u]*-mot*[u], (I) have said to thee, 768; III past part. forming III past masc. sing. 3 *waññv*, (what) was said (some time ago), 1503; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. ag. *waññ-th*, thou toldest (some time ago), 1476.

Fut. sing. 1, *wana*, 510, with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *wana-y*, I will say to thee, 609, 857 (pres. subj.); imperat. sing. 2 *wan*, 71, 356, 1072, 1095, 1474, 1576, 1779, 1879, 1902; pol. sing. 2 *wanta*, 564, 809; plur. 2 *wan*[i]*taw*, 532, 708; past cond. sing. 2 *wanahökh*, 1761; 3 *wanihē*, 1343.

wan (2), decl. 1, a forest; sing. dat. *wanas-manz*, in (that) forest, 1792. (H.)

wān (1), decl. 1, a shop, 1634; sing. dat. *wānas-pĕṭh*, (go) to the shop, 185, 218.

wān (2), ind., a suffix indicating possession, and added to the ablative of a noun, as from *bŏd* (decl. 4), wisdom; *bŏz*[ü]*-wān*, wise, intelligent, 1603, 1914.

wanda, decl. 1, winter; sing. gen. *wanduk*[u] *mausim*, the season of winter, 1911.

wāndur or *wādur*, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *wāndaras*; plur. nom. *wāndar*), a monkey, 1045.

WĀP, conj. 1 (I past part. *wŏp*[u], plur. *wöp*[i]; fem. *wōp*[ü], plur. *wāpĕ*; II past part. *wāpyōv*), the same as *WAW*, q. v., to sow (seed); inf. abl. forming passive, *zamīn āyĕ wāpana*, the land is sown, i. e. is cultivated, 451.

wāra, adv., thoroughly, excellently, skilfully: *wāra-kāra*, auspiciously, *tŏh*[i] *öwa wāra-kāra*, you came auspiciously, you are welcome, 1901; *wāra-pöṭh*[i], well, thoroughly, exactly, 258, 370, 1257; with emphatic *y*, *wāra-y*, quite, entirely, 204.

warihy, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *warihĕs*, gen. *warihyuk*[u], ag. *warihĕn*, abl. *warihĕ*; plur. nom. *warihy*, dat. *warihĕn*, ag. and abl. *warihyau*), a year; sing. dat. *akis warihĕs*, (he will remain) for one year, 994; *warihĕs-manz*, in the year, 1591; sing. gen. *yimi warihyüch*[ü] *nĕchha-paṭ*[ü]*r*[ü], an almanac of this year, 69; abl. *patimi warihĕ*, last year (adv.), 415; *dahi warihĕ-pĕṭha*, from ten years, for the last ten years, 1614; *dahi warihĕ zyāda*,

more than ten years, 57. In the last two examples, note that the noun being preceded by *dahi* (the abl. form of *doh*ᵘ, a group of ten) is in the singular not in the plural: plur. nom., 182, 1234 (in both these cases the noun is preceded by a card. numeral); dat. *pānṭan warihĕn-kyut*ᵘ, (he took a house) for five years, 1047.

warŏi, postpos., governing the abl. case, without: *tĕ warŏi*, (I will not go) without thee, 17; *hawāha warŏi*, (becalmed) for want of wind, 169; *myāni tajwīza warŏi*, without my consent, 392; *zīna warŏi*, without a saddle, 1561; *gunāha-* or *pāpa-warŏi*, (hate nothing) except sin, 851; *gāsa warŏi*, (nothing) but grass, 1399; *dĕkha* (or *kashṭa*) *warŏi*, (nothing) but vexation, 1867.

wartāw (1), decl. 1, use, custom, conduct, behaviour, goings on, 909; *sikkuk*ᵘ *wartāw*, the currency, or circulation, of a coin, 322.

WARTĀW (2), (I past part. *wartôw*ᵘ, plur. *wartöw*ⁱ; fem. *wartöw*ⁱ, plur. *wartāwĕ*ʸ; II past part. *wartāvyōv*), to use, apply; to distribute, apportion, disperse; inf. *wartāwun*, sing. gen. *tihandi wartāwanuk*ᵘ *hōsh*, sense of the use of them, (he has not) the sense to make a right use of them (sc. riches), 1538; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh garuk*ᵘ *kharᵃch wartāwān*, he dispenses the expenditure of (his) house, 788; imperf. masc. plur. 3 *ösⁱ wartāwān*, they used to use (bows and arrows), 224.

waruk, decl. 1 (sing. nom. *warukh*, dat. *warakas*; plur. nom. *warakh*, dat. *warakan*), a leaf, a page, 1828.

WAS, conj. 2 (I past part *woth*ᵘ, plur. *wath*ⁱ; fem. *wüṭh*ᵘ, plur. *waṭha*; II past part. *waṭhōv*), to come down, descend, the equivalent of the Hindī *utarnā*, and the opposite to the root *KHAS* (to ascend, mount); to descend from a boat, to land; inf. *khasun*ᵘ *wasun*ᵘ, rise and fall, flow and ebb of a tide, &c., 1314; conj. part. *wasith pyon*ᵘ (see *PĔ*) (Hindī *gir paṛnā*), to fall down, to tumble down, 695, 763, 1054, 69, 1407, 1549, 1883; fut. sing. 2 *wasakh*, (where) wilt thou land (from a boat), 1030.

wash, adj., ind., under the power of, under the control of (with dat.); *pānas wash* (fem. plur. nom.) *raṭun*, to hold under one's own control, 1736; *zōrāwāran wash* in the power of the conquerors (masc. plur. nom.), 1738. (H.)

wast, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *wasth*), a thing, an article, 278, 408, 13, 18; plur., goods, chattels, 91, 556; plur. nom., 91, 278, 408, 13, 556; plur. gen. *wastan-hond*ᵘ, 418.

wastᵃr, decl. 1, a garment; plur. nom. *wastᵃr pairun*, to put on one's clothes, to dress oneself, 585. (H.)

wat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *wath*, dat. ag. and abl. *wati*; plur. nom. *wata*, dat. *watan*, ag. and abl. *watau*), a road, way, path, 531, 4, 829, 1042, 1851; *Pālᵘgāmüch*ᵘ *wath*, the road of (i. e. to) Pālgām, 1894; *wath hāwüñ*ᵘ, to

show the way, to guide, to lead (a blind man), 1043; *wath rāwiinᵘ*, to lose one's way, 1108; *wath wuchhiinᵘ*, to watch the way, expect, wait for (a person), 1880; abl. *tami wati*, on that road, 829; *wati lobᵘ-kun*, on the wayside, 471; *khŏshkī wati-kinⁱ kina ŏbī wati-kinⁱ*, by the dry land road or by the water road, (did you go) by land or sea, 1029; *drustĕ wati*, (we went on foot) the whole way, 1813; *wati apōr tarān*, while crossing the road, 1735; plur. nom. *wata*, 1851. This word in composition takes the form *wata*, as in *wata-gat*, decl. 1, a goer on a road, *hence* a traveller generally, a passenger on a ship; the nom. sing. and plur. (1286) is *wata-gath*; *wata-hāwukᵘ*, decl. 2, one who shows a road, a guide; sing. dat. *wata-hāwakis rostu-y*, without a guide, 829; *wata-kharᵃch*, expense for a journey, money for the way, provision (not in the sense of food) for a journey, 1424.

WĀT, conj. 2 (I past part. *wôtᵘ*, plur. *wötⁱ*; fem. *wötᵘ*, plur. *wāta*; II past part. *wātōv*), to arrive, come, 41, 84, 104, 568, 711, 871, 1151, 1358, 1449, 1562, 1839; *hence*, to arrive at anything, to be at the point (of death), 1350; to arrive, be received (of a letter, &c.), 1471; to reach, be able to reach (up to), 1464; to come (to a person), happen (of harm, &c.), 42, 461; to go into, fit into, be contained in a receptacle, 398; to be passed, spent (of time), 7, 182, 896, 937, 1880; *anjām wātun*, to come to an end, be finished, 1781; inf. *wātun*, sing. dat. *wātanas sapadi tēr*, delay will happen for arriving, it will be too late ere I come, 711: gen. *totᵘ wātaniichᵘ fikirᵘ*, anxiety of arriving there, anxiety to get there, 84; *wātaniichᵘ shĕchhⁱ*, the news of (his) arrival, 104; abl. *totᵘ wātana khŏtᵃra*, for arriving there, to go there (I must hire a palanquin), 871; or sing. nom. *wātunᵘ*; sing. abl. *wātani gathun*, to go there for arriving, to go so as to arrive (at such and such a time), 1449; pres. masc. sing. 1, neg. *chhus-na wātān*, 1464; I past masc. sing. 1, neg. *wôtus-na*, I did not arrive, 1151; 3 *wôtᵘ*, 461, 1471, 1562, 1839; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *wôtu-y*, (how much time) passed for thee, how long didst thou stay? 896, 937; plur. 3 *wötⁱ*, 7, 182, 1880; I plup. fem. sing. 3 *ösᵘ wötᵘ-miitsᵘ*, she had arrived, she was at the point (of death), 1350; II past masc. 3 *wātōv*, 41; fut. sing. 2 *wātakh*, 1358; 3 *wāti*, 42, 398, 568, 1781.

WĀṬ, conj. 1 (I past part. *wôṭᵘ*, plur. *wöṭⁱ*; fem. *wöṭᵘ*, plur. *wāchᵉ*; II past part. *wāchyōv*), to unite, join together; inf. *wāṭun*; sing. dat. *ṭaṭanas-wāṭanas-manz*, in cutting (and) uniting, in surgery, 1368; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. plur. acc. *wāṭu-kh*, unite them, stick them together (of papers), 1715.

watan, decl. 1, a person's native country, 427.

WĀTANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *wātanôwᵘ*, plur. *-nöwⁱ*; fem. *-nöwᵘ*, plur. *-nāwᵉ*; II past part. *-nāvyōv*), to cause to arrive, to deliver, 499;

to cause (e. g. injury or grief) to happen to a person, (in such a sense) to cause, 821, 953; I past masc. sing. *wātanôwᵘ*, 821, 953 (neg.); fem. sing. with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag., and interrog. suff. *wātanöwᵘ-th-a*, didst deliver (the message)? 499.

WATHARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *watharôwᵘ*, plur. *-röwⁱ*; fem. *-röwᵘ*, plur. *-rāwĕ*; II past part. *-rāvyōv*), to spread (a mat, a bed, &c.); imperat. sing. 2 *watharāv*, 1702.

watharunᵘ, decl. 2, a bed; sing. dat. *watharanis-pĕṭh*, on the bed, 172.

wātul, decl. 1 (sing. dat. *wātalas*; plur. nom. *wātal*), a man of a certain low caste, a *mĕhtar*, a sweeper; *māra-wātul*, a killing-*wātul*, an executioner, 1602.

WAV, conj. 1 (I past part. *wowᵘ*, plur. *wavⁱ*; fem. *wüvᵘ*, fem. *wavĕ*; II past part. *wavyōv*), to sow, to scatter seeds; inf. abl. forming pass. *zamīn āyĕ wavana*, the land is sown, it is cultivated (not fallow), 451 (cf. *WĀP*); imperat. sing. 2 *wav*, 1579, 96, 1688.

wāv, decl. 1, air, *hence*, climate, 297; wind, 404, 1265, 1427; a wind-storm, 1075; sing. gen. *wāwukᵘ*, masc. abl. *wāwaki badalana-puthy*, for change of air, 297; fem. *wāwüchᵘ*, ag. *wāwachi* in *wāwachi aki ringi*, by a gust of wind, 1265; abl. *buthi wāwa-sūty*, owing to wind in front, owing to contrary wind, 404; *wāwa- ta traṭan-handi wakta*, at a time of wind and lightnings, 1075; in this example *wāwa* is for *wāwaki* the masc. abl. of the gen., but the genitive suffix is not required, as there are two genitives coupled together, and the genitive suffix after the second governs both, although *hondᵘ* (or *handi*) cannot be added to a singular masculine inanimate noun like *wāv*. The gen. suff. *ukᵘ* (*aki*) which should have appeared is always added to the ablative case, and hence, when the *aki* (masc. sing. abl. of *ukᵘ*) is dropped, the noun remains in the form of the sing. abl.; *wāwa-māl*, decl. 4, the sail of a ship, 1564; *wāwa-ṭüṇḍᵘ*, decl. 3, a puff of wind; sing. abl. *wāwa-ṭanji aki-sūty*, by a single puff of wind, 1427.

WĀY, conj. 1 (I past part. *wôyᵘ*, plur. *wöyⁱ*; fem. *wöyᵘ*, plur. *wāyĕ*; II past part. *wāyyōv*), to sound (a bell or a musical instrument), to play (a musical instrument), 589, 750, 1542; to plough, 1347; *ṭhānṭh wāyüñᵘ*, to swim, 1768; *shiriñ wāyüñᵘ*, to whistle, 1906; inf. masc. *wāyun*, abl. forming pass. *wāyĕna yinᵘ*, to be played, to be sounded (of a musical instrument), 589, 1542; fem. nom. *chhuh mŏralī wāyüñᵘ zānān*, he knows how to play the flute, 750; *ṭhānṭh wāyüñᵘ* (verbal noun), swimming, the art of swimming, 1768; pres. part. *wāyān*, 1906; fut. sing. 1, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *wāyĕ-n*, I shall plough it, 1347.

wāza, decl. 1, a cook, 410.

vĕh, decl. 1, poison, venom, 1923.

vĕkār, decl. 1, change; sing. abl. *vĕkāra-rost*ᵘ, without change, unchangeable, 1835. Cf. *vikār*. (H.)

vēla, decl. 1, an hour, the time (for doing anything); *mŏkalanuk*ᵘ *vēla*, the time for stopping, 377; *vēla karun nishphal*, to make one's time fruitless, to waste one's time, 1168.

Vĕlāyĕt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *Vĕlāyĕth*), England, Europe, 1077, 1375; sing. gen. *Vĕlāyĕtachĕ zōṭ*ᵘ, articles of Europe, European articles, 658.

*Vĕlāyĕt*ⁱ, adj., ind., of or belonging to England or Europe, European, 1242.

vĕtĕn, see *vyot*ᵘ.

vĕṭār, (1), decl. 1, deliberation, consideration, 1528; discretion, deliberate judgement (the virtue), 547, 1604; discrimination, judgement (between arguments, &c.), 1281; sing. dat. *vĕṭāras-manz*, (partiality) in judgement, 1281; gen. *vĕṭāruk*ᵘ *phal*, the result of deliberation, 1528; *vĕṭār karun*, to pay attention to, consider carefully, 183; to consider, think, imagine (that such is the case), 899; *kathi-pĕṭh vĕṭār karun*, to attend to a matter, 910. (H.)

VĔṬĀR (2), conj. 1 (I past part. *vĕṭôr*ᵘ, plur. *-ṭör*ⁱ; fem. *-ṭör*ᵘ, plur. *-ṭārĕ*; II past part. *vĕṭāryōv*), to consider, reflect, 394, 1484; to consider, examine, inspect, 967, 1156; inf. abl. *vĕṭārana-khöt*ᵃ*ra*, (ready) for inspection, 967; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus vĕṭārān*, 1484; I past masc. sing. *mĕ vĕṭôr*ᵘ, I considered (this decision), 1156; fut. sing. 1 *vĕṭāra*, 394. (H.)

vĕwahār, decl. 1, practice, profession, trade, calling, usage, practical life, conduct, 1874; *nākāra vĕwahār karun*, to do bad conduct, to lead a bad life, 1050; sing. gen. *vĕwahāruk*ᵘ, 1874. (H.)

vidyā, decl. 4, knowledge, learning, 25, 36, 905, 1022, 1257, 1597, 1780; a branch of learning, a science, 971; sing. dat. *yith vidyāyĕ-manz*, (instruct) in this science, 971; gen. *vidyā-hond*ᵘ, 905, 1780; abl. *vidyāyi-rost*ᵘ, void of knowledge, ignorant; without knowledge, 1022. (H. Cf. *yilm*.)

vidyāwān, adj., ind., wise, learned, 1357. (H.)

vign, decl. 1, an impediment, 1230. (H.)

vikār, decl. 1, a change, change for the worse, diminution; *annuk*ᵘ *vikār*, scarcity of food, 698. Another spelling of *vĕkār*, q.v. (H.)

vinat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *vinath*; dat. *vinüṭ*ᵘ, and so on), a respectful application, petition, request, 90, 1678; *chhus-awa vinath karān*, I beseech you, 183. (H.)

vinay, decl. 1, humility, modesty, 887; sing. abl. *vinayĕ-rost*ᵘ, void of humility, impertinent, 909; *vinayĕ-sost*ᵘ, possessing humility, humble, 886; *vinayĕ-sūty*, with respect, politely, 944. (H.)

viparīth, adj., reversed; *hāwun viparīth*, to show reversed, to misrepresent, 1170. (H.)

vīr, adj., brave, valiant, 1081. (H.)
vishēsh, decl. 1, specialness, particularity, used in such an adverbial phrase as *vishēsh karith*, doing specialness, i. e. especially, specially, only (for this purpose), 94. (H. Cf. *khās*.)
vizᵘ, decl. 3, time, a time; sing. abl. *tami-y vizi*, at that very time, 1120.
wŏdāharan, decl. 1, an example, model, 660. (H.)
wŏdam, decl. 1, zeal, 1935.
wŏdañĕ, adv., only noted in the compound *wŏdañĕ rōzun*, to remain standing, to keep standing, to stand, 59, 1708.
wŏdösⁱ, adj., ind., sorrowful, mournful, 1681. (H.)
wŏdyūgī, adj., ind., zealous, 1936. (H.)
wöjib, adj., ind., necessary, expedient, proper, worthy, 663, 905.
wöjᵘ (1), see *WĀL*.
wöjᵘ (2), decl. 3 (sing. dat. *wājĕ*, and so on), a finger-ring, 1541.
wŏla, *wŏlin*, *wŏliw*, see *YI*.
wŏlᵘ, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *wŏlis*, 1095, ag. *wŏlⁱ*, abl. *wāli*; plur. nom. *wŏlⁱ*, 1291, dat. *wālĕn*: fem. *wājĕñ*; sing. dat. ag. abl. *wājĕñi*; plur. nom. *wājĕñĕ*, dat. *wājĕñĕn*, ag. and abl. *wājĕñau*), a suffix (like the Hindī *wālā*) indicating ownership, or agency. It is added to the ablative case of a noun, or (to form the noun of agency of a verb) to a shortened form of the infinitive. Thus, *dyāra-wŏlᵘ*, possessing wealth, rich, 1039, 1537; *ṭŏchi-wŏlᵘ*, a '*rōṭīwālā*', a baker, 1095; *nigarōnī-wŏlᵘ*, a superintendent, 1751; with verbs, *karanwŏlᵘ*, one who does, a doer, 916; *sahanwŏlᵘ*, one who endures, patient, 1291.
wŏñ, adv., now, at this time, 73, 109, 51, 345, 51, 69, 85, 470, 530, 40, 66, 610, 92, 9, 715, 34, 45, 813, 54, 76, 1000, 63, 1148, 1282, 1305, 42, 54, 1476, 9, 1617, 31, 1720, 49. This word bears the same relation to *wuñ*, just now (q. v.), that the Hindī *ab* does to *ab-hī*.
WŌN, conj. 1 (I past part. *wūnᵘ*, plur. *wūnⁱ*; fem. *wūñᵘ*, plur. *wōñĕ*; II past part. *wōñōv*), to weave; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh wōnān*, 1896.
wŏnaṭār, decl. 1, height, altitude, 863; stature (of a man), 598. (H.)
wongᵘ, adj. (fem. *wūnjᵘ*), lame (of the hand), crippled, 1052.
wonᵘ, see *WAN*.
WŎPAD (cf. *WŎPAZ*), conj. 2 (I past part. *wŏpodᵘ*, plur. *wŏpadⁱ*; fem. *wŏpūzᵘ*, plur. *wŏpaza*; II past part. *wŏpazōv*), to come into being, be produced; pres. masc. sing. 3, neg. *chhu-na wŏpadān*, (weed) is not being produced, does not grow, 1399; perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh wŏpodᵘ-motᵘ*, (the world) has been (i. e. is) created by God, 1918.
wŏpadīsh, decl. 1, advice, 1581, 1747. (H.)
wŏpakār, decl. 1, a kindly action, assistance; *wŏpakār karun*, to do charity, be charitable, 304. (H.)

wŏpar, decl. 1, a stranger, a foreigner, 1724; so *wŏpar mahanyuv*ᵘ, a stranger-man, a stranger, 38.

wŏpāy, decl. 1, a device, means; sing. abl. *kami wŏpāyĕ*, by what means, 1139. (H.)

WŎPAZ, conj. 2, the same in meaning as *WŎPAD*, q. v. In the past participles and the tenses formed therefrom, this verb uses those of *WŎPAD*. Thus I past part. *wŏpod*ᵘ, plur. *wŏpad*ⁱ (not *wŏpoz*ᵘ, *wŏpaz*ⁱ, as we might expect); pres. fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh wŏpazān*, it grows, is produced, comes into being, 426; *mĕ chhĕh tāzagī wŏpazān*, refreshment is being produced for me, I am being refreshed, 1485.

WŌR, conj. 1 (I past part. *wūr*ᵘ, plur. *wūr*ⁱ; fem. *wūr*ᵘ, plur. *wōrĕ*; II past part. *wōryōv*. This verb is impersonal in the past tenses. Thus, *wūru-n*, it was prated by him, he prated), to prate, chatter, 629, 1775; to bark, snarl (of a dog), 156, 1671; inf. *wōrun*, sing. gen. *wōranuk*ᵘ, 629; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh wōrān*, 156; plur. 3 *chhih wōrān*, 1671, 1775.

wōris, decl. 1, an heir, 864.

*wor*ᵘ, in *šachi-wor*ᵘ, a certain kind of cake, 262. The fem. of this word, *wūr*ᵘ, means 'pease-pudding'.

wŏsh, decl. 1, a sigh; *wŏsh trāwun*, to sigh, 1642.

wŏshšār, decl. 1, pronunciation, utterance, 14, 1404, 5. (H. Cf. *talaffuz*.)

wōsiat, decl. 4 (= Urdū *waṣīyat*; sing. nom. *wōsiath*, dat. *wōsiiš*ᵘ), a will, a testament; *kasandi nāwa chhĕh wōsiath karana ā-mūš*ᵘ, in whose name has the will been made, who is the executor of the will? 670.

wŏṭ, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *wŏṭh*, dat. ag. and abl. *wŏṭi*; plur. nom. *wŏṭa*), a leap; *wŏṭh diñ*ᵘ (1045), or plur. nom. *wŏṭa tulañĕ* (1006), to leap, jump (*tūlañĕ* is inf. fem. plur. nom.).

wŏtāra, decl. 1, a copy; *yimyuk*ᵘ *wŏtāra karun*, to make a copy of this, 412. (H.)

WŎTH, conj. 2 (I past part. *wŏth*ᵘ, plur. *wŏth*ⁱ; fem. *wŏšh*ᵘ, plur. *wŏšha*; II past part. *wŏšhōv*), to rise, arise; to rise out of bed, 444, 69; to arise, come into being, 457; to rise (upon), to fall (upon), attack (as a dog rushing barking at a person), 156; *nĕndᵃri wŏthun*, to get up out of sleep, to rise in the morning, to rise early, 1544, 1881; pres. part. *ās wŏthān*, be rising, make a practice of rising, 1554, 1881; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh wŏthān*, 156, 444; I past masc. sing. 3 *wŏth*ᵘ, 457; plur. 3 *wŏth*ⁱ, 469; fem. sing. 3 *wŏšh*ᵘ, 457.

WŎTHARĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *wŏtharōw*ᵘ, plur. *-rōw*ⁱ; fem. *-rōw*ᵘ, plur. *rāwĕ*; II past part. *wŏtharāvyōv*), to wipe clean; imperat. sing. 2 *wŏtharāw*, 1912.

wǒth^u (1), see *WŎTH*.
wǒth^u (2), adj. (fem. *wǒṭh^ü*), open (of a door or gate), 796.
woth^u, see *WAS*.
wŏtpath, adj., ind., created; *wŏtpath karun*, to create, 433. (H.)
wŏtpatti, decl. 4, creation; *wŏtpatti-kāran*, a cause of creation, a creator, 434. (H.)
wŏtsāh (pron. *wŏt-sāh*), decl. 1, encouragement, 628 (*din^u*, to encourage). (H.)
wŏtshöish (pron. *wŏt-shöish*), decl. 4, incitement; *wŏtshöish diñ^ü*, to incite, 667.
wŏttar, decl. 1, an answer; *prashn ta wŏttar*, conversation, 1431. (H.)
wŏttor^u, decl. 2, the north; gen. sing. *wǒttaryuk^u*, 608.
wôt^u, see *WĀT*.
wǒṭh^ü, see *WŎTH* and *wǒth^u* (2).
woṭh^u, decl. 2, a calf, 265. N.B. The fem. of this word is *waṭh^ar*, decl. 4.
wöṭ^ü, see *WĀT*.
wŏzr, decl. 1, an excuse; *wŏzr karun*, to make an excuse, 669, 1010; *chāla-chalana bāpath wŏzr karun*, to make an excuse concerning conduct, to vindicate it, 1871. The same as *ozur*, q. v.
wŏzul^u, adj. (sing. dat. *wŏzalis*, ag. *wŏz^al^i*, abl. *wŏzali*; plur. nom. *wŏz^al^i*, dat. *wŏzalĕn*, ag. and abl. *wŏzalyau*; fem. *wŏz^üj^ü*), red, 246; plur. nom., 1082.
wŏzum^u, decl. 2, a loan (of money); *wŏzum^u din^u*, to grant a loan, to lend, 1056, 1499; to give credit, 436.
wŏzüm^ü, decl. 3, (in plur.) a loan; plur. nom. *wŏzamĕ ṭaṭa*, I shall cut a loan, i. e. I shall borrow, 220.
vrĕttānt, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *vrĕttānth*), a topic, subject, 1507; a condition, state, 666 (*bis*); a story, tale, narrative, 1721; sing. dat. *vrĕttāntas-sūty*, (change) with (thy) condition, 666. (H.)
WUCHH, conj. 1 (I past part. *wuchh^u*, fem. *wuchh^ü*; II past part. *wu-chhyōv*), to see, 66, 77, 85, 113, 62, 202, 41, 3, 74, 82, 310, 1, 46, 79, 471, 85, 96, 511, 2, 20, 83 *et passim*; to peep, 1298; to look at, 760; to look, 439, 730, 1102; to see, inspect, examine, 966; to see, to try (if one can do so-and-so), 1020, 1104; to see, find, discover, 1282; to see, to understand, be of opinion, 1595; *wuchhun dubāra*, to look at twice, to revise, 1533; *wuchha-y nab^az*, I will see (i. e. feel) your pulse, 1429; *chyöñ^ü wath wuchhān*, looking at thy road, waiting for thee, 1880.

Inf. *chyôn^u wuchhun^u*, the act of seeing thee, 311; *suh wuchhun^u yiṭhun*, to wish to see him, 1884; *wuchhun*, sing. gen. *yimiki wuchha-nuk^u mauka*, an opportunity of seeing it, 783; *tas wuchhanüch^ü yĕṭh*, a desire to see him, 511; abl. *dita mĕ wuchhana*, allow me to look, 1102; *kaparas wuchhana khöt^ara*, (call him) to inspect the cloth, 966; *chyāni*

wuchhana puthy, for seeing thee, 512; *tami-sandi wuchhana-sūty*, owing to seeing him, 496, 1492; *nākāragiyĕn wuchhana-sūty*, owing to seeing wickedness, 890; forming passive, *chhu-na wuchhana yiwān*, it is not observable, 1304.

Conj. part. *wuchhith*, 77, 818; *wuchhith hĕkun*, to be able to see, to be able to peep, 1298; pres. part. *wuchhān*, 1880 (adverbial).

Pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus wuchhān*, 1282, 1595; 2, with interrog. suff. *chhukh-a wuchhān*, 485, 645; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc., and interrog. *chhuh-an-a wuchhān*, art thou seeing it? 243.

I past part. forming I past *wuchhu*, 66, 85 (neg.), 274, 471, 583, 612, 746, 1036, 1045, 1759; with suff. ag. 1st pers. sing. *wuchhu-m*, I saw, 718, 38, 1533; and also with suff. 2nd pers. sing. nom. *wuchhu-m-akh*, I saw thee, 826; also with neg. suff. *wuchhu-m-na*, I did not see, 1149; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. ag. and also interrog. suff. *wuchhu-th-a*, didst thou see? 346, 1064; plur. *wuchhi*, 162, 241, 617; with suff. 1st pers. sing. ag. *wuchhi-m*, I saw them (masc.), 718, 35; fem. *wuchhü*, 113, 310, 79.

Perf. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh wuchhu-motu*; with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. dat. (for ag.), and also interrog. suffix *chhuyĕ* (*chhu-y-a*) *wuchhu-motu*, hast thou seen, 282, 911, 1183, 1348; fem. sing., with same suffixes, *chhĕyĕ* (*chhĕ-y-a*) *wuchhü-mütü*, hast thou seen (fem. obj.)? 1208; fem. plur. *chhĕh wuchhĕ-mata*, 786.

Fut. 1 *wuchha*, 1927 (let me see); with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat., *wuchha-y nabaz*, I will feel the pulse for thee, 1429; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *wuchha-n*, I will see him, 1395; 2 *wuchhakh*, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *wuchhah-an*, thou wilt see him, 672; plur. 1 *wuchhaw*, 1059 (let us see).

Imperat. sing. 2, *wuchh*, 202, 439, 760, 1104, 1657, 1764; polite, sing. 2 *wuchhta*, 520, 730, 1020.

WUḌ, conj. 3 (II past part. *wuḍyōv*), to fly; conj. part. *wuḍith gathun*, to fly away, 752.

WUḌANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *wuḍanōwu*, plur. *-nōwi*; fem. *-nōwü*, plur. *-nāwĕ*; II past part. *wuḍanāvyōv*), to cause to fly; to carry (a load on the head), 163; pres. masc. 3 sing. *chhuh wuḍanāwān*, 163.

wuh, card, twenty, a score, 157, 1234, 1580.

wuhuru, adj. (sing. dat. *wuharis*, ag. *wuhari*, abl. *wuhari*; plur. nom. *wuhari*, dat. *wuharĕn*, ag., abl. *wuharyau*; fem. *wuhürü*), of so many years old, used in compounds, such as *hata-wuhuru*, a hundred years old, 290; *daha-wuhuru*, ten years old, 1930.

wummēd, decl. 4. (sing. dat. *wummīzü*), hope, expectation, 207, 672, 795, 879, 983, 1480.

wuñ, adv., even now, at this very time, just now, 1137, 1359. This word

bears the same relation to *wŏñ*, now, that the Hindī *ab-hī* bears to *ab*: sometimes it is used as an adjective agreeing in gender and number with the verb it qualifies, as in *wuñĕ chhĕh sĕṭhāh wuzamala*, now there are many flashes of lightning, 1074; *wuñ-kĕn*, at this time, at present (*is waqt*), 658, 762, 85, 1055, 1414; *wuñukh-tām*, up to now, up to the present time, 1179.

wunar, decl. 4, fog, mist, 753.

wüñü, see *WAN*.

wuñukh-tām, see *wuñ*.

wüñüth, see *WAN*.

WUPH, conj. 3 (II past part. *wuphyōv*), to fly (of birds, high up in the sky); conj. part. *wuphith gatshun*, to fly away, 1910.

WUPHANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *wuphanôwu*, plur. *-nöwi*; fem. *-nöwü*, plur. *-nāwĕ*; II past part. *wuphanāvyōv*), to cause to fly, to fly (e.g. a kite), 1017; inf. abl. *wuphanāwani gatshta*, go to fly (your kite), 1017.

wushunu, adj. (fem. *wushiñü*), hot; fem. nom., 883.

wustād, decl. 1, a master, a teacher, 1134; sing. dat. *wustādas*, 1431.

WUṬH (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *wuṭhu*, plur. *wuṭhi*; fem. *wuṭhü*, plur. *wuchhĕ*; II past part. *wuchhyōv*), to twist (a rope, &c.); polite imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. plur. acc. *wuṭhta-kh*, please twist them, 1829.

wuṭh (2), decl. 1, a lip; plur. nom. *wuṭh*, 1082.

wuzamal, decl. 4, lightning, a flash of lightning; plur. nom. *chhĕh wuzamala*, there are lightnings, it lightens, 1074.

WUZANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *wuzanôwu*, plur. *-nöwi*; fem. *-nöwü*, plur. *-nāwĕ*; II past part. *wuzanāvyōv*), to awaken; fut. imperat. sing. 2 *wuzanöwizi*, waken (me to-morrow), 137.

vyākaran, decl. 1, grammar; sing. gen. *vyākaranüchü pūthi*, a book of grammar, a grammar, 369. (H. Cf. *sarf-o-nahw*.)

vyoṭhu, adj. (sing. dat. *vĕṭhis*, and so on; fem. *vyüṭhü*, plur. nom. *vĕchhĕ*), fat, stout, (of cloth) coarse, 341.

vyotu, adj. (sing. dat. *vĕtis*, and so on; fem. *vyütsü*, plur. nom. *vĕtsa*), a suffix added to the ablative of nouns, implying the possession of a quality. Thus *mandachha-vyotu*, possessing shame, modest, 1176; masc. plur. dat. *dōkha-vĕtĕn-pĕṭh*, (pity) on the afflicted, 1332.

Y

y, intensive suffix, = in power the Sanskrit *ēva*, and the Hindōstānī *hī*. It may be added to any word. If the word ends in a vowel, it is simply suffixed. Thus *ami-y-sūty*, owing to this very thing, 376. If the word ends in a *mātrā*-vowel, that vowel becomes a full one. Thus, *tyuthu*, so

much, *tyuthu-y*, exactly so much, 860; *ūḍ*[u], half, incomplete (fem.), *ūḍü-y*, only half, quite incomplete, 928. But this rule is not always observed in the case of [u]-*mātrā*, which is sometimes preserved unchanged, as in *sör*[u]*-y* (438, &c., see *sŏruy*). Under any circumstances this is merely a matter of spelling, and does not affect the pronunciation, see below. If the word ends in a consonant, then *ü* is inserted before the *y*, as a helping vowel. This *ü* is very lightly pronounced, and natives usually write it as a *mātrā* vowel. Thus, *chhuh mĕlān*, it is met, *chhuh mĕlān-üy*, or, as natives would write it, *chhuh mĕlān-*[ü]*y*, it is certainly met, 783. When *y* is suffixed to the diphthong *au*, the whole becomes *avüy* or *av*[ü]*y*, *guryau-sūty*, by the horses, *gurĕv*[ü]*y* (for *guryavüy*)-*sūty*, certainly by the horses. The word *sŏr*[u], all, always takes this suffix in all its cases in prose; see *sŏruy*. Hence abl. plur. *sārĕvüy-nishĕ*, 935.

The following are examples of *y* added to a full vowel: *ami-y*, 376, 483; *mĕ-y* (see *bŏh*), 199; *dŏshĕwa-y*, 65, 241, 1479, 1513; *dŏshĕwani-y*, 487; *kati-y*, 599; *Khudā-y*, 1835; *tami-y*, 1896; *tawa-y*, 634, 1673; *titha-y*, 459, 860; *tiṭha-y*, 1298; *wāra-y*, 204; *yimi-y*, 939, 1398; *yitha-y*, 1126, 1279; *zānani-y*, 1228. Added to a *mātrā*-vowel: *chhŏnu-y*, 150; *kini-y*, 452; *kuñü-y*, 1569; *pūzü-y*, 1309; *rostu-y*, 829; *sŏru-y*, &c., see art.; *tami-y*, 1120, 1777, 1896; *tyuthu-y*, 698, 860, 960, 1050, 1695, 1815; *tiṭhü-y*, 602, 98; *ūḍü-y*, 928; *yuthu-y*, 115. Added to a consonant: *bilkul-üy*, 1396; *brŏnṭh-üy*, 1295, 1370, 1; *chīz-üy*, 962; *jald-üy*, 1695; *kāṭhāh-üy*, 1298; *mĕlān-üy*, 783; *nākhŏsh-üy*, 599; *nizīkh-üy*, 1331; *Paramĕshwar-üy*, 1835; *sĕṭhāh-üy*, 1726.

Irregular are *sūti-y* (*sūty*+*y*), 334, 477; *su-y* (476, 598, 1684) or *suh-ay* (1416) (*suh*+*y*); *ti-y* (*tih*+*y*), 1389, 1500; *yi-y* (355, 1264, 1512) or *yih-ay* (1894) or *yih-uy* (681) (*yih*+*y*).

Sometimes we have [i], after a consonant instead of *üy*, as in *ath-*[i], 1416; *dŏshĕwan-*[i] *-hond*[u], 1569; *pŏn-*[i] (*pāna*+*y*), 958; *tath-*[i], 1503.

yă, this syllable is always pronounced *yĕ*, when initial or following a vowel. Thus *yĕmis*, written in the native character *yamis*, to whom; *rupayĕ*, written in the native character *rupaya*, rupees. After a consonant it is usually pronounced as a short *ĕ*. Thus, *vĕwahār*, written in the native character *vyawahār*. Some natives pronounce this last *ĕ*, with a half-sounded [y] before it, thus *v*[y]*ĕwahār*. In this work, except in a few words borrowed directly from Sanskrit, *ya* is written *yĕ* or *ĕ* according to circumstances. The only exception is that when *ya* is followed by [u]-*mātrā* it, according to the usual rule, becomes *yo*. Thus *vyaṭh*[u] becomes *vyoṭh*[u], and is so written in this work. Its dative is, however, *vĕṭhis*, because it is not followed by [u]-*mātrā*.

yā, conj., or, 659, 1152, 1685.

yād, decl. 1, memory, recollection, remembrance, 390, 1235, 1477; *yād karun*, to recollect, remember, 1476; *yād thawun*, to retain the memory of anything, 1530.

yādāsht, decl. 4, a memorandum, 1144.

yānē, adv., that is to say, videlicet, 718.

yāra-bal, decl. 1, a *ghāṭ*, a landing-place; *yāra-bal baṭhis-pĕṭh*, in dock (of a boat for repair), 570.

yārüz^ü, decl. 3, friendship, 49.

yātrā, decl. 4, a journey, 1000. (H.)

yĕchh, adj., ind., ugly, 1830.

yĕḍ, decl. 4 (sing. dat. ag. abl. and plur. nom. *yĕḍ^ü*, plur. dat. *yĕḍ^ün*, ag. and abl. *yĕḍ^üv*), the belly, 254, 562.

yĕduwai, conj., if, 1357, 9, 1407, 32, 49, 1544, 97, 1678, 1761, 1927. (H.)

yĕkīn, adj., ind., certain, sure; *yĕkīn zānun*, to be certain, to be assured, 696.

yĕktiyār, decl. 1, influence, authority, 946; *atawāran-hond^u yĕktiyār karun*, to make authority of conduct, to maintain a practice, 1874.

yĕli, rel. adv. of time, when, at the time when, 444, 1103, 1347, 1708.

yĕmarāza, decl. 1, the name of the Angel of Death, 30. (H.)

yĕm^i, *yĕmi*, *yĕmis*, *yĕmyuk^u*, see *yih* (2).

yĕna-pĕṭha, rel. adverb of time, since the time when (=H. *jab-sē*), 826.

yĕs, *yĕsond^u*, see *yih* (2).

yĕsh, decl. 1, glory, honour; *yĕsh gĕwun*, to sing the glory of any one or anything (with gen.), to sing the praises (of), to commend, praise, 352. (H.)

yĕtĕrāz (=*i'tirāẓ*), decl. 1, an objection, criticism, animadversion, 772.

yĕth, see *yih* (2).

yĕti, rel. adv. of place, where, in the place where, 207, 665, 1334.

yĕtīm, decl. 1, an orphan; plur. nom., 703, 1261.

yĕtn, decl. 1, an effort, endeavour; *yĕtn karun*, to make endeavour, to endeavour, to try, 630, 848, 1227, 1860. (H.)

yĕṭa-kōl^u, adj. (fem. *-kōj^ü*), lasting a long time, *hence*, as adv., for a long time, 43. Cf. *yüṭ^ü*.

yĕṭh, see *yiṭh* (1).

YI, conj. 3 irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part. *yun*, dat. *yinas*, and *yin^u* (pronounced and often written *yun^u*), dat. *yinis*; fem. *yiñ^ü*; conj. part. *yith*; freq. part. *yi yi* or *yith yith*, having come repeatedly; noun of agency, *yinawōl^u* or *yiwawun^u*; pres. part. *yiwān*; II past part. *āv*, plur. *āy*; fem. sing. and plur. *āyĕ*; III past part. *āyōv*, plur. *āyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *āyēyĕ*; IV past part. *āyāv*, plur. *āyāy*; fem. sing. and plur. *āyēyĕ*; II past tense, masc. sing. 1 *ās*, 2 *ākh*, 3 *āv* (*öy*, he came to thee); plur. 1 *āy*, 2 *öwa*, 3 *āy*; fem. sing. 1 *āyĕs*, 2 *āyĕkh*, 3 *āyĕ*; plur. 1 *āyĕ*, 2 *āyĕwa*, 3 *āyĕ*; fut. sing.

1 *yima*, 2 *yikh*, 3 *yiyi*; plur. *yimaw*, 2 *yiyiw*, 3 *yin*. The imperative has two forms, viz. sing. 2 *yih* or *wŏla*, 3 *yiyin* or *wŏlin*; plur. *yiyiw* or *wŏliw*, 3 *yiyin* or *wŏlin*; imperat. polite, sing. 2 *yita*, 3 *yiyitan*; plur. 2 *yiyitaw*, 3 *yiyitan*; fut. imperat. *yizi*; past cond. sing. 1, *yimahō*, 2 *yihōkh*, 3 *yiyihē*; plur. 1 *yimahōw*, 2 *yiyihīw*, 3 *yihōn*], to come, 7, 36, 135, 50, 70, 257, 311, 4, 62, 406, 21, 544, 76, 657, 91, 761, 848, 50, 91, 968, 84, 1108, 37, 80, 1218, 32, 86, 1347, 82, 8, 1401, 48, 1750, 72, 1831; to happen (e. g. of an earthquake), 607; to come, to appear (e. g. of a word on a certain page of a book), 1269; *yinuk*ᵘ *asbāb*, goods of coming, imports, 911; *na bakār yin*ᵘ, to be in vain, 1752; *brōnṭh yin*ᵘ (325) or *brūnṭh*ⁱ *yin*ᵘ (944), to come in front, show oneself, to behave; *khŏsh yin*ᵘ, to be acceptable (to a person), 15, 1239, 1444, 1911; as in *mĕ chhuh khŏsh yiwān*, such and such a thing is acceptable to me, I like it, 1911; *pasand yin*ᵘ, the same as *khŏsh yin*ᵘ, 1746; *pata yin*ᵘ, to come behind, to follow, 755; *pēsh yin*ᵘ, to come before, to meet, receive (a guest), 1352; *phīrith yin*ᵘ, to come back, return, 1159, 1532, 1897; *wāra-kāra yin*ᵘ, to be welcome, 1901.

This verb forms a passive with the inf. abl. of another verb. This passive may be either a simple passive or a potential passive. Thus, simple passive, *chhĕh bōlana yiwān*, it is said, 680. The verb *bōzun* means 'to hear', but its passive usually means 'to be seen', as in *bōzana yin*ᵘ, 970, 1303; to appear, seem, 1681, 1747; *chhuna mĕ bōzana yiwān*, I do not think (it possible), 1366; see also potential pass. below; *chhāpana yin*ᵘ, to be printed, to be in the press, 1392; *dabawana yin*ᵘ, to be crushed, 448; *dina y.*, to be given, 656, 71; *kaḍana y.*, to be pulled out, 1551, 1923; *kᵘnana y.*, to be sold, 91; *karana y.*, to be done, made, 670, 1470; *khanana y.*, to be dug, 1158; *ladana y.*, to be sent away, exported, 678; *pūrana y.*, to be filled, satisfied, 1163; *pushᵉrāwana y.*, to be entrusted, 986; *raṭana y.*, to be arrested, 93; *shērana y.*, to be repaired, 570; *sōzana y.*, to be sent, 354, 1812; *ṭhagana y.*, to be swindled, 155; *tōlana y.*, to be weighed, 1899; *wahārana y.*, to be spread abroad, 1628; *wāpana* (or *wavana*) *y.*, to be sown, cultivated, 451; *wāyĕna y.*, to be played, sounded (of a bell or musical instrument), 589, 1542; *zānana y.*, to be known, to appear, seem, 89, 357, 902, 18, 1444, 1931.

Potential passive, *bōzana yin*ᵘ, to be able to be heard, to be audible (see above), 1815; *lēkhana y.*, to be able to be written (such and such a thing can be written), 459; *parana y.*, to be able to be read, to be legible, 1053, 1336; *wanana y.*, to be able to be said, to be speakable, 860; *wuchhana y.*, to be able to be seen, to be visible, 1304.

The following forms occur in the sentences: inf. *yun*ᵘ (i. e. *yin*ᵘ), 406, 761, 944, 1137, 1232, 1532; dat. *yinas*, 7; gen. *yinuk*ᵘ, 170, 576,

911; abl. *yina brōnṭhü-y*, before (my) coming, 1388; *yina khöt*ᵃ*ra*, for (his) coming, 848; *yina-sūty*, by coming, 311, 657, 984; conj. part., 93; noun of agency, with emphatic *y*, *yiwawunu-y*, as (he was) a comer, immediately on coming, 850; pres. part. *yiwān yiwān*, as he was coming, 1108; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh yiwān* 36, 89, 325, 57, 589, 902, 18, 1158, 1269, 1336, 1444, 1681, 1747, 1911, 31; neg. *chhu-na y.*, 459, 1053, 1239, 1304, 1366, 1815; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. and interrog. *chhuyě* (*chhuh* + *y* + *a*) *y.*, 1746; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. and neg. interrog. *chhuynā y.*, 362; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. dat. *chhus y.*, 421; plur. 3 *chhih yiwān*, 135, 970; fem. sing. 3 *chhěh yiwān*, 570, 680, 1269, 1444, 1542, 1747; neg. *chhě-na y.*, 1163, 1303; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. and neg. interrog. *chhěynā* (*chhěh* + *y* + *na* + *a*) *y.*, 362.

II past masc. sing. 1st pers., 1831; 3rd pers., 150, 257, 314, 54, 448, 678, 91, 1352, 1470, 1628, 1812, 1923; interrog. *āw-ā*, 1899; plur. 2nd pers., 155, 1901; 3rd pers., 671, 1286; fem. sing. 3rd pers., 15, 451, 656, 91, 986, 1448, 1750; III past masc. sing., 3 *āyōv*, 607; plur., 3 *āyēy*, 1551; perf. masc. plur. 2 *chhiwa ā-mat*ⁱ, you have come, 1382; fem. sing., 3 *chhěh āmüč*ᵘ, 670; plup. masc. plur. 3 *ös*ⁱ *-mat*ⁱ, 1218.

Fut. sing. 1st pers., 968, 1159, 1401; with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *yima-y*, I will come (behind) thee, 755; 2nd pers., 891; 3rd pers., 860, 1180, 1347, 92, 1897; plur. 3rd pers., 91; imperat. sing. 2 *yih*, 1772; plur. 2 *yiyiw*, 544.

yibādat, decl. 4 (nom. sing. *-dath*), religious service, worship, 1921.

yih (1), pron. demonstr., this (near), he, she, it, both subst. and adj. It may be animate masculine, animate feminine, inanimate masculine, or inanimate feminine. Its declension is parallel to that of *tih*, q.v., but is simpler owing to the fact that there is no difference in the masculine or feminine or animate or inanimate forms in the nom. sing., all being represented by the same word *yih*. In this respect it differs from the relative pronoun *yih* (2), q.v., which has three forms for the direct singular corresponding to the three forms of *tih*. The following are the forms which this pronoun assumes: sing. nom. animate and inanimate, masculine and feminine, *yih*: dat. an. com. gen. *yimis*; inan. com. gen. *yith*: ag., an. masc. *yimⁱ*, fem. *yimi*, inan. com. gen., *yimⁱ*: gen. an. com. gen. *yisond*ᵘ or *yimⁱ-sond*ᵘ; inan. com. gen. *yimyuk*ᵘ: abl. an. and inan. com. gen. *yimi* or *yiwa*. In the plur. there is no longer any distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nom. case. Thus plur. nom. masc. *yim*, fem. *yima*; dat., com. gen., *yiman*; gen., com. gen., *yihond*ᵘ or *yiman-hond*ᵘ; ag. and abl. com. gen., *yimau*.

It will be seen from the above that the only inanimate forms are the dative *yith*, the agent case *yimⁱ*, the genitive *yimyuk*ᵘ, and the

ablative *yimi* or *yiwa*. Of these the genitive is, by its meaning, only used as a substantive. *yith* may be either substantive or adjective: thus (subst.) *yith-manz*, in this, 198; (adj. masc.) *yith sandūkas-manz*, in this box, 225; (adj. fem.) *yith kāmĕ-manz*, in this business, 88. *Yim*ⁱ is, as an inanimate pronoun of common gender, only used as a substantive. When the pronoun *as an adjective* qualifies an inanimate noun in the agent case singular, it agrees with it (as it does with an animate noun) in gender, becoming *yim*ⁱ if the noun is masculine and *yimi* if it is feminine. No examples occur in the sentences of the inanimate use of this pronoun in the agent case, either as substantive or adjective.

When the pronoun is in agreement as an adjective with a noun in the genitive case, the usual rule for adjectives is followed. When the genitive is the genitive of an animate singular noun or of an animate or inanimate plural noun, then the adjectival pronoun is as usual put in the dative case, singular or plural as may be required. Thus (an. sing.) *yimis jānāwāra-sond*ᵘ, of this animal, 81; (inan. plur.) *yiman chīzan-hond*ᵘ, of these things, 1475. But if the genitive is an inanimate singular noun masculine or feminine, the adjectival pronoun takes the form *yimi*. Thus (inan. masc.) *yimi* (not *yimis*) *mulkuk*ᵘ, of this country, 63; (inan. fem.) *yimi kathi-hond*ᵘ, of this business, 34.

In the adjectival nominative plural the masculine agrees with all masculine nouns, and the feminine agrees with all feminine nouns, without distinction between animate and inanimate. But, if the adjective feminine pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural is separated from it by some word which does not indicate gender by its form, then the masculine form of the plural pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus *yima pachĕ*, these boards, 1340; but *yim zᵃh pachĕ*, these two boards, 809, 997.

The other cases of the plural are all of common gender and make no distinction between animate and inanimate.

The following forms occur in the sentences:—

NOMINATIVE FORMS, SING., SUBST., animate masc. *yih*, this, he, 195, 635, 959, 1027, 1306, 1585.

Animate fem. *yih*, nom. this, she, nom., 1018.

Inanimate masc. *yih*, nom., this, it, 6, 42, 115, 9, 38, 41, 290, 313, 49, 78, 427, 506, 67, 72, 628, 53, 5, 757, 81, 807 (*bis*), 837, 915, 22, 1009, 1110, 67, 85, 1200, 4, 30, 7, 59, 73, 1333, 58, 65, 77, 83, 1408, 42, 52, 59, 77, 1560, 1643, 8, 59, 70, 80, 4, 98, 1757, 80, 98, 1830, 58, 85; acc. this, it, 289, 356, 70, 549, 664, 899, 961, 1021, 1152, 1419, 35, 1530, 6, 1635, 57.

Inanimate fem. *yih*, nom. this, it, 98, 263, 323, 425, 55, 683, 7, 822, 43, 900, 38, 1200, 36, 54, 73, 1420, 1516, 77, 1821, 44.

ADJ., *yih*, this, agreeing with a masculine animate noun, 156, 709,

957, 1378, 1769; agreeing with a feminine animate noun, 1719; agreeing with a masculine inanimate noun, 22, 35, 46, 163, 79, 97, 208, 12, 21, 33, 44, 53, 61, 8, 315, 41, 420, 31, 57, 62, 80, 93, 5, 507, 20, 5, 41, 75, 91, 625, 48, 62, 726, 89, 823, 61, 98, 927, 39, 88, 1011, 2, 20, 8, 41, 7, 53, 71, 86, 92, 1100, 4, 14, 6, 29, 41, 5, 7, 53, 5, 6, 70, 95, 1229, 55, 71, 85, 93, 1304, 10, 30, 6, 67, 76, 1407, 51, 62, 1507, 43, 68, 71, 4, 9, 91, 6, 1676, 1702, 18, 22, 3, 46, 1811, 28, 39, 86, 99, 1904, 18; agreeing with a feminine inanimate noun, 48, 130, 2, 58, 90, 251, 76, 94, 309, 16, 7, 71, 5, 451, 7, 520, 31, 4, 41, 74, 618, 47, 80, 96, 713, 23, 5, 8, 810, 79, 924, 74, 1042, 59, 60, 1, 70, 94, 1112, 39, 82, 1246, 75, 89, 1309, 17, 21, 39, 47, 86, 92, 1423, 7, 73, 94, 1507, 1677, 1761, 5, 81, 90, 1838, 57, 93, 1900, 29.

DATIVE FORMS, SING., SUBST., animate masc., *yimis*, this, to him, 301, 925, 1297; *yimis-manz*, in this person, 485. No examples of animate fem. Inanimate masc. (in sense of acc.) *yith*, this, 440; (in sense of dat.) *yith*, to this, to it, 1804; *yith andar*, in this, 42; *yith lāyĕkh*, worthy of this, able to do this, 540; *yith-manz*, in this, 198, 1607; *yith nīzīkh*, in this neighbourhood, 1207.

ADJ., agreeing with an animate masculine noun in the dative, *yimis*, to this, 1887; agreeing with an animate masculine noun in the genitive, 81, 330, 827; agreeing with an animate feminine noun in the dative, *yimis*, to this, 281, 880; agreeing with an inanimate masculine noun in the dative, *yith*, to this, 222, 5, 398, 426, 32, 56, 581, 97, 639, 59, 733, 77, 814, 32, 40, 64, 971, 1005, 49, 79, 1127, 1234, 1337, 63, 99, 1559, 88, 1644, 1744, 83, 1855, 79; agreeing with an inanimate feminine noun in the dative, *yith*, to this, 88, 142, 366, 97, 402, 50, 92, 607, 31, 74, 719, 36, 53, 845, 63, 5, 902, 71, 1021, 80, 1105, 1276, 82, 1315, 1335, 49, 1484, 1564, 1737, 42, 85, 93, 1865, 7, 76.

GENITIVE FORMS, SING., masc. *yimⁱ-sondᵘ*, of this, his, 199, 854, 909, 63 (*sanza*), 1196 (*sandⁱ*), 1223, 1302, 18, 1412 (*sandi*); fem. *yimⁱ-sanzĕ*, of this, her, 1369; inanimate masc. *yimyukᵘ*, of this, its, 284, 412, 783 (*yimiki*), 1144 (*yimichᵘ*), 1389, 1406, 1430 (*yimiki*), 1810.

AGENT. SING. *yimⁱ*, by this person, by him, 47, 124, 1477.

ABLATIVE SING., SUBST., animate masculine and feminine, no examples. Inanimate masc. *yimi-khŏta*, than this, 1908; *yimi-kinⁱ*, on this account, 438.

ADJ. No examples of animate forms.

Inanimate masculine, agreeing with an inanimate masculine noun in the ablative form, *yimi*, 711, 806, 907, 1345, 1485, 1842; agreeing with an inanimate masculine noun in the genitive, *yimi*, 63, 9, 82, 122, 81, 322, 47, 414, 564, 613, 38, 82, 747, 824, 35, 947, 90, 1031, 65, 1118, 81, 94, 6, 1266, 84, 1312, 38, 45, 1404, 11, 74, 96, 7, 1606, 20, 88, 1870;

agreeing with an inanimate feminine noun in the ablative form, *yimi*, 94, 437, 1864; agreeing with an inanimate feminine noun in the genitive sing., 34, 131, 780, 1258, 1300, 91, 1404, 58, 1714, 39, 51, 60, 1826.

NOMINATIVE FORMS, PLUR., SUBST., nom. an. masc. *yim*, these, they, no example; fem. *yima*, these, they, 782; inan. masc. *yim*, these, they, 743, 1384.

ADJ., an. masc. *yim*, these, 237, 592, 702, 1261, 7, 99, 1584, 1671; an. fem. *yima*, these, nom., 439.

Inan. masc. *yim*, these, 161, 278, 307, 408, 13, 556, 679, 749, 54, 91, 907, 1174, 1228, 1513, 53, 78, 1619, 83, 8, 1715, 53, 88, 1862; inan. fem. *yima*, these, 145, 991, 1098, 1122, 1211, 28, 1340, 1483, 1829, 36; *yim zah paché* (see above), 809, 997.

DATIVE FORMS, PLUR., SUBST., masc. *yiman*, to these, to them, 907; adj. inan. masc. *yiman*, to these, 248, 388, 447 (force of acc.), 522, 1413, 1667; agreeing with inan. masc. noun in gen. plur. *yiman*, 418, 565, 714, 1308, 1475, 1861; agreeing with inan. fem. noun in dat. plur. *yiman*, 216, 1493.

GEN. PLUR. *yihondu*, of these, their; governed by fem. noun in plur. dat., *yihanzan kāmĕn*, to their actions, 1816.

ABL. PLUR., ADJ., agreeing with inan. masc. noun in abl. plur. *yimau*, 318, 1373, 1555.

This pronoun may have the emphatic *y* added to it, and it then takes the following forms:—sing. nom. *yihuy*, even this, this very, 681 (inan. masc. subst.), *yihay*, 1894 (inan. fem. subst.), or *yiy*, even this, this very, 355 (inan. masc. subst.), 1264 (do.), 1512 (inan. fem. adj.); sing. abl. inan. masc. adj., agreeing with noun in gen. *yimi-y mulkuku*, of *this* country, 939, 1398.

yih (2), pron. rel., who, which, that, both subst. and adj. It may be an. masc., an. fem., inan. masc., or inan. fem. Its declension is closely parallel to that of *tih*, q.v. Sing. nom. an. masc. *yus*; fem. *yŏssa*; inan. com. gen. *yih*: dat. an. com. gen. *yĕs* or *yĕmis*; inan. com. gen. *yĕth*: gen. an. com. gen. *yĕs*, *yĕsondu*, or *yĕmi-sondu*; inan. com. gen. *yĕmyuku*: ag. an. masc. *yĕmi*, fem. *yĕmi*; inan. com. gen. *yĕmi*: abl. an. and inan., com. gen. *yĕmi* or *yĕwa*. In the plural there is no distinction between an. and inan. Gender is distinguished only in the nom. case. Thus, plur. nom. masc. *yim*, fem. *yima*; dat. com. gen. *yiman*; gen. com. gen. *yihondu*, *yiman-hondu*; ag. and abl. com. gen. *yimau*. It will be observed that the plur. is the same as the plur. of *yih* (1).

When this pronoun is used as an adjective the inanimate forms, with one exception, are not used. The one exception is *yĕth*, which is used as an adjective when agreeing with an inanimate noun of either gender in the

dative case singular. Thus *yĕth* (not the animate form *yĕmis*) *jyāyĕ*, (in) what place, 1616. In other cases the animate forms are used, according to gender, even when agreeing as adjectives with an inanimate noun. Thus *yus* (not the inanimate form *yih*) *wakhun*ᵘ, what lesson, 842; *yŏssa* (not *yih*) *gawöi*, what evidence, 656.

The genitive of this pronoun is, by nature, only used as a substantive. When the pronoun is used adjectivally in agreement with a noun in the genitive, the usual rule for adjectives is followed. When the genitive is the genitive of an animate singular noun, or of an animate or inanimate plural noun, the adjectival pronoun is as usual put in the dative case, singular or plural as may be required. Thus (an. sing.) *yĕmis jānāwāra-sond*ᵘ, of what animal; (inan. plur.) *yiman chīzan-hond*ᵘ, of what things. No examples of this occur in the sentences. But if the genitive is the genitive of an inanimate singular noun, whether masculine or feminine, then the adjectival pronoun takes the form *yĕmi*. Thus, (inan. masc.) *yĕmi dawāhuk*ᵘ, of what medicine, 1083; (inan. fem.) *yĕmi kitābi-hond*ᵘ, of what book, 1638.

It therefore follows that the forms *yih*, which, what (inan. nom.) and *yĕmyuk*ᵘ, of which, of what (inan. gen.), are only used as substantives. Moreover, in many cases in which we should say that *yih* is a substantive it is treated as an adjective. Thus if the antecedent correlative of the relative is an adjective, then the relative, even if not directly in agreement with a noun, is looked upon as an adjective also; e.g. (1840) 'he is unfit for *that work, which* was entrusted to him'. Here the antecedent correlative 'that' is an adjective, and therefore the relative pronoun is an adjective too, and we have *tath kāmĕ-kyut*ᵘ, *yŏssa* (not *yih*), 'for that work, which,' *kāmĕ* being feminine inanimate.

In the nominative plural, used as an adjective, the masculine form, *yim*, agrees with all masculine nouns in the nominative plural, and the feminine form, *yima*, with all feminine nouns in the nominative plural, without any distinction between animate and inanimate. But if the adjective pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural noun is separated from it by some word which does not indicate its gender by its form, then the masculine form of the plural pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus *yim* (not *yima*) *zᵃh rupayĕ*, what two rupees (fem. plur. nom.), but *yima rupayĕ*, what rupees, 424. No instance corresponding to the former of these two idioms occurs in the sentences.

The regular correlative of *yih* is the demonstrative pronoun *tih* (q.v.). The construction is the same as in all Indo-Aryan languages, the order of words being the reverse of the English order, as in *yus asbāb tŏhĕ hyot*ᵘ*wa*, *suh chhuh drŏg*ᵘ, what property you bought, that is dear, 474. The

English order, however, sometimes appears, as in (e.g.) 1914. In such a case the relative pronoun is often preceded by the conjunction *zi*, that, as in 308.

Besides *tih* other pronominal forms are occasionally used as correlatives, e.g. *tyuthu-y* in 860.

When this pronoun is repeated, it acquires a distributive force as in *yih yih chīz*, what what thing, whatever thing (out of several), 1599 (note that in this case the adjectival pronoun is *yih*, not *yus*); *yima yima katha*, whatever words (I may say), 857. Very similar in meaning is *yih kĕh*, whatever, 178, 868.

The word *zan* is added pleonastically to this pronoun without affecting its sense, 668, 772; similarly *zi*, that, is prefixed, especially when the English order of construction is followed (see above), 308. See *zi* (H.). The compound *yi-na*, for *yih + na* is used as a conjunction, meaning 'that not', see s.v.

NOMINATIVE FORMS, SING.

SUBST. Animate masc. *yus*, nom., who, 318, 476.

Animate fem. *yŏssa*, nom., who, 191.

Inanimate masc. *yih*, nom., which, what, 174, 400, 768, 920, 43, 98, 1476, 1500, 3, 33; acc. which, what, 13, 60, 95, 178, 663, 8, 677, 772, 8, 816, 28, 68, 918, 31, 81, 1085, 1214, 1366, 1469, 1611, 45, 1713, 1823, 5, 1903.

Inanimate fem. nom. *yih*, which, what, 1487 (in this *yih* is not an adjective agreeing with the feminine *nasīhath*, but *nasīhath kür*[ü] is a compound verb. See the remarks on this passage under *tih*).

ADJ. No examples of an. masc. or fem.

Inan. masc. *yus*, 474, 842, 60 (really adj. though subst. in appearance, see above), 1106, 31, 1330 (*yus* follows the noun), 1684 (apparent subst.); *yih yih chīz*, whatever thing (see above), 1599.

Inan. fem. *yŏssa*, 15, 656, 1415, 1840 (apparent subst.).

DATIVE FORMS, SUBST. Animate masc. *yĕs*, to whom, 598; *yĕmis*, to whom, 1538; inan. masc. *yĕth*, to which, to what, 1292; adj., inan. fem. *yĕth*, 1616.

AG., ADJ., an. masc. *yĕm*[i], 958, 1777.

ABL., SUBST. inan. masc. *yĕmi-sūty*, 602 (preceded by *zi*), 912, 1293; ADJ., masc. *yĕmi*, 790, 1896, agreeing with inan. masc. noun in gen. sing., 1083; with an inan. fem. noun in gen. sing. *yĕmi*, 1638, 58.

PLUR. NOM., SUBST., an. masc. *yim*, who, 650, 841, 1418, 1914. ADJ., an. masc. *yim*, 139; inan. masc. *yim*, 1084; inan. fem. *yima*, 424, 857.

DATIVE, an. masc. subst., 308.

yih (3), see *YI*.

yihond[u], see *yih* (1) and *yih* (2).

yījād, decl. 1, an invention, discovery, 546.
yijāra, decl. 1, a contract, a farm (in letting a thing in farm), 403.
yijāzat, decl. 4 (nom. sing. *yijāzath*), permission, leave, 1279, 1678.
yikawaṭa, adv., together, (of several things) in one place, 265, 413; *yikawaṭa rōzun*, to remain together, to be assembled, 665.
yikbālmandī, decl. 4, good fortune, prosperity, 1413.
yikhtilāf, decl. 1, dissension, discord, disagreement, 537.
yillat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *yillath*), a charge, count (of an indictment); sing. dat. *yillatas-manz*, on a charge (of murder), 671.
yilm, decl. 1, learning, knowledge, 25, 905, 1022, 1257, 1597; a branch of learning, a science, 971; sing. dat. *yith yilmas-manz*, (instruct) in this science, 971; gen. *yilmuk*ᵘ, 1780; abl. *yilma-kin*ⁱ, on account of learning, 36; *yilma-rost*ᵘ, void of knowledge, ignorant; without knowledge, 1022. Cf. *vidyā*.
yim, see *yih* (1), *yih* (2).
yima, see *YI*, *yih* (1), *yih* (2).
yima-y, see *YI*.
yiman, *yimau*, see *yih* (1), *yih* (2).
*yim*ⁱ, *yimi*, *yimis*, *yimyuk*ᵘ, see *yih* (1).
yina, conj., that not, as in *gaṭhi tas wanun*ᵘ *yina mashith gaṭhi-y*, it is proper that the speaking to him be not forgotten by thee, do not forget to tell him, 768; *khabardār yina suh rāwi-y*, take care that it be not lost by thee, 1106.
yinām, decl. 1, a reward, premium, prize, 1374, 1478, 1535.
yīnch, decl. 1, an inch, a corruption of the English word, 924.
*Ying*ᵃ*listān*, decl. 1, England; sing. gen. *-stānuk*ᵘ, 872.
yinsāf, decl. 1, justice, 1009; judging, deciding; sing. dat. *yinsāfas*, 1281. 1656; sing. dat. *yinsānas*, 1467; gen. *yinsāna-sond*ᵘ, 478, 710, 858.
yinsān, decl. 1, a man, mankind (as distinct from beasts), 167, 962, 1403,
yinshā, decl. 4, a literary composition; sing. dat. *yinshāyĕ*, 442.
yinsōfī, decl. 4, in *bē-yinsōfī*, injustice, 1844.
yintihā, decl. 1, termination, end, utmost limit, utmost extent, 629, 797; *bē-yintihā*, without limit, endless, 133, 945, 1335.
yintizām, decl. 1, arrangement, order, regulation, 1493.
yīra gaṭhun, to float, 1759.
yirāda, decl. 1, desire, wish, will, intention, 977; *sakh*ᵃ*th yirāda*, a firm resolution, 1521.
Yīrān, decl. 1, Persia; sing. gen. *Yīrānak*ⁱ *mul*ᵃ*kh*, the districts of Persia, 1016; dat. *Yīrānas-manz*, 1814.
yishāra, decl. 1, a sign, token, hint; *yishāra karun*, to beckon, 170; to hint, 870.

yishtihār, decl. 1, an advertisement, proclamation; *yishtihār din*ᵘ, to advertise, 44.
*yisond*ᵘ, see *yih* (1).
yītěn, see *yūt*ᵘ.
yith, see *yih* (1).
yitha (1), demonstrative adv. of manner, in this manner, thus; usually employed with *pöṭhⁱ* (q. v.) suffixed; *yitha-pöṭhⁱ*, thus, in this manner, 9, 449, 603, 740, 1099, 1239, 1344, 62, 1506, 22; with emphatic *y*, *yitha-y pöṭhⁱ*, in this very manner, 1126, 1279.
yitha (2), relative adv. of manner, in what manner, as; *zi yitha*, so that, in such a manner that, 560; *yitha-pöṭhⁱ*, in what manner, as, 944.
yithay, adv., gratis, without cause, for no reason, without resistance, 1519.
yithi, see *yuth*ᵘ.
yitⁱ or *yiti*, adv., here; *yitⁱ*, 1385; *yiti*, 293, 315, 689, 751, 76, 856, 75, 947, 1025, 1563, 94, 1704, 24, 64, 1916; *yiti-pěṭha*, from here, 561. According to native grammarians, *yitⁱ* alone means 'here', while *yiti* means 'from here'.
yitikěn, see *yityuk*ᵘ.
yittifāk, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *-fākh*), an event, occurrence, accident, 655, 1235.
*yityuk*ᵘ, adj. (fem. *yitich*ᵘ̈), of or belonging to here, of this place; masc. plur. dat. *yitikěn*, 417.
yīẑa, see *yūt*ᵘ (1).
yiẑh (1) or *yěẑh*, decl. 4, a wish, desire (*yiẑh*), 18; (*yěẑh*), 511, 2, 601, 925, 1077, 1915; intention, purpose, *yiẑh*, 1521; (*yěẑh*), 977, 1140, 1435; resolûtion, determination (to do a thing) (*yiẑh*), 1521, 1712; *gaẑhanūch*ᵘ̈ *yěẑh*, an intention of going, and intention to go, 977, 1140; *yěẑh barūñ*ᵘ̈, to form a wish, to desire, 512; sing. dat. *yiẑhi-pěṭh*, (firm) in (his) resolution, 1520, 1712; *kath yěẑhi-pěṭh*, with what intention? 1435.
YIẐH (2), conj. 1 (I past part. *yuẑh*ᵘ, plur. *yiẑhⁱ*; fem. *yiẑh*ᵘ̈ (1), plur. *yiẑha*; II past part. *yiẑhōv*), to wish, desire, 56, 407, 600, 66, 778, 1280, 1329, 1443, 78, 96, 1544, 1679, 1884, 1907, 16; to choose, desire (to do anything), 1691; to choose, prefer, select (anything), 1599; to express a wish, to request, demand, ask for, 501, 1512; to determine, intend, propose (to do anything), 517, 1049, 1366, 1532, 1711, 1882.

The following forms of this verb occur in the sentences:—

Noun of agency *yiẑhanwōl*ᵘ, one who desires, desirous, 600; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus yiẑhān*, 517, 1329, 1512; *chhus yiẑhān karun*, I wish to make, 56; — *lēkhanāwun*ᵘ, — to get written, 1496; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *chhus-an — suh wuchhun*ᵘ, I wish to see him, 1884; with neg. suff. *chhus-na yiẑhān*, 56, 666, 1478; 2 *chhukh yiẑhān*, 1366, 1443, 1532,

56, 99; — *sapadunᵘ*, — to become, 1544; with interrog. suff. *chhukh-a yiṭhān*, 407, 1882 (— *gaṭhunᵘ*, do you intend to go?); 3 *chhuh yiṭhān*, 1049; plur. 3 *chhih rōzunᵘ yiṭhān*, they wish to remain, 1916; fem. sing. 3 *chhĕh rōzunᵘ yiṭhān*, she intends to stay, 1711; imperf. masc. sing. 1 *ôsus yiṭhān*, 1679; I. past part. forming past masc. sing. *mĕ yuṭhᵘ*, I wished, 1280; *tamⁱ yuṭhᵘ*, he demanded, 501; fut. (pres. subj.) sing. 2 *yiṭhakh*, 778, 1907; 3 *yiṭhi*, 1691.

yiṭhan (1), see *YIṬH* (2); *yiṭhan* (2), see *yuthᵘ*.

yiṭhᵘ (2), see *yuthᵘ*; for (1) see under *YIṬH* (2).

yīṭi, *yīṭᵘ*, see *yūtᵘ*.

yiwunᵘ, adj. (fem. *yiwüñᵘ*) in *khŏsh-yiwunᵘ*, beautiful, 168. Cf. *khŏsh yinᵘ*, under *YI*.

yiy, see *yih* (1).

yiyi, see *YI*.

yizᵃhār, decl. 1, a statement, or deposition made in a court of justice; plur. nom. *yizᵃhār*, 487.

yizzat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *yizzath*), honour, dignity, respect, 437, 878, 1050.

yizzatī, decl. 4, in *bē-yizzatī*, disgrace, 549.

yŏd, decl. 1, a battle; plur. dat. *yŏdan-manz*, in battles, 224. (H.)

yōgy, adj., ind., fitting, worthy, proper; *asĕ chhuh yōgy zi*, it is proper for us that, we ought to, 644, 905; *karunᵘ yōgy*, worthy to be done, 663; with dat. *danḍas yōgy*, worthy of punishment, 509; *dayāyĕ yōgy*, worthy of kindness, 1922. (H.)

yŏssa, see *yih* (2).

yotᵘ, adv., where, in what place, in the place in which; *yotᵘ tām*, until where, *hence*, until, 1011; as long as, 1089.

yôtᵘ, adj. (fem. *yöṭᵘ*), only, merely, nothing but; adv. only, merely, 1247. This is the usual word, though Hindūs prefer *kēwal*, q.v.

yunᵘ, another spelling of *yinᵘ*, see *YI*.

yūrap, decl. 1, Europe, 977; sing. dat. *yūrapas-manz*, 970.

yus, see *yih* (2).

yuthᵘ (1), demonstrative pronominal adj. of manner (sing. dat. *yithis*; fem. *yiṭhᵘ*), of this kind, such, 818, 94, 1235; plur. dat. *yithĕn lūkan*, to such people, 624; fem. sing. nom. *yiṭhᵘ*, 1240, 1834, 59; abl. *yiṭhi*, 240; plur. dat. (in sense of acc.), *yiṭhan*, 890; *yuthᵘ-hyuhᵘ*, like this, this kind of thing, 583, 1649.

yuthᵘ is often used adverbially, to mean, in this manner, thus, so, 362, 90, 535, 60, 9, 732, 67, 919, 1167, 1720, 57, 63, 1846, 9; with emph. *y*, *yuthu-y*, exactly so, 115, 186. So abl. *yithi*, thus, 510.

yuthᵘ (2), relative pronominal adj. of manner (sing. dat. *yithis*; fem.

yith^{ü}), of what kind, of the kind which : used as an adv. of manner, with *tyuth^{u}* as its correlative, as; *yuth^{u} . . . tyuth^{u}*, as . . . so, 465, 1695; also used as a final conjunction, so that, in order that, 71, 752, 846; *zi yuth^{u}*, so that, that; *tyūt^{u} zi yuth^{u}*, so much that, 254.

yuth^{u}, see *YITH* (2).

yüt^{ü}, adv., very much, more; *yüt^{ü} wakth* (or *kāl*) *tām*, for a long time, (they would not stay here) longer, 1385; *yüt^{ü} wakta-* (or *kāla-*) *pĕṭha*, from a long time, 1641. Cf. *yĕta-kōl^{u}*.

yut^{u}, adv., hither, to this place, 170, 311, 1382.

yūt^{u} (1), demonstrative pronominal adj. of quantity (sing. dat. *yītis*; fem. nom. *yīt^{ü}* or *yüt^{ü}*), this much, so much, so great, so large; in plur. this many, so many; masc. sing. nom., 54, 484, 577; sing. dat. *yītis kālas*, for so long a time, 1421; *yītis thadis*, I cannot reach to so great a height, 1464; plur. dat. *yītĕn dŏhan*, for so many days, for so long, 595, 1421; fem. sing. nom., 285, 1213; dat. *yītĕ mihrbōnīyĕ lōikh*, worthy of so great kindness, 1922; plur. nom. *yīta*, 40, 1486.

yūt^{u} (2), relative pronominal adj. of quantity (sing. dat. *yītis*; fem. nom. *yīt^{ü}*), as much; in plur. as many; masc. sing. nom. *yūt^{u} . . . tyūt^{u}*, as much . . . so much, 10; *yūt^{u} . . . tami-khŏta*, as much as . . . (more) than that, 1527; plur. nom. *yīt^{i} chīz . . . sōri-y*, as many things as (are) . . . all (are), 908.

As adv. *yūt^{u} . . . tyūt^{u}*, as much . . . so much, the more . . . the more, 1484.

Z

zabān, decl. 4, a language, 1033; sing. dat. *zabōn^{ü}-manz*, 366.

zachĕn, see *züṭ^{ü}*.

ZĀG, conj. 1, impersonal in past tenses (I past part. *zôg^{u}*, plur. *zōgi*; fem. *zōj^{ü}*, plur. *zājĕ*; II past part. *zājyōv*), to be watchful, to look carefully; *wuchhith zāgun*, to stare at, 1709; imperf. masc. plur. 3 *ōs^{i} zāgān*, 1709.

zagat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *zagath*), the world, 433; gen. *zagatakĕn mulkan*, to the countries of the world, 1565. (H.)

z^{a}h, card., com. gen. (plur. dat. *dŏn*, ag. and abl. *dŏyau*. In the singular, the word *jōra*, a pair, has optionally its ablative *dŏyi*), two; *z^{a}h bajun*, to strike two, to be two o'clock, 337; *karun z^{a}h hisa*, to make (such and such a thing) two portions, to divide into two, 1576; *z^{a}h hath* (dat. *dŏn hatan*, 1189), two hundred, 1499; *dŏyi* is used idiomatically in *dŏyi phiri*, twice, 165, 1636. Cf. *phiri*. The following forms occur in the sentences; masc. plur. nom. *z^{a}h*, 267, 337, 428, 573, 1018, 1149, 74, 1576, 1619, 1748, 92, 1876, 80; dat. *dŏn-manz*, (a quarrel or difference) between two, 522, 557; *dŏn har^{a}fan-hond^{u}*, of the two letters, 565; abl. *yimau*

dŏyau-and^{a}ra (1373) or *yimau dŏyau-manza* (318), from among these two; fem. sing. abl. (see above) *dŏyi*, 165, 1636; plur. nom. *z^{a}h*, 651, 805, 9, 997, 1123, 1499; dat. *dŏn*, 1189; gen. *yiman dŏn-hünz^{ü} sūrath*, the appearance of the two, 714.

Cf. *dŏnawa-y* and *dŏshĕwa-y*.

zāh, adv., ever, at any time, 636, 1235; *na zāh*, never, 953, 1163, 1573, 1859; *na zāh-ti*, never, 741, 829. In the Persian character this word is often written *zah*.

z^{a}jyōv, see *Z^{A}L*.

zājyōv, see *ZĀG* and *ZĀL*.

zakamak, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *zakamakh*), a flint; sing. abl. *zakamaka-nishĕ*, from flint, 744.

zakhaira, decl. 1, a warehouse, storehouse, godown, 1885.

Z^{A}L, conj. 1 (I past part. *z^{o}l^{u}*, plur. *z^{a}l^{i}*; fem. *z^{ü}j^{ü}*, plur. *z^{a}jĕ*; II past part. *z^{a}jyōv*), to pare, shave, scrape; to cut a pen or sharpen a pencil, 459; I past masc. sing. with suff. of 2nd pers. sing. ag. and 3rd pers. sing. nom. *z^{o}l^{u}-th-an*, it has been pared by thee, 459; fem. sing. *z^{ü}j^{ü}*, (I) scratched (my finger), 1582.

ZĀL (1), conj. 1 (I past part. *zôl^{u}*, plur. *zöli*; fem. *zöj^{ü}*, plur. *zājĕ*; II past part. *zājyōv*), to burn something, to set on fire, kindle; fut. pass. part. *nār zālun^{u}*, (tell him) 'fire is to be kindled', (tell him) to light the fire, 1072; I past masc. sing. 3 *zôl^{u}*, 1014; fut. sing. 3 *gāmas zāli*, it will set the village on fire, 1691; imperat. sing. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *zālu-n*, burn it, 253.

zāl (2), decl. 1, a net; a spider's web, 342; *zāl trāwun*, to lay a (fishing) net, 735; *zāl wahārāwun*, to spread a (fowler's) net, 1703; plur. nom. *zāl*, 735.

zalur^{u}, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *zalaris*, gen. *zal^{a}r^{i}-sond^{u}*, ag. *zal^{a}r^{i}*, abl. *zalari*; plur. nom. *zal^{a}r^{i}*, dat. *zalarĕn*, ag. and abl. *zalaryau*), a spider; sing. gen. 342.

zamānat, decl. 1 (nom. sing. and plur. *zamānath*), security, bail, 147.

zamīn, decl. 4 (sing. dat. *zamīni*; gen. *zamīni-hond^{u}*) and sometimes decl. 1 (sing. dat. *zamīnas*; gen. *zamīnuk^{u}*), the earth, 739; soil, land, ground, 158, 80, 451, 720, 824, 75, 1060, 9, 1579, 1628, 77, 1793; floor, 1702. The following forms occur in the sentences: decl. 1, sing. dat. *zamīnas god^{u}*, a hole to (i.e. in) the ground, 875; gen. *zamīnüch^{ü} sūrath*, the shape of the earth, 739; decl. 4, sing. nom., 158, 451, 720, 1060, 1677; dat. *zamīni*, 1793; *zamīni-manz*, on the ground, 1579; *zamīni-pĕṭh*, on the ground, 180, 1069, 1628, 1702; gen. *zamīni-hünz^{ü} kirāy*, the rent of the ground, ground-rent, 824.

zampāna, decl. 1, a palanquin, a *pālkī*, 871.

zan, adv., as it were, as if, so to speak; used almost pleonastically with the

relative pronoun, see *yih* (2), 668, 772; also almost pleonastic in *tim chīz zan chhi-na tayār, ta* . . . , those things, so to speak, are not ready, and (whose fault is it?), 705.

ZĀN, conj. 1 (I past part. *zøn^u^*, plur. *zön^i^*; fem. *zöñ^ü^*, plur. *zāñĕ*; II past part. *zāñōv*), to know, be acquainted with, 24, 36, 58, 81, 105, 21, 228, 84, 312, 457, 524, 680, 722, 93, 9, 803, 37, 85, 926, 42, 3, 82, 1002, 23, 93, 1240, 57, 8, 1323, 1633; to know how (to do a thing), 750, 812; to understand, know the meaning of, 677, 1228; to consider, be of opinion, think, suppose, 92, 130, 307, 74, 663, 1023, 1169, 1382, 1756, 1844; *r^o^t^u^ zānun*, to consider good, to prefer, 1372; *løṭ^u^ zānun*, to consider light, to despise, treat with scorn, 1581; *ṭhøṭ^u^ zānun*, to consider too small, to despise, 139, 514; *yĕkīn zānun*, to be certain, to be assured, 696; in pass. to be considered, to seem, to appear, 89, 357, 918, 1444, 1931; to seem likely (that), 902.

The following forms occur in the sentences: inf. *zānun*, 228; dat. *myönis zānanas-manz*, in my opinion, 663; abl. *zānana-kin^i^*, on account of knowing, 36; *zānana yin^u^*, passive, see above; fut. pass. part. *zānun^u^*, masc. plur. nom. *as^i^ gaṭhaw-na ṭhøṭ^u^ zānan^i^*, we should not despise, 514; with emphatic *y*, *døkh^i^ zānani-y*, (they are) to be understood with difficulty, 1228; pres. masc. sing. 1 *chhus zānān*, 92, 130, 307, 74, 1169, 1372, 82, 1756; neg. *chhus-na zānān*, 105, 680, 722; 2 *chhukh zānān*, 943; interrog. *chhukh-a zānān*, 58, 81, 121, 457, 524, 837, 85, 1023, 93, 1258, 1323, 1633, 1844; with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. and interrog. *chhuh-an-a zānān*, dost thou know him? 799; neg. *chhukh-na zānān*, 982; 3 *chhuh zānān*, 750; neg. *chhu-na zānān*, 812; plur. 1 neg. *chhi-na zānān*, we do not know, 793; 3 *chhih zānān*, 139, 1023; durative fut. sing. 2 neg. *āsakh-na zānān*, you may not understand, 677; durative past cond. sing. 1 *āsahö zānān*, (if) I had known, 1240; past masc. sing. *zøn^u^*, 1581; fem. *zöñ^ü^*, 1581; fut. (in every case noted, used in the sense of the pres.), 1 (*zāna*), with suff. 3rd pers. sing. acc. *zāna-n*, I know him, 312, 942, 1002 (neg.); with suff. 3rd pers. plur. acc. *zāna-kh*, I know them, 24; 2 interrog. *zānakh-a*, dost thou know? 284, 803, 926; 3 *zāni*, he knows, 1257; imperat. pol. sing. 2 *zānta*, 696.

zanāna, decl. 4, a woman, a female, a lady, 226, 660 (*bis*), 1426; *zanāna-dāy* (plur. nom. *-dāyĕ*), a maid-servant, 1123; plur. gen. *zanānan-handi bāpath*, (an example) for (all) women, 660.

ZĀNANĀW, conj. 1 (I past part. *zānanōw^u^*; II past part. *zānanāvyōv*), to cause to know, to explain to a person; fut. sing. 3 with suff. 2nd pers. sing. dat. *zānanāwi-y*, he will explain to thee, 677.

zar^a^b, decl. 1, a coin; *yih zar^a^b chhu-na pakān*, this coin is not current, 1285.

zarar, decl. 1, harm, injury, hurt, 953.
zarūr, adj., ind., necessary, 910 (important), 1201, 3, 32, 1493; fem. 127, 285, 631, 47, 1127, 1489, 1857 (urgent, important). As adv., of necessity, necessarily, certainly, of a certainty, 747, 1294, 1597, 1881.
zarūrat, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *zarūrath*, dat. *zarūrüt*^{ü}), need, necessity, 699; urgency, importance, 647.
zāt, decl. 4 (sing. nom. *zāth*, dat. *zöt*^{ü}, and so on), a tribe, a caste, 1196; (in plur.) things, articles, 658; plur. nom. *zöt*^{ü}, 658, 1196.
zāv, see *ZĔ*.
ZĔ, conj. 3 (inf. and fut. pass. part. *zyon*^{u}, sing. dat. *zĕnis*; fem. *zĕñ*^{ü}; conj. part. *zĕth*; freq. part. *zĕ zĕ* or *zĕth zĕth*, having been born frequently; noun of agency *zĕnawôl*^{u} or *zĕwawun*^{u}; pres. part. *zĕwān*; II past part. *zāv*, plur. *zāy*; fem. sing. and plur. *zāyĕ*; III past part. *zāyōv*, plur. *zāyēy*; fem. sing. and plur. *zāyēyĕ*; IV past part. *zāyāv*, plur. *zāyāy*; fem. sing. and plur. *zāyēyĕ*; II past tense, masc. sing. (1) *zās*, (2) *zākh*, (3) *zāv*; plur. (1) *zāy*, (2) *zāwa*, (3) *zāy*; fem. sing. (1) *zāyĕs*, (2) *zāyĕkh*, (3) *zāyĕ*; plur. (1) *zāyĕ*, (2) *zāyĕwa*, (3) *zāyĕ*: fut. sing. (1) *zĕma*, (2) *zĕkh*, (3) *zĕyi*; plur. (1) *zĕmaw*, (2) *zĕyiw*, (3) *zĕn*; imperat. sing. (2) *zĕh*, (3) *zĕyin*; plur. (2) *zĕyiw*, (3) *zĕyin*; imperat. polite, sing. (2) *zĕta*, (3) *zĕy*^{i}*tan*; plur. (2) *zĕy*^{i}*taw*, (3) *zĕy*^{i}*tan*; imperat. fut. *zĕzi*; past cond. sing. (1) *zĕmahö*, (2) *zĕmahökh*, (3) *zĕyihē*; plur. (1) *zĕmahöw*, (2) *zĕy*^{i}*hīw*, (3) *zĕhön*), to be bred, to be born; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih zĕwān*, 237; II past masc. sing. 3, 219.
The causal of this verb is the root *ZŌW'R*, to bring forth (children).
zēchhĕ, see *zyūṭh*^{u}.
zēchhĕr, decl. 1, length, the length (of anything), 450.
ZĒN, conj. 1 (I past part. *zyūn*^{u}, plur. *zīn*^{i}; fem. *zīñ*^{ü}, plur. *zēñĕ*; II past part. *zēñōv*), to conquer, 389; to earn (money), 1695; pres. sing. masc. 3 *chhuh zēnān*, 1695; I past masc. plur. 3 *zīn*^{i}, 389.
zĕv, decl. 4, the tongue (of men or animals), 1034; a tongue, a language, 14; sing. gen. *zĕvi-hond*^{u}, 14; abl. *zĕvi-sũty*, 1034.
zi, conj., that. Employed with various forces. Thus A, as a declarative conjunction, annexing (like the Greek ὅτι) the substance of a speech or opinion to a principal sentence, after a verb of saying, declaring, asking, knowing, &c., as in 'I say that such and such is the case'. For this sense see 50, 92, 110, 5, 83, 374, 83, 90, 409, 524, 32, 87, 653, 96, 711, 22, 837, 99, 987, 1023, 49, 1169, 1235, 82, 1344, 70, 82, 7, 1408, 19, 30, 4, 44, 75, 7, 1562, 76, 95, 1602, 1756, 1844, 79. Similarly after verbs or phrases signifying propriety (*oportet*), 44, 644, 961, 1168, 1223, 64; necessity (*necesse est*), 910; possibility, 915, 1358, 95; pity or regret, 1333, 1491; hope, 672, 795, 879, 983; suspicion or doubt, 891, 1763; belief, 1757;

intention, 1600; desire, 1280; promise or guarantee, 1401, 1522, 1887; or in phrases such as 'greatness consists in this that . . .', 1416; 'it is not certain that,' i. e. 'it is not certain whether', 1833. In all these cases (except 1280) *zi* is followed by the indicative mood. After verbs of wishing, the subjunctive mood is used, as in 1280. After verbs of saying, it sometimes introduces the subordinate sentence in oblique narration, as in *chhānas wan zi kari*, tell the carpenter that he do (so-and-so), 1576; *tas wan zi kuṭhis-manz ṭhahari*, tell him that he (i. e. to) remain in the room, 1879. More usually, however, it introduces the subordinate sentence in direct narration (as in Hindī, and as in the Greek ἐδήλου ἡ γραφή, ὅτι Θεμιστοκλῆς ἥκω), and serves as a mere sign of quotation. Thus, *rāzan wonᵘ zi māra-wātul anu-n*, the king said that 'bring the executioner', 1602; so, 110, 5, 83, 1370, 1434 (subordinate interrogation), 75, 1750 (*sapadin* is 3rd sing. imperat. 'let him become'). After words expressing fear, where Latin would have *ne* and Greek μή, Kāshmīrī employs *zi* followed by the conditional mood, as in *yimi khōfa-kinⁱ gōs-na zi sapadihē tĕr*, I did not go from this fear, that delay should have occurred, i. e. I did not go for fear of being late, 711.

B. As a consecutive conjunction, that, so that, as in *bŏh dōryōs tyūtᵘ zi shāh gō-m band*, I have run so much that I have lost my breath, 235; so 459, 97, 540, 698, 779, 938, 60, 1050, 1298, 1720, 1815; *zi yĕmi-sūty*, so that, 602. In all these cases the cause and the result are both directly stated, and *zi* governs the indicative mood. If, however, the result is more or less a question of supposition, *zi* governs the conditional mood, as in *nīzīkhüy ösᵘ zi bŏh pĕmahö*, it was near that I should fall, I was near falling, 1331; *mĕ hyokᵘna timan zōr karith zi tim raṭahökh*, I could not prevail upon them that they should remain, 1385; *mĕ ösᵘ khayāl zi tᵃh hĕkahökh*, I thought that you might have been able, 1387; *kāh yinsān chhuna tyuthᵘ rᵒtᵘ zi gunāh karihē-na*, no man is so just that he does not commit sin, 1656.

C. As a final conjunction, that, in order that, in *sa chhĕh mĕhᵃnath karān zi pananis pānas rachhi* (pres. subj.), she labours in order that she may support herself (and her children), 1920; so *zi yitha*, so that, 560 (with pres. subj.), and *zi yuthᵘ*, to such a degree that, 254 (with past cond.).

D. As a causal conjunction (Latin *quod*, *quoniam*; Greek ὅτι), that, because that, in *kyāh sabab chhuh zi tᵃh rōzakh-na*, what is the reason that thou wilt not remain (silent)? 1468. So *yimi-kinⁱ zi* (with indicative), for this reason that, i. e. for which reason, wherefore, 438.

E. As a temporal conjunction (Latin *ut*, *ex quo*), that, since, in *kĕh dŏh gay zi suh āv*, some days have passed since he came, 314; similarly, 607.

F. As a conjunction introducing a subordinate question (Latin *an*), as in *wuchh zi tᵃh hěkakha* (interrogative form) *būzith*, see if you can understand, 1657.

G. When *zi* is added to *kyāh*, the compound *kyāzi*, what that? means 'why?' see *kyāzi*.

H. When *zi* is prefixed to a relative pronoun, which is *preceded*, not followed, by its antecedent, it is almost pleonastic in its force. If anything, it gives a certain indefiniteness to the pronoun, *zi yus*, quasi 'any one who' or 'who ever'. Thus *tim chhih timan ṭhagān zi yiman ṭhagith hěkān chhih*, they cheat *any* of those *whom* they can cheat; they cheat whom they can, 308. Cf. *zi yěmi-sūty*, so that, 602.

zichhě, see *zyuṭhᵘ*.

zīn, decl. 1, a saddle, 701; sing. abl. *zīna warŏi*, 1561.

zīnⁱ, see *ZĒN*.

zinda, adj., ind., living, alive; *zinda rōzun*, to remain alive, to live, 1089.

zindagī, decl. 4, life, 1068; sing. dat. *zindagiyě tāmath*, during life, life-long, (transported) for life, 1812.

ziṭhis, see *zyuṭhᵘ*.

zīṭhᵘ, see *zyūṭhᵘ*.

zīv or *zīw*, decl. 1, a living creature, a man, an animal, 1013; plur. dat. *zīwan*, 30.

zīwan, decl. 1, life; *zīwan karun*, to earn one's living, 1024. (H.)

zŏhir, adj., ind., manifest, plain, evident; with emph. *y*, *zŏhir-ūy*, really manifest, 653; *zŏhir karun*, to make manifest, display, 120, 601 (fem.); *zŏhir sapadun*, to become manifest, to appear, 88.

zŏhirā, adv., outwardly, manifestly, 47.

zŏjᵘ, see *ZĀG* and *ZĀL*.

zŏlim, adj., ind., tyrannical, cruel, 452.

zŏmīn, decl. 1, a bailor, a surety, 1758.

zŏñᵘ (1), decl. 1, an acquaintance, a person with whom one is acquainted; plur. nom. *zŏñᵘ*, 23.

zŏñᵘ (2), see *ZĀN*.

zōr decl. 1, force, violence; *zōr karun*, to use force; *timan zōr karun zi*, to use force upon them, to prevail upon them that (they should do so-and-so), 1385; sing. abl. *zōra*, violently, (he drives) fast, 586; *zōra-kinⁱ* (762) or *zōra-sūty* (633), forcibly, energetically; *baḍi zōra*, with great force, 873.

zŏrāwār, decl. 1, one who is powerful, a conqueror; plur. dat. *zŏrāwāran tŏbi*, under the power of the conquerors, 1738.

zorᵘ, adj. (fem. *zūrᵘ*), deaf, 472; fem. sing. nom., 594.

ZŎS, conj. 1 (impersonal in the tenses formed from the past part., as in

zŏsu-n, it was coughed by him, he coughed; I past part. *zŏsᵘ*, plur. *zŏsⁱ*; fem. *zŏsü*, plur. *zŏsa*; II past part. *zŏsōv*), to cough; pres. masc. sing. 3 *chhuh zŏsān*, he coughs, 421.

zôyulᵘ, adj. (fem. *zöyijü* or *zöyüjü*), fine (of thread or the like), thin (of paper), 1784.

zöṭü, see *zāl*.

zudöi, decl. 4, separation, being apart, mutual absence, 1608.

zulm, decl. 1, cruelty, oppression; sing. abl. *zulma-sūty*, (they delight) in cruelty, 446.

züjü, see *Z'L*.

zūn, decl. 4, moonlight; *drāyĕ-na zūn*, moonlight has not issued, the moon has not risen, 1179.

zürü, see *zorᵘ*.

züṭü, a rag; plur. dat. *zachĕn chhuh banān kākaz*, paper is made of rags, 1453. Here *zachĕn* is really a genitive, being for *zachĕn-hondᵘ*, with the *hondᵘ* omitted.

zuv (1), decl. 1, life, 1379; the soul, spirit, 1685; in *zuwas chhu-na dôdᵘ* there is not pain to his life, the word comes to mean body (he does not suffer pain in the body), 213.

ZUV (2), conj. 3 (II past part. *zuvyōv*), to live; pres. masc. plur. 3 *chhih zuwān*, 867.

zyāda, adv., more, 1343; *dahi warihĕ zyāda*, more than ten years, 57; very, too much, 1086.

zyunᵘ, decl. 2 (sing. dat. *zinis*), firewood, 1717.

zyuṭhᵘ, adj. (sing. dat. *ziṭhis*; fem. *ziṭhü*, sing. dat. *zichhĕ*), old, elder, senior; masc. sing. dat., 649.

zyūṭhᵘ, adj. (sing. dat. *zīṭhis*; fem. *zīṭhü*, sing. dat. *zēchhĕ*), long, 1100; (of a room) long, spacious, magnificent, 1122; fem. sing. nom. *akh gaz zīṭhü*, (a stick, fem.) one yard long, 1929; fem. plur. nom. *zēchhĕ*, 1122.